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7 VOCABULARY AND HAND-BOOK

OF THE

CHINESE LANGUAGE,

ROMANIZED IN THE MANDARIN DIALECT.

IN TWO VOLUMES COMPRISED IN THREE PARTS.

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BY REV. JUSTUS DOOLITTLE,

AUTHOR OF "SOCIAL LIFE OF THE CHINESE."

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VOL. II: PARTS II. AND III.

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## PREFACE TO SECOND VOLUME.

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BESIDES the Books enumerated in the Preface to the first Volume as the sources whence the terms selected and arranged by myself found in this work have been mainly derived, Summer's Hand-Book of the Chinese Language, Davis' Chinese Proverbs or Chinese Moral Maxims, and two different Translations into Mandarin of the 5th, 6th and 7th chapters of the Gospel by Matthew deserve to be mentioned. Stent's Vocabulary was also used in compiling the first 8 pages of Art. LXX. of Part III.

Part II. occupying the first 174 pages of this volume, consists of Clauses and Phrases of not less than five Chinese Characters and their Translation into English with the characters unromanized. The English is arranged according to the general plan of Part I. The leading word or words, whether occurring in the beginning, end, or middle of the clause or sentence, are printed in heavy black letters at the commencement of the line. A comma occurring after the leading word indicates that that word does not begin the clause or sentence. When the leading word occurs in the midst of a clause or sentence, the use of a period followed by a capital letter indicates where the clause or sentence begins. The absence of a comma at the close of a clause or sentence as printed, indicates that the leading word or words should be supplied there to complete the sense.

This part contains over 10,000 English clauses or sentences with their Chinese equivalents, employing over 75,000 Chinese characters. They relate to a large variety of subjects. Probably two or three hundred are repeated under different leading words.

Part III. commencing with page 175 of this volume, consists of Contributions from Gentlemen living in China, and Lists and Tables, either selected and arranged from the works mentioned above and in the Preface to first volume, or prepared by myself. For the nature and extent of this Part, with the names of Contributors, see the annexed Contents of Part III. My best thanks are hereby proffered to all those who have aided me with contributed Articles, or by proof-reading.

Owing to circumstances beyond my control, the printing of this volume during last spring and summer advanced much more slowly than expected: and on my removal to Shanghai in September, only 480 pages had been printed at Foochow. The remainder has been printed at the Presbyterian Mission Press of this place. This will account for the different type employed commencing with page 481.

The number of phrases or clauses in Chinese printed in Part III. with their equivalents either in English, French, German, or Latin, or in two or more of these languages, is over 26.500. This does not include Articles IX., XXXI., XLIV., LII. and LXXVI. The number of Chinese characters employed is over 151.000.

After printing the 2nd Article, *i.e.* 400 *Proverbs or Plain and Metaphorical Terms*, it was my aim to strike out of succeeding articles, (excepting out of Art. LV.) which contained Proverbs, Couplets, or Metaphorical sentences, every Chinese phrase that had occurred in previous articles, unless there was some peculiar aptness in the translation given which seemed to justify its repetition. From the large number of these expressions, without doubt some have been retained which in accordance with my plan would have been omitted, had I remembered the fact that they had already been printed. The subject of Art. LV. was such that it was desirable to print together all the expressions supplied concerning it, although some had previously occurred.

SHANGHAI, SOUTH GATE, Dec. 25. 1872.

J. D.



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# VOCABULARY AND HAND-BOOK

## OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.

### PART SECOND.

#### ENGLISH AND CHINESE WITH THE LATTER NOT ROMANIZED.

**I.B.**—*The leading word or words must be supplied according as the sense requires at the beginning or ending of every clause or sentence in a paragraph after the first one as arranged.*

#### A

abandoned man, 放慾縱橫之人。

abase yourself and honor others, 自卑而尊人。

abate, one board I will not 一板也是不饒的。

abdominal skin of crystal lets heart, liver, and  
all be seen, 水晶肚皮心肝皆見。

ability, wishing to be an officer of 要做一個有  
本事的官阿; not to have any true 沒有  
甚麼真本事; that man has very great 那  
個人頂能幹的; not the least possible  
並無點點才能; he has no other 沒有  
別的能處; he is a man of 他是有本事的  
(2) 他是能幹事的人; he certainly has  
着實有些本事; he is reckoned indeed to  
have 也算有本事了。

able to suffer obediently without an angry look  
or resentful word, 能順受無怨色怨言。

abode, no fixed place of 沒有一定的住居。

abolition, 廢弛不行之事。

aborigines, 一地方之原本的人。

abortive birth, 日未滿而生。

abound, if your desires be few, then good spirits  
will 慾寡精神爽。

about 6 feet high, 約模六尺高; 3000 men, 上  
下有三千人。

above one foot high. Not 不過一尺高;  
twenty men. Not 不上二十人; *hsia*  
denotes below, the opposite of *shang* 在下  
之下對上之稱; *my capacity*, 吾之所不

及; heaven is below, Suchow and Hangchow  
are 上有天堂下有蘇杭。

Abroad, who told him to publish it 誰叫他張  
揚來着; how can we know what his affairs  
are 那曉得他外邊的事; has he not been  
他出外來着麼。

Abruptly, did not dare question 不敢突然相問。

Abscess in perinaeum, 肛門前生膿瘡。

Absconded, why has he thus 怎奈無踪影。

Absolute promise, 無退違之許。

Abstemious, 所食的係淡薄。

Abundant, the tree on seeing its branches so 其  
樹自顧枝柯繁盛; do not plow a large field  
lest the weeds become 無田甫田維莠騶騶。

Accept, he could not 就又就不得; as for refusing  
he could not refuse as for accepting he could  
not 辭又辭不得就又就不得。

Accepted, if he had given them any thing however  
small, they would have 他給的不論怎麼  
少都可以依的。

Accident, he met with a very serious 遇見了很  
利害的一個險。

Accidentally, happened 偶然而有的; I suspect  
he came 怕是偶然來的。

Accomplished, without infernal aid it could not  
be 要帶三分鬼道方纔行得事去; still  
it could not be 也是不成的了。

Accomplishments, a matter connected with mili-  
tary 是武本事裏的事情。



**According** to my opinion there are more than five peculs, 在我說石數兒不止五石 to what you say, 照你這等說起來; to that, 按照那麼着; to the agreement, 按那天定的; to appearances there is not any disturbance, 管情一些事兒沒有.

**Accountable** or liable to be called to account, 當對主答事.

**Accounts**, not very clear in his 算盤子兒打着清呢; on the other hand there remain several 反倒剩下些個賬目.

**Accuracy**, explain a word with great 解學字最精

**Accurately**, he writes 他寫字是無錯的.

**Accusation**, I will lodge against him an 我要告他一狀.

**Acquainted**, I have seen him once and am not much 見過一次不很熟悉; why should I not be thoroughly 怎麼是不熟呢 outside of the city I am not much 小的城外的道兒不熟.

**Acquaintance**, do you then make his 你纔好替他相與.

**Acquaintances**, yesterday one of my intimate 昨兒我那相好的; I have but few 我所認識的人有限; he certainly is one of your former 他必是你素來認得的.

**Acquiesce**, he can not be made to 壓服他不到

**Acquittance** from debt, 賬目清訖收單.

**Acre**, six feet make a pace and one hundred paces make a *mu* or 六尺爲一步百步爲一畝

**Acrimonious** or sour and sharp, 酸酸辣辣的.

**Across**, they can be all ferried 那都可以擺過去.

**Act** in a fit of passion, 逞一時間的忿怒; in your opinion how ought we to 依你的主意該怎麼樣; in every affair observe the proper moment and then 凡事見機而作; as soon as you speak I will 你一說我就作; having a warrant of authority then you may have 有個把柄方可下手.

**Action**, I have not committed any bad 我未有做過不好事.

**Actions**, in the course of your daily life do not commit depraved 平生勿作歪心事; are

the issues of the heart, 行者心之跡; one vicious action can cover up even one hundred virtuous 一惡也可以掩一百善了.

**Acuteness**, to take a matter and speak of it in detail with 把事兒說個底細情節.

**Adage** says, the Elephant has tusks and we burn his body for them: is it not so? 諺云象有齒焚其身豈不是乎; it is better to eat rice gruel with pleasant feelings than the rice that produces sorrow, 俗云寧食開眉粥莫食愁眉飯.

**Add** more still and the number of catties will be completed, 添多幾穀斤數.

**Added**, most excellent to which nothing can be 絕妙而無以加矣.

**Address**, people at once ridicule and talk about it when a mistake is made in complimentary 稱呼一有錯悞人便譏談.

**Adept**, an 手藝慣熟者.

**Adiantum nubulum**, 鐵腳鳳尾草.

**Adjure** or bind by an oath, 以呪詛挾持人.

**Admirable** counsel indeed, 絕妙的主意.

**Admitted**, he is never to be 總不許叫他進來.

**Adopt** the principles of the ancient fathers, 勾先祖之道也.

**Adoption**, 義子之分業.

**Adoration** or obeisance of the highest kind paid to the Emperor, 三拜九叩頭.

**Adorn** one's person with virtue is a preparation for death, to 修身以俟死.

**Adulation**, to sacrifice to a spirit which does not exist is 非其鬼而祭之諂也.

**Adulterate**, to 攪東西造假的.

**Adultery**, thou shalt not commit 不要做姦淫的勾當 (2) 不許你姦淫; causeth her to commit 叫他淫亂去了; with her. He committed 是同他做姦淫的勾當了; also committeth 也是犯姦淫的了; by mutual consent, 姦人妻之罪 (2) 污損人婦之弊.

**Adults**, the Great Science means the science for 大學者大人之學也.

**Advance** and he is unwilling to retire. He

cannot 欲進不能欲退不捨.

lvanage, you cannot obtain from it any 你得  
不若益處; it still afforded some 還自得  
便宜; lies in this respect, 好處是這麼  
樣; they are of what real 實在有甚麼益  
處兒呢; all he cares is to get for himself  
some 只顧自各兒多佔點兒便宜.

lvanages, a certain person begrudges me  
these 有某人嫉妬我這個好處兒; of  
a spare diet and economy are not confined  
to one circumstance, 節儉之益非止一端  
lventurer, an 行陷求利之人.

lversary, therefore he would be my 故與我作  
對頭耳; quickly agree with thine 就應當  
趕緊同他和息.

lversity, if the wicked have a remnant of pros-  
perity, when it is exhausted they will have  
爲惡有餘 昌昌盡必殃.

lvicely, that day two people gave him 那一天有  
兩個人給他出主意; unfortunately he did  
not attend to that 可惜那個主意他都  
沒肯聽; that is a very dangerous 那是件  
很險的事.

lvocate in Chinese courts, 詞訟的師傅.

erial or inhabiting the air, 住天空內者.

lability, 有趣之光景.

lvair, I have a little, trifling, common place 我  
有些須俗事; with the wolf the judge who  
has adjudged the 與審事之狼官; I will  
be security for that 我保任那件事; it  
is your 是你們的事.

lvairs, but those servants had nothing whatever  
to do with the customs 就是那些個底下  
人們到底與海關事情無干; there  
should be no accommodation of persons in  
public 公事不宜遷就; every one run  
about his own 各人奔各人的.

llected, you are too much 你也忒多心.

llection, there is no 沒些面情了; although  
he has some talent and 他雖也薄薄有些  
才情; if you wish to speak of it, language  
can not express his 欲言情又無情可言.

llected, with what disease are you 你患何病耶.

lffrighted, the stars fell, the trees spake, and  
all the people were 星墜木鳴國人皆恐.

lffraid, yung denotes not being 勇者不懼也; this  
wood of which devils are 此木爲衆鬼所畏.

lfter all it is you that injured him, not he that  
involved you, 究竟是你害他非是他累你.

lfternoon, he came back in the 到後半天他回來.

lfterwards, though he speak the truth 後來雖

然說實話; I told him 後來我告訴他;  
set down to your studies, 然後坐著念書; she  
never was vigorous 後來不很足壯; read  
the five classics, 後來念五經; the cause  
of his father's losing money, 後來他父親  
賠本的緣由; I made him out, 後來我看出來.

lgain more than 20 li, 還有二十多里; you come  
to trouble me 又來纏我起來; in a few days  
I will come 我過幾天再來; he comes to  
irritate me 又來氣死我也; this wretch  
has come 這厮又來了; I failed to hear,  
please say it 失覺請再說; do not do  
it 再不要這樣; don't come here 別再上  
這兒來; this is all wrong, do it over 這都  
不好起頭再做罷; repeatedly I requested  
him to come over 再三再四的請他過來;  
is your father well 尊大人痊愈了麼.

lgainst, he began to smile, but said nothing for  
or 又只是笑並不說出長短.

lge, Sir what is your 先生今年貴庚; why  
speak about his 那兒說到年紀; what is  
his 他的歲數兒多大呢; a person above  
50 years of 一人年踰五十.

lges, to suffer in hell 500 在地獄中受苦五百  
劫; Confucius left a rule to 10000, 孔子垂  
法萬世; to have a great name which will  
descend to succeeding 有大聲名傳留後世.

lgressor, first 先下手攻人者.

lgitated wish? What do you so 徬徬欲何之.

lgo, he died some time 他早就不在了; he  
arrived a considerable while 他到來許久;  
my mother married again three months 母  
親再嫁了有三個月; that was ten years  
那就是前十年了; my father died 2 years  
先父死了有兩年.

**Agree**, how is it they do not 那有不和不睦之理;  
weight in catties and ounces does not 秤的  
斤兩不對; the two men do not 兩人不相和.

**Agreeable**, if you will again accompany me on  
my journey, it will be more 再得仁兄一  
行更妙, friend, 愛高興之朋(2)意趣之伴侶.

**Agricultural** work is the duty of the lower classes  
of the people, 耕耨是小民的本分.

**Ague**, 瘧症即寒熱往來.

**Ah!** is it not my younger brother, 兀的不是  
我兄弟.

**Aim** or object of pursuit, 所求之大志.

**Aim at** in shooting, to 正視以射物.

**Air**, in the heavens 天空之元氣; to place out  
in the 打開被風吹.

**Airs**, men of talent generally have proud 有才  
人往往氣驕.

**Air-pump**, an 抽風之器名氣機箭.

**Alarm** or warning of danger, 喊人禦害之聲

**Alarmed**, we are both sufficiently 我和你都被  
得勾了; if you are firm in your purposes,  
you need not be 你自家拿穩主意不必驚慌

**Alas!** to-night, there is no lamp, 阿呀今夜却  
沒了燈, how sad I feel, 好憂悶也呵; was  
you long sick, 哎呀令尊病的日子久麼;  
that it is so, 可惜了兒這麼樣; there is  
nothing to do, 可惜沒個道路; what words  
are these, 惡是何言也.

**Alias**, 黃靈郎黃冷.

**Alike**, your heart and mine are mutually 您心我  
心兩相同.

**Alive**, we could not take him 活的拿不着; he  
seems to be neither dead nor 弄得不死不  
活; or dead I shall not yield to you, 和你  
併箇你死我活.

**All** but this has been taken away, 除了這個都  
拿了去; enter on study according to age,  
the prince even according to his age, 凡入  
學以齒太子亦齒焉; these things shall  
be added unto you, 然後這些東西必定  
賞給你們; things whatsoever you would  
that men should do unto you do ye even  
so to them, 你們願着人怎麼待你們你

們也應當怎麼待人(2)你要別人怎  
樣款待你你必要這樣款待人; taking  
a pill every morning, in three days he took  
them 他每早服一丸三日服盡; is that  
then 難道就罷了; I know 都在我腹中;  
I have brought along 我都帶着呢; if you,  
Sir, plan to enter the capital in two days, I  
fear you can not take them 老爺想兩天進  
京恐怕不能都帶罷; who have a country  
are called *chün*, 凡有地者皆曰君; crea-  
tures originate from Heaven: man originates  
with his first progenitor, 萬物本乎天人  
本乎祖; the works of *Chu-fu-tzu*, 朱夫子  
全書; can enter the Kingdom of Heaven, 都  
能進天國; he wants to buy them 通共他  
都要買; who are sons-in-law, are consi-  
dered half-sons, 凡屬東床俱為半子; the  
water moons are virtually in one moon, 一  
切水月一月攝; the civil and military  
officers, 一切文武官員; things what-  
so ever you would that men should not do to  
you, do ye not unto them, 己所不欲勿施於人.

**Allegiance** or loyal feeling, 忠臣不二心.

**Alley**, he constantly went into a narrow 他常去  
的是個窄衙衙兒裏頭; you and I live  
in the same 你我同在一坊住着.

**Allot** to each his share, 使各得其分.

**Allotment**, originally this was a part of my 原  
來命中原該如此.

**Allow** me to ask what this is, 請問這個是什麼.

**Allowable**, I said either way was admissible or  
我說怎麼着都可以.

**Allowed**, the 'Khan of 'Tu-chüeh sent an em-  
bassador to request a princess in marriage:  
it was 突厥可汗遣使請昏許之.

**Almost** completely cheated out of his money, 差  
不多叫人都騙淨了.

**Alms**, do not before men bestow 不可在人前  
施捨(2)不要在衆人面前賙濟人.

**Alone**, does he not live 他不是單住麼; why  
do you make me journey 教我如何獨自  
先行; did your father's property all come  
to you 令尊留下的家產專歸你一個人兒了.



- Along**, I expect they can help 可以幫着過日子.
- Aloud**, the Buddhist priest came in laughing 那和尚走進來哈哈大笑.
- Already**, it was the 3rd watch 已有三更天氣; he has been here twice 他先來過兩回了; waited a long while, 已經等候許久.
- Also**, and let him have thy cloak 你就連外面的衣服也聽他拿去罷.
- Alter**, if thou bringest thy gift to the 若是你把禮物獻在祭壇上 (2) 你要把禮物獻在祭壇上.
- Alteration**, most probably there will be no 大約沒有甚麼更改了.
- Although** your public business gives you, Sir, some solicitude, 您的公事雖然煩雜; he was not able to go abroad, he was able to manage affairs at home, 雖不能出門還可以管家裏的事; you come, I will not go, 雖你來我不去; I shall be a loser, 雖然我吃點虧; majesty and martial power be valuable, still the foundation is benevolence and justice, 雖尙威武亦本仁義; I am not without talent, 小弟雖不才; he said nothing, yet I understood, 他口雖不說我心自了然; my parents should retain me at home, 雖是父母留我之意; many, yet of what use are they? 雖多亦奚以爲.
- Altogether** 124 nations, 總一百二十四國; large and small twenty four pieces, 大小通共二十四件; in that house how many apartments, 那房子通共多少間.
- Always** appearing angry, 遇時一肚氣; hitting the mark, 無不到之處.
- Am**, even as to myself I cannot tell where I 連身子也不知在何處了; hungry. I 吾乃趙子龍; 30 years old. I 我三十歲了.
- Amalgamated**, the heart and right principles 心與理相涵.
- Amen**. 這是我心所願的啊.
- Amiddha Buddha**, the cartman prayed for assistance to 車夫求救於阿彌陀佛.
- Amity** among neighbors, 睦宗族和鄉隣.
- Among** the ten large cash, 那當十的大錢裏頭.
- Amoy**, met at 是在廈門會過的.
- Amusement**, do not go abroad for 不要往外頭貪玩; I am going out for 我出去逛逛; under pretense of walking for 借遊玩爲名; he is a man given to 他是玩耍的人.
- Anarchy**, the whole world thrown into extreme 普天下大亂之極.
- Anatomy and physiology**, 全體部位功用.
- Ancestor**, thought upon the meaning of the sacred instructions delivered to men by his sacred 想着聖祖教人的意思.
- Anchor**, running foul of two other boats lying at 撞了人家灣着的兩隻船; when you have come near the river bank, drop 臨近了河邊下錨.
- Ancient usage** was for man to marry at the age of 30, and the women at the age of 20, 古禮男子三十而娶女子二十而嫁.
- Anciently** in discussing about heaven, many divined the will of heaven from the will of mankind, 古之論天者多以民心卜天.
- Ancients**, he who wishes to know the affairs of the world must read the books of the 要知天下事須讀古人書; surveyed famous hills and great rivers to enlarge their minds and form their virtues, 古人觀名山大川以廣其志意而成其德; why speak of the 說什麼古人; to discuss the affairs of the 尙論古之人; the man who desires to acquire extensive knowledge must study the instructions of the 人求多聞必學于古訓.
- And** hallowed it, 而且設立這日爲聖日; together united in *Han*, 又并入于漢; honors are what men desire. Riches 富與貴是人之所欲也.
- And** so forth, whether long measure, or dry measure, or weights, all ascend from units to tens, hundreds, thousands 凡度量衡自單位以上則曰十百千云云.
- Aneurism** of the arch of the aorta, 總脈管拱跳血囊; needle 血囊穿線鈍針.
- Anger**, inflamed his 怒從心上起; he died with 活活的氣死.

**Angry**, impossible not to be 不由你不氣; say is it not enough to make him very 你說叫他氣死不氣死; with every one, 左也惱右也惱; although you are a servant, you become 你做管家的倒會性氣; may not his excellency on the other hand be 難道大爺倒沒性氣; I have never given him just occasion to be 我與他往日無冤今日無仇; why are you so terribly 爲甚麼原故氣得這等利害; his parents are 父母有了怒氣; though you treat me disrespectfully, I will not be 由你怠慢又無煩惱; don't provoke his temper now when so 正在氣頭兒上別惹他.

**Animadvert** on people's merits and demerits, to 批評人之長短.

**Animals**, for the victims in sacrifice there must be used perfect 祀之牲必用怪物.

**Animated** nature. Man i. e. benevolence: benevolence to 人仁也仁生物也.

**Ankle**, the joints above the foot is called the 腳上頭的骨頭節兒就叫做踝子骨; he has sprained his 他扭了腿腕子.

**Annihilated** in the twinkling of an eye, 瞬眼而輒空; not till heaven and earth be 天地還沒有滅沒的時候.

**Announce** to one's parents, to 稟告爹爹媽媽.

**Announced** it to imperial heaven and queen earth, 告于皇天后土.

**Anoint** the head, to 要把油抹在頭上.

**Anonymous** letter, 無名字的書信.

**Another** day come again, 另一個日子再來;

I fear he will again say one thing and mean 恐怕又是指東話西; day they will meet, 改日彼此相見; doctrine besides, 另是一個道理; I was seeking a teacher for 是我替人找先生; person's letter is called by way of compliment "flowery pencil," 稱人書札曰華翰; person bought them for you, Sir, 有別人給你納這兒買的.

**Answer**, wait till I give him an 待我回覆他.

**Antecedents**, he is a man of no 他是個無來由的人.

**Antipodes**, 腳相對之人 (2) 對足反行者,

**Antique** curiosities fitted with frames and cases, 進呈裝潢古玩.

**Antiquity**, good customs of 古來的好風俗; the 'Chin dynasty was not far removed from 秦去古未遠.

**Antrum**, diseases of the 上牙床骨穴之病.

**Ants**, the roots of trees had been eaten through by the 樹根兒都叫螞蟻蛀了.

**Anus**, diseases of the 直腸肛門之病; imperforate 小兒初生無肛門; not only on the side of the 不特肛門邊者; a sinuous ulcer that pours out pus and blood beside the 肛門之外生孔竅出膿血也.

**Anxiety**, I am in great mental 我心上有事; causing me, an old man, so much 叫我老漢等得不耐煩; very adverse to 心裏頭很不耐煩; intolerable 牽腸掛肚的很難受.

**Anxious** to send a letter to make enquires, 急要發信到屯裏問一問; on this account you need not be 此事你不必著急; therefore be not 所以不要憂慮.

**Any** person comes say I am busy. If 有人來說我有事.

**Any** thing, I do not want 甚麼東西都不要了; hsiao denotes the small of 小者物之微也; I have not yet said 我又沒曾說甚麼; he could not discover 不見些兒動靜; at the time of doing 幹事的時候兒; it may be applied to 隨便甚麼都可以說.

**Any** time, 不管甚麼時候.

**Apart**, they are not far 離得却不甚遠; how far are they 相離得很遠麼.

**Apartments**, have you matting in your 你們的屋裏有蓆子沒有; there is matting on all the stove-bed 我們的屋裏炕上都有蓆子; there are still left forty or fifty 下餘還有四五十間.

**Aphelion**, 視日之最高點.

**Apologies**, to be full of 滿嘴裏告饒兒.

**Appal**, to 着人惶忙無氣力.

**Apparently** he seemed like a mass of fire but secretly he was a knife, 明是一盆火暗是一把刀.

**Appearance**, he could not avoid feeling hurt at the contrary or opposite 不免對景傷情。  
**Appetite**, I have not yet any 我心裡本不待吃; every one has a craving 人皆有一癖。  
**Apples**, here are very good 這裡有很好的蘋果。  
**Apply** the feeling of respect for parents to other people, 推敬親之心以敬人; the mouth to the food and eat, 噙以口就食也。  
**Appointment**, an officer in the Capital waiting for his 在京候選的官兒。  
**Apprehend** a stoppage of trade, to 恐怕停息買賣。  
**Apprehended**, a small affair from which nothing is to be 小事情無防。  
**Apprehensive** lest our horses not being accustomed to wearing it should give you trouble, 恐怕我們的馬戴不慣與老爺有礙。  
**Approach**, he will not let you 身也不容你近。  
**Arched eyebrows**, 曲灣灣的眉兒。  
**Archery**, 'H-shih was also skilled in horsemanship and 霍氏亦善騎射; anciently the Emperor selected his nobles for their skill in 古者天子以射選諸侯。  
**Architect** or builder, 造宮之師傅。  
**Ardent** fiery temper, 火熱的心腸。  
**Are good**. All these things 這些東西都好; you? Who 你是甚麼人; there men who still believe this? 這個還有人信麼。  
**Argue**, I will beat you if you dare to 你敢強嘴我打你。  
**Arise** early to-morrow and call me, 明天早些起來叫我。  
**Arm**, to assist with the strength of an 助一臂之力。  
**Arms**, did the old woman have a child in her 老婆子抱着個孩子麼; he fell down on the ground and by the shock hurt his 他倒地地下把胳膊擰了; shall we have together a trial of 偕們試演試演好不好。  
**Armies**, the Han and Tang dynasties took possession of the Empire by their 漢唐皆以兵取天下。  
**Armour** and helmet are upon me, I cannot do what politeness requires 甲冑在身不能全禮。  
**Army**, should be parsimoniously saving to supply

the exigency of the 宜儉薄以副軍需之急。  
**Arrange**, still it is for him to 還是他理論是得。  
**Arranged** all the things in order, 都擺列起來; in order, each article a part, 擺齊一件一件。  
**Arrangements**, we consulted for half a day and then made definite 偕們今兒商量半天纔定規。  
**Arrive**, I think he will soon 想必就好來也 it is still necessary to wait several days for it to 還要遲幾日纔得到手。  
**Arrived**, he has not yet 他未有走來 (2) 他未曾來到; he whom you loved has 你心上的人來了; when in revolving time, the right period 及應運時至; before long, 不大工夫就到了。  
**Arriving** at the inn, I (or we) will not eat its food, 到了店裏不吃他們的飯。  
**Arrow**, his eye pierced him like an 一雙眼射定在他身上。  
**Art**, long life may be obtained by 長生可以術得。  
**Artful** language changes and confounds right and wrong, 巧言變亂是非。  
**Article**, what is the price of this 此物價銀若干; he is from of old a bad 他本不是個好貨; how many cash do you want for this 這東西要幾文錢; go and find a man to carry this 你去找一個人擔這的東西。  
**Artificial** mountains and rocks of every kind, 假山石件件都有。  
**Artillery**, a corps of mounted 使大砲之兵馬。  
**Artist**, 諸術習熟之人; a very clever 極巧的畫工。  
**As soon as** he heard about that affair, 他一聽見那件事; to others, not devoted to the interests of a party, 於人無所阿黨; if he wanted to write something, 彷彿要寫甚麼; to one's self, not at all influenced by selfish motives, 於己無所偏私。  
**Ascertain**, if he should call every day to 他若是天天兒來打聽呢; by reckoning, 算計而識之; correctly what is right without regard to profit, 正其誼不謀其利。  
**Ascetic**, 入林茹草飲泉。  
**Ashamed**, felt both indignant and 心中又恨又

- 愧**: he does not even feel 他也不害臊: is common to all. The feeling of being 羞惡之心人皆有之; have nothing of which to be 實在沒可慚愧.
- Ashore**, where do you wish to go 要在那裡上岸
- Ask** and it shall be given unto you, 你們要求就必給你們 (2) 你求就給你; him how it seems to him, 問他何以見得; what do you, Sir, wish to 老爺還問甚麼; father heaven and mother earth, when compliance with this wish will be granted, 問父天母地幾時纔遂斯願.
- Asking**, it is for me to ask or refrain from 求不求却在我
- Aside**, you ought not to have laid it 你擱下的不當; he has put all of my affairs 把我的事都且放過一邊; things must be spoken or laid 事情得擱著罷.
- Asleep**, His Excellency and suite were probably all 大人和底下人必都睡了罷.
- Aspect**, it again assumes a different 又是一番光景; of autumn, 秋天的景兒.
- Aspiring**, you are too 你的心兒太大.
- Ass**, or his ox or his 或是他的驢或是他的牛.
- Assent**, do you 依允不依允; he will not 他不肯應允.
- Assiduity**, to teach with unwearied 誨人不倦也.
- Assistance**, I have an affair in which I solicit your 我有一件事拜託你.
- Assisting** each other and concealing each other's faults is expressed by *tang*, 耗助匿非曰黨.
- Assurance** or freedom from doubt, 無疑惑之事.
- Assuredly** I shall not buy, 我萬不肯買; it will arise from this pit, 自然騰出此坑; you will become ill, 少不得生出病來.
- Astonished**, to be 恐懼嚇唬了.
- Astrology**, 卜星吉凶之法.
- At present**, is he well or not? 如今好了沒有; last, how did he export it? 底下出口還怎麼樣呢; home my thoughts are incessantly employed about you, 我在家時時刻刻都挂念著你.
- Atheist**, 不以上帝為主者; or impious person, 褻瀆上帝者 (1) 背理絕義者.
- Atmosphere**, 地球周圍之氣; pressure of 壓重之力; is about 150 li high, 上升百五十里; presses equally in all direction, 地氣壓力周圍勻同; is composed of oxygen and nitrogen, 養氣合為地氣.
- Atom** or indivisible particle, 絨析無可分
- Atoms**, he broke his skull to 把腦蓋擗得
- Atonement**, renovation is not sufficient for 不足以贖罪.
- Attain** perfection. To go to a 'pu-sa to 以菩薩
- Attend** to, what had we better 俗們頂好甚麼呢; that alone, 竟願那一個
- Attendants**, deliver over to the care of 付兒掌管.
- Attention**, reading requires the whole 讀要專心; he paid no 他總不理會; this give me your 今夜小心則箇.
- Attentive**, be very 小心在意者; but ill man is fearful and timid. An 慎而無禮
- Attraction** is great and small. Power of 牽有大有小.
- Augur** or predict by the flight of birds, to 觀飛而知未來者.
- Auspicious** day for presenting memorials to Emperor, 進表上疏吉日.
- Authority**, he taught them as one having 因的教訓好像有權柄的 (2) 因為他人正如同有權柄的人.
- Authorized** to write directly to the Emperor 得自行奏事.
- Autumn**, the time was just the end of summer and the beginning of 那時正是夏末
- Autumnal** lemons mixed with spring plum 橙 酸春梅.
- Avail**, has it been of any 曾有一毫著落
- Avoid** the wind as you do an arrow, 避風如
- Avoided**, many disputes have been 省了許多非口舌; death is that which cannot 免者人之所必不免.
- Awakened**, or aroused, feeling resentment never to the last 抱憾老死而終不



**Away**, wanted to drag him 要拉了他去。

**Awhile**, exhort them and also threaten them 勸了他們又威嚇了一陣。

**Awl** put into a bag will find its way through, 錐處囊便當脫穎: a man without land enough in which to stick an 卓錐無地之人。

**Awoke** in a fright and then played with him, 驚醒而戲之。

**Awry**, the nose was bent 鼻子歪半邊。

**Axiom**, 所取不得之道。

## B

**Baby**, perhaps she will give birth to a 是敢要養娃娃子。

**Back**, Yang-'huo is the modern 'Kuo-pei, support for the 養和今靠背也; do you tell him you do not know when I will come 你就說不知道多嚟回來; of a small shop, 一個小舖兒後頭; to-morrow he will be 明兒可以回來。

**Backs**, beasts carry burdens on their 牲口身上駝著東西。

**Bad**, he remembers both the good and the 好也在心裡歹也在心裡; man though a relative must be put away, 惡雖親必去; that man is exceedingly 那個人很不好; if in this manner it is bad, in that manner it is also 這樣不好那樣也不好; if this is bad, that is also 彼不好此亦不好; what! such a thing as this, do you still dislike as 怎麼這樣東西還嫌不好; you and I are both 你也不好我也不好; customs are both good and 術有善有不善: I beg you not to say a word about it good or 求你好歹別說出來; that is very 那個不好得很; both kinds are 兩樣兒都不好; is his temper good or 他脾氣好不好。

**Badly**, he did not smoke very 喫的也不大很利害。

**Bag**, this body is at best a stinking skin 此身原是臭皮囊。

**Baggage** is what a man carries with him on a journey, 行李是走道兒的客人帶的東西; of the gentleman has come, 老爺的行李來了; what shall I do with my 我的行

李怎麼樣呢: shall I ride in the same cart that takes my 我就坐裝行李的那輛車麼。

**Balance**, on reckoning up the account there yet remains a 算賬仍有尾數。

**Balances**, in weighing money every place has its own particular 稱銀子各處有各處的天平。

**Bamboo**, small fingers like the spring shoots of the 纖指如春筍。

**Bamboos** have male and female species, 竹有雌雄之類。

**Banditti**, you spoke of those 你說得那個賊: heard the sound of horses feet, 賊聽見馬跑的聲兒。

**Bane** of one generation and the benefit of a thousand, 一世之害萬世之利。

**Bank**, a very high sloping 頂高的個起坡子。

**Banner**, the Emperor gave him a dragon and phoenix 皇帝送他龍鳳旗。

**Banners**, the dust flying before the 牙纛前塵。

**Barbarous** wife and obstinate son can not be regulated by the law, 蠻妻拗子無法可治。

**Barber**, my husband gets a living by being a 我男人剃頭為生。

**Bark**, do not make the dogs 無使龙也吠。

**Barns**, nor do they gather into 也不積攢在倉裏 (2) 沒有聚積在倉裏的。

**Barren**, this side is somewhat 這一邊兒荒些個。

**Base** filthy and uncificer-like conduct, 卑污不職之處。

**Basin**, there is warm water in the 臉盆裡有溫水。

**Basket**, let down from the top of the hill in a 從山頂以籃懸舉下。

**Bastard**, third sister brought forth a 三姐生產私孩。

**Bath**, when the body is irritated it is good to take a 身上有癢洗個澡就好了。

**Bathe**, it is good every day to 天天兒洗澡很好。

**Be** not as the hypocrites, 不可像那假冒為善的人。

**Beads**, 63 praying 六十三的念珠。

**Beam** is in thine own eye, 你眼睛有梁木 (2) 自家的眼睛有根梁木橫著; over and

under doors there is a horizontal 門上下的木頭是橫的。

**Beard**, his lips are too smooth, there is no 嘴上太光沒有鬍子; he has I dare say a little 敢是有些髭鬚。

**Beardless**, some have beards and some are 有鬚的也無鬚的; and a long nail on his left finger, 沒有鬚左手長指甲的。

**Bearings** of the land in order to steer a ship. To observe the 看山勢定船路。

**Beast**, take good care of this 你小心照應這牲口; man differs but little from a 人之離於禽獸幾希; heaven has made me a man, not a 天生下我來得做個人不做禽獸也。

**Beasts**, living in ease without instruction is a state near to that of the 逸居而無教則近於禽獸; will that cart have one or two 那車是單套是二套; if you wish to go fast you should have three 老爺要快必得二套的。

**Beat** to death two of the people, 毆斃民人二命; not to speak of scolding. I will also 莫說罵還要打哩; down the earth and raise a wall is expressed by *yung*, 築土壘壁曰墉。

**Beaten**, did you not just now say you had been 你不是纔說的挨了打麼; to the consistency of brains, 打了個稀糊腦子爛; ought I to be 難道就打我不成。

**Beating**, what is to hinder me giving you a 杖 你有何妨碍; he did not give the 不是他打的。

**Beauty**, I love you exceedingly both for your talents and 我爲才貌兩件愛你不過; there may be talent without 有才的未必有貌; in the Empire there was not one unconscious of his 天下莫不知其姣也 having such talents and 有這等一副才貌; his beauty equals his talents and his talents enhance his 貌稱其才才副其貌。

**Beautiful** as *Pan-ning*, and talented as *T'ü-chien*, 貌比潘安才同子建; nevertheless I have *something which I call* 小弟所謂美者樣

子到有一個; bamboos selected from famous hills, 名山剔選秀竹。

**Because**, for no other reason but simply 非爲別事只因; I wanted money I sold him, 因爲家裏沒錢纔賣了; you would consider it sufficient for the purpose, 以爲能勝其任也; I have grown old he turns his back upon me, 把我這個老人家丟在腦背後了; no regard was given to relatives, 因不顧親戚之原; you did not come, I went away at once, 因爲你不來我即起身去了。

**Became** a human being, and the human being called a man, 得爲人人而男。

**Beckoning** with the hand is called *chao*, by words is called *chiao*, 以手曰招以言曰召。

**Becoming** thus very bold, he said, 這胆都大起來道; proceeding? Is it not a 做臉不做臉兒。

**Bed**, are there curtains on that 那一張床上有帳子沒有; once on a time there was a father laid in sickness upon a 昔有爲父者臥病在床。

**Beds**, some at rest lying asleep on their 或息偃在牀。

**Bed-chamber**, he draw him into the 把他拉到房內。

**Bedclothes**, quickly arrange the 你快把鋪蓋鋪上。

**Bedstead**, I brought with me a 牀有我帶來的; Sir, where is your 老爺的床在那兒。

**Bedtime** has arrived, 到了睡覺的時候。

**Beef**, in Hades there are miseries for those who eat 食牛肉者幽有禍愆。

**Been**, where have you 你那裡去來。

**Before**, price of rice is much higher than 米價比前又貴多; this bird sings better than 這個鳥較前唱的好聽; I have not heard it 我未之前聞也; the eaves, a propitious bird announces glad tidings, 簷前好鳥報佳音; I have told you 我先告訴你了; he was not as liberal as 不照前次從豐; men are much more numerous than 人比前多得多; one's face he assents, but he refuses behind one's back, 當面應承背後

做作; I have never seen him 我從來沒見過他 (2) 我從前沒有見過; the thing occurred, 事情沒來之先; I never travelled in a cart 從來沒坐過車; why did not you come the day 爲什麼前日不來.

**Beggar**, this fellow will soon be a 這個人是快要飯的.

**Begin** with the lower sorts of work, 從下等工夫做起.

**Beginning**, every created thing must have had a 萬被造之物必有所自始; to do it over again from the 接頭兒另做過; of his rule will bear looking at, 初政猶可觀耐.

**Begrudge**, money for paper and pencils and the expence for your lamp and fire, I will not 紙筆之資燈火之費老夫不惜.

**Behalf**, I was also much frightened on his 我也替他嚇; I will pay him in your 我替他開發了罷; I will manage this business in your 與你成就此事.

**Behavior**, it really shows great audacity and disorderly 實屬胆大妄爲.

**Beheaded**, when about to give battle, the first who runs away must be 臨陣先退者斬.

**Behind**, to regard what is before and neglect what is 顧前不顧後; you walk before, I will walk 你跑前我跑後; a place where there neither is a village before nor an inn 前不著村兒後不著店兒的地方兒.

**Behold** the fowls of the air, 試看飛的鳥 (2) 你看天上的雀鳥; in the Capital, should the Emperor put a man to death, he permits the people to 便是京師天子殺人也放人看; how he is, 且看他怎的.

**Believe**, should I tell you I fear you would not 說來只怕你不信.

**Believed**, when it was told to the Emperor, the Emperor 語聞於帝帝信之; this should not be entirely 此不可盡信者也.

**Bell**, if a man is a Buddhist priest he must ring his 做一日和尚撞一日鐘; to be skilled in answering an enquiry is like striking a 善待問者如撞鐘.

**Belong**, you speak so plainly, where do you 你是那裡人倒會說話; to whom does this 這個係屬誰; to me. This affair does not 此事與我無干涉.

**Below**, be above and I 他在上我在下; 'chu? is from above to hang or reach down to a place 垂自上絕下; fifty is called short-lived, but above fifty is termed longevity. To die 五十以下謂之夭五十以上謂之壽.

**Bend** an inch in order to straighten an ell, 枉寸以直丈.

**Beneath**, either in the heavens above or the earth 或是天上或是地下.

**Benefactor**, yes indeed, this is a true 原來這纔是真正恩人; lest the insignificant man of to-day should to-morrow become one's 誠恐今日之小人是將來之恩人.

**Beneficial** to one, but useful to all. Not only 不但利於一身乃有益於衆.

**Benefit**, there will be what 有甚麼便宜呢; and not injure, 有助而無害; though I should die it would be a 老身便死也得好處.

**Benefited**, but if *Ching* were destroyed, *Tzū* also would not be 然鄭亡子亦有不和焉 you will surely be 必定有益你的.

**Benevolence**, language can not express his profound 欲言恩恩深難言.

**Besides** if we should meet with a north wind, 再遇着北風; if there is anything lost, who is there to enquire of? 再者丢了東西爲誰是問; that. There is another affair 另外有一件事; an old woman. There was no one there 無人在只一老婆.

**Bespew** the whole body with spittle, to 以口涎穢污滿身.

**Best**, Mr. Li is the 最好的是姓李的; what way do you think is the 依你怎樣爲好 what then is 却是怎的好; the tea from the terraces on the hill side is 嚴茶爲上品; to proceed according to circumstances. It will be 隨機而進爲妙; this tea is the 這個茶葉頂高; wild honey procured from the hills is 蜜取於山石者爲勝茶;

of the whole lot I like this the 那些個我頂喜歡這一個; warm water is the 最好的是溫和水兒.

**Better**, how is it 怎麼更好呢; not speak at all than say what is useless, 無益之言不如不言之爲愈也; this is indeed good but money is still 好是好但銀子更好; ask him whether his last night's cough be not 問他昨夜咳嗽好沒有; the hotels or temples, — which are the 是店裏好是廟裏好; there is no 再好有沒有了; for me to die than to live, 不如我死罷; would it be to invite him to come out, 還是請他出來爲妙; if he would wash his face, 洗了臉倒好; be a dog in time of peace than a man in time of civil war, 寧作太平犬莫作離亂人; to hire another small cart to ride in. Sir, 老爺再另雇一輛小車兒坐好罷; first to commence the attack than wait and be killed, 與其等待受殺寧可早先下手; to try again, 不如再試一試; go to Peking, 不如上京去; die than commit a wicked act, 寧死不要做惡事; than at the beginning, 比先頭裏的更好; which of these two horses is the 這兩匹馬那一個好; which of those horses do you like the 他們倆人你愛喜那一個; how can I tell whether he is the 怎麼知道他好不好; would it be to pluck it out and cast away, 倒不如挖他出來丟了; would it be to lose a limb, 寧可失一官骸; would it be to lose an eye, 寧可丟掉一隻眼; those plums are 這些梅子更好; die than not be true to the people, 寧死而不失信於民; die without shame than live and feel ashamed, 有愧心而生不若無愧心而死; these few days not much worse nor much 這幾日未見添病也未見甚好; than a 100,000 teachers. One word from Wei-chêng is 魏微一言勝十萬之師.

**Betray** a friend, 背信賣朋友; confidence to the injury of others, 失信陷害人.

Between life and death, 在生死之際; you three. It lies 總是在你們三人裡頭.

**Beware** of false prophets, 你們謹防着假先知 (2) 你要仔細防着那假做先生的.

**Big** and small all without exception recognized him, 大大小小沒一個不認得他.

**Bigoted** adherence to petty forms injures the great principles of justice, 拘泥小禮傷了大義.

**Bill** is a piece of paper, a 票子是一張紙.

**Birds** having flesh in their mouths fly upon it, 鳥嘴肉蜚其上; sing sweetly, 雀兒唱得好聽; are ye not much better than 你們不比雀鳥貴重得多嗎.

**Birth** of divine persons is different from that of the birth of common men, 神人之生而有以異於人; and death are the beginning and end of man, 生死人之始終; old age, disease and death, 4 classes of things, 生老病死四等事.

**Bit** in the beasts' mouth, 牲口嘴裏的嚼子.

**Bitter**, is it not 你道苦也不苦; who says his own melon is 誰肯說誰的瓜兒苦; since I am married to you, Sir, I must share with you the sweet and the 女一身嫁官人只得同受甘苦.

**Black** is the absorption of solar light, 物全接日光則色黑; the hair is 烏油油的髮兒; by contact with vermillion one becomes red, by contact with ink one becomes 近朱者赤近墨者黑; thou can't not make one hair white or 你不能把你一根頭髮變黑變白了.

**Bladder**, abscess of the prostate of the 膀胱帶膿瘡; enlargement of the prostate of 膀胱帶變大; calculus imbedded in 膀胱帶石淋; chronic inflammation of 膀胱內皮發炎.

**Blame**, to delight in asking whether the men's wives or daughters are ugly, is one degree of 喜問人家婦女美醜一過; for that. Who is to 那個誰頂著不是: who will bear the 誰敢擔錯兒; the merit give to others, and keep to one's self the 功歸



人過歸已。

**Near-eyed**, 眼下淚生尿之病。

**Blemish** in a fair gem may still be ground down, but a blemish on one's reputation cannot be remedied, 白圭之玷尚可磨也斯言之玷不可為也。

**Blend** poetry and music, 融會詩樂之教。

**Bless** those that curse you, 罵你們的要替他

求福 (2) 咒罵你的人倒要替他祝福。

**Blessed** are the poor in spirit, 虛心的人是有福氣的; are they that mourn, 悲慘的人是有福氣的; are the meek, 溫柔的人是有福氣的; are they who hunger and thirst after righteousness, 羨慕仁義好像饑渴的人是有福氣的; are the merciful, 可憐的人是有福氣的; are the pure in heart, 心裏清淨的人是有福氣的; are the peacemakers, 和平的人是有福氣的; are they who are persecuted for righteousness sake, 為著仁義被人趕逐的人是有福氣的。

**Blessing** of Buddha. I obtained this interview by the 藉佛之光得今日之見。

**Mind** read by their fingers, 盲者以手讀凸字書。

**Mind-man** poking on the ground with his staff and trying to find his way, though in the day time, is not different from walking in the dark, 盲人以杖搥地而求道雖用白日無異夜行。

**Blinded** by the smoke of horse dung, 以馬矢熏令失明; my eyes were indeed 難道是我眼睛花了。

**Boasted** frog desiring to eat the flesh of the wild goose, 癩蝦蟆想吃天鵝肉。

**Blockade** a city with hostile troops, to 敵兵壓城內外不通。

**Block-cutter**, the comer is the 來的是刻字匠。

**Blood** circulates to the abdomen and back and extends to every part, 脈循環腹背無所不至; of the female descends once in 30 days, 女子血以三十日一下也; it is necessary to sacrifice to the goddess with human 女神祠須人血以祀之; poor and thin

血輪少稀薄; his body was all over reeking with 身上淋淋漓漓都是血跡; vessels and veins, 肉中血管腦氣筋; by cupping. To abstract 抽氣放血法; by leeching. To abstract 放蟥吮血法; by puncturing. To abstract 小銳刀刺皮法; it costs him a great deal of heart's 他費了好多心血。

**Blossom**, the trees are all in 樹都開了花兒; who ever saw a dead tree in 那見枯樹上生出花來。

**Blot**, to let fall the ink and make a 滴落墨水成為烏點。

**Blow**, if I strike him a blow, he will strike me a 我打他一下他也打我一下; out a lamp is to extinguish the flame of a lamp, 吹燈是滅燈火; that light out, 吹滅了那個火; up with gun-powder, 引火藥破開物; with the palm of his hand he gave him a 一個巴掌打在臉上。

**Blows**, he ought to be struck several 該打幾箇巴掌; I will chide you not only with words, but with 莫說罵還要打哩; to inflict one hundred 打一百荆條; we do not at all come to 總沒有和他打架; a utensil cannot be completed without 器不打不成; all wives who beat their husbands shall be punished with one hundred 凡妻毆夫者杖一百。

**Blowing**, the wind is like a man puffing and 風猶人之有吹煦。

**Blue**, it can be dyed either red or 染紅的染藍的都行。

**Blunted**, the point of this pencil is 筆尖兒都寫禿了; where the wheels of providence impede the sharp instrument it becomes 天機有礙尖還鈍。

**Blushed**, his whole countenance 把臉飛紅了。

**Boast** not, the event will show, 不必誇口做過纔是。

**Boat**, then we will search your 可就要搜你的船了; to go with the stream in a 以順水行舟; he came in a 他坐船來的; all those who travel go in a 走道兒的客人都是坐船; expense of traveling by cart is dearer than travelling by 坐車比坐船花的錢多。

**Bodies** are either solids, fluid or aeriform, 物分實質水質氣質; gravitate towards the earth, not from it, 物向地不能離地.

**Body**, no strength left in the 渾身都酸軟了; to be troubled about the 爲身體憂慮; one half longer than one's 長一身有半; without raiment to wear and mouth without food to eat, 身上沒得穿口裡沒得吃; having a 有形象之物; may indeed remain but the soul has gone, 形雖存而心已死; what face to see any 有何面目對人; the heart is the ruler of the 心者一身之主宰; the lion reflected that the little rat had a small 獅念小鼠區區之體; there is no person in the world who does not love his own 世間未有一人不愛其身者; *hsi tao* (to bathe) is to wash the whole 洗澡是一身都洗.

**Beggar** who can't express himself, a 拙嘴笨舌的不會說話.

**Boil**, fry some of it, and the rest 煎點兒下剩的煮罷.

**Boiled rice**. Rice cooked thoroughly by boiling is called *fan* or 米飯熟了稱爲飯.

**Boiling**, do you like to wash hands in water that is cold or that is 你洗手是愛使凉水是愛使開水.

**Bold and ill-bred man** is disorderly, 勇而無禮則亂; I, an old person, am 老身大膽了.

**Bolt**, he closed the doors with a 把門上鎖上闔.

**Boleses**, 虎修丸散膏丹.

**Bones**, in painting a tiger you may draw his skin but it is difficult to paint his 畫虎畫皮難畫骨.

**Bonzes** say that Buddha resides in empty space, 僧言佛子在西空.

**Book**, do you remember all the characters in that 那書上的字都記得麼; I have not brought any 不是送書來了; what do you suppose is the value of this 你估這套書值得多少錢; it is difficult to understand this 這一本書難懂; bring a thread and needle and stitch the 紮個針線兒來釘

書; have you bought that 你買過那本書沒有.

**Books**, subsequently the sages exchanged them (i. e. cords) for written documents or 後世聖人易之以書契; in my youth, I liked to read but two 余童年即愛讀二書; it is well said in ancient 古書上說的好.

**Book-case**, for my books, I also want a 還要書架子裝書.

**Book-cover**, it is not a book, but a 不是書而是個書套.

**Book-worms**, in old books there are 舊書裏頭有蠹魚子.

**Boots**, he has put on 他是穿着靴子來着; you have put by for a long while that pair of your leather 你的那皮靴子擱得日子多.

**Born**, last year on a certain day I was not 去年某日羊未出世; *Yen-shih* prayed to *Ni-chiu*, and Confucius was in consequence 顏氏請於尼丘而孔子生; man is born, but wisdom is not 人生智未生.

**Borne**, it cannot be longer 無可奈何了.

**Borrow** the rays of the sun in order to become light, 借太陽光以爲光.

**Bosom**, to embrace a child and hold it in one's 小兒撲在懷中; he concealed his anger in his own 把惡氣兒掩在懷裡.

**Both** young and of a social disposition, 又年輕又和氣的; he and I were wounded, 連他帶我都是受傷; plans are good, 兩個法子都好; cannot be, 二者不可得兼; are great inns, 兩個都是大店; sides there are shops and what not, 兩邊兒有些個鋪子甚麼的; he and I shall be free from trouble, 他也免得受氣我也省得勞心; let him have 兩個都許他; of these things are necessary, 兩件都少不得; sides commenced to fight, 兩下打起仗來; his father-in-law and his mother-in-law have disappeared, 連他丈人丈母也沒影兒.

**Bottle**, it is all by the cup or 都是論碗論瓶; I was bringing here that glass 我挈那個玻璃瓶來.

night, how much coal have you 你買的這個煤是多少斤; they are not all going to be 不是都要買的; one may be 買一匹也可以 a company of female musicians, 買了一班女樂; I know it was not you that 我知道不是你納買的; some not 有不是買的; a catty or two, 斤把二斤買的; there was however enough of the drug to be 東西還足發買的; 12 girls and taught them to perform female plays, 買了十二個女孩子教演女戲; then was it he that 就是他買的麼.

boundless kindness (of parents) is equal to that of heaven and earth, 罔極之恩俾於天地. my life has bounds but knowledge forsooth, 吾生也有涯而知也無涯.

sounds, heaven may be measured and earth may be surveyed, but man's heart is without 天可度地可量惟有人心不可防.

now, look up to the sage above and make a 望聖人上頭作個揖.

now, single pointed spear, hooked lance, spear with central and diverging points, and spear with central and two diverging points, 弓矢矛戈戟.

now, the head, picked off flies and ate them. 俯啄蚊虻而食之.

now, wing and scraping, 低三兒下四的.

now, though the sun and moon are bright they cannot shine under an upturned 日月雖明不照覆盤之下.

now, to prostrate him with a single blow or 一掌打倒地; I told you to remove the 叫你把箱子挪開了; it is put in that long wooden 在那長木箱裏裝著.

now, the banditti dragged out of the cart all the 賊把車裡箱子拉出來; have you counted the 那箱子你數過了沒有.

now, where is that 那小孩子在那兒呢; like a stupid 似一個蠢孩子; playfulness of a 小兒戲耍之狀; when he was a 他少時候兒; after midnight have conjugal intercourse and every case of conception will

be a 夜半後乃施瀉有子皆男.

Boys having learned it know one thousand characters, 小孩子念了就可以認得一千字. Boyhood, we learn to say books memoriter from 由從小兒背念熟了的.

Bracelet, a bright yellow gold 焦黃的金鐲子.

Brain, protrusion of the 頭骨斷裂腦出; inflammation of the membranes of the 腦胞內外生炎; is the instrument of the soul, 腦為靈性之機; is the ruler of the entire body, 腦為百體之主; the hands and face are the servants of the 手足為腦之使; the 5 senses are the outlets or doors of the 五官為腦之門戶; and spinal cord. Function of the 腦及腦髓功用; is the source of sensation, 腦知覺之原; compression of the 頭骨斷壓腦.

Branch growing upon a tree, 樹上長得一枝枝.

Branches, although the Chrysanthemum be faded, it still proudly braves the frost on its 菊殘猶有傲霜枝.

Branching off, be not deceived by another road 無他岐之惑.

Bravery, to have a sense of shame is near to 知恥近乎勇.

Braves from the left side pressed around to rob the cart. 勇從左邊擁來了要搶車.

Brawl, do not fight and 不要打架辯嘴.

Bread, you love to eat 你愛吃饅頭; what man is there of you, whom if his son ask 你們當中那個有兒子要討餅 (2) 你們裏頭誰有兒子求餅; that is leavened rises, 饅頭發酵浮起. (i. e. man 'lou). has no meat or stuffing within it, 饅頭是沒餡兒的.

Break into two. Unable to 折之不能斷; through the delusions of mankind, 破世人之愚惑.

Breakfast, have you been to 你用過早飯未曾.

Breast, that part of the body above the heart is the 身當心之上為胸; to hang on one's mother's 在母懷抱裡; he has, in a great degree, rules of management in his own 胸中大有制度; inflammation, acute and

chronic, of the 乳炎分新舊.

**Breath**, as to his nose he dare not even draw a light 鼻子也不敢輕喘一喘; passing out is 'chui and passing in is hsi, 氣出爲吹氣入爲吸.

**Breathe** a little. Now we can fetch or draw our 如今再得歇一下.

**Breeze**, before their eyes there is not a day without a 眼前無日不春風.

**Bribery** and suppression of information about a murder occasioned by blows, 毆斃人命 賄和匿報.

**Bribes**, on no account receive 千萬別受賄賂.

**Bridge**, to make out of boats a 造舟爲梁即河橋也; when you, Sir, have passed over the 您過了這一道橋; outside of the front Gate of Peking is a triple 京城前門外頭那是個三道橋.

**Bridges**, they can be crossed by floating 有浮橋就可以過去.

**Bridle**, by no means will they use or bear that 那籠頭却不肯戴.

**Bright**, this evening the stars are beautifully 今兒晚上星宿很亮; is not the color 顏色兒光潤不光潤: dust will not defile it if the mirror be 鏡明則塵埃不染; eyes, 俏生生的眼兒.

**Brightness**, from the creation till now the sun and moon have not lost their 自開闢以來日月不虧明.

**Bring** that book here to me, 你把那一本書拿來給我: him into trouble by groundless charges, 把無影無形的話陷害他; some fire that he may warm himself. 弄些火來與他烘; resentments upon one's self and induce people's hate, 招尤而取惡的; a wrapper and wrap it up. 拿包袱來包起來; on the desert. 獻菓子上來; what book was you told to 你送甚麼書來麼; it to me, 與我拿過來.

**Broad** one cubit and long 10 cubits. 闊一尺長一丈; there are places very 有地方兒寬闊.

**Brokers**, the fact is they employ them to take charge of their *hongs* and to be their 原是

用他們管行作爲經手的.

**Brother**. I beg you. Sir, not to be hard on 老爺寬恕小的哥哥: your decision most excellent. 哥主張極妙; ca brother, and father and son mutually each other, 呼兄喚弟覓子尋爺: do not my words. 哥哥我的言語休要 I am the elder and he is the younger 他爲弟; by same mother. 同胞之

**Brothers**, living in cordial agreement eternal and perpetual pleasure. 兄弟既睦且耽: why not assist a man with 無兄弟胡不飲焉: there are, however and your 還有你們弟兄們量必; th alike as two 很像哥兒兩個

**Brought** with him 一同帶了來的: are the yet that I have not 還有我沒擊過牙

**Brushed**, the clothes have been 衣裳是已扣

**Brushing**. have you given my clothes a 我裳你抽打沒有.

**Brutal** or inhuman. 無惻隱之心.

**Brute**. a man if destitute of good breeding if he can talk, is he not a 今人而無禮言不亦禽獸乎: like a 一個畜生 I ought to act like a man not like a 人的事不做那禽獸的事; if I. n forget your goodness what shall I be 若忘小姐之德非禽獸而何.

**Brutes**, the passions are most fitted to drive and sink them into 嗜慾最能溺人 禽獸: deer's horns are the product of their 鹿茸是他的畜生.

**Bubo**, a species of 陰陽楊梅瘡.

**Buboes**, they are the prognostics of 亦楊先兆也.

**Bucket**, man cannot be known by his face the sea measured by a 人不可貌相可斗量.

**Bud**, when a tree is about to 樹木芽孽

**Budded**, the trees have not yet 樹都沒有

**Budding**, the trees you planted are all 樹都發芽兒了.

**Buddha**, if a man can understand his own

acter, he is forthwith a 凡夫能悟自性  
便是個佛; do not look at the face of  
his priests, but look at the face of 你不看  
僧面看佛面.

as numerous as the sands of the Gan-  
ges, 佛多如恒河沙數.

ism says, life is like putting on clothes:  
death is like putting off the breeches, 釋曰  
生如著衫死如脫袴.

ist priests live in monasteries, 和尚住  
在寺院裏; priests advised him to leave  
aside all secular affairs, 梵僧勸出俗  
ilding of 35 rooms, a 有三十五間房子.

illet, a city small as a black 邑小如黑子彈  
丸; shot away his head, 彈子烘斷其首.

and is something wrapped up in anything.

包兒是把東西用甚麼包起來; take  
a cloth wrapper and tie up a 用包袱包起  
ried, day after to-morrow their father is to be  
後兒他們老翁下葬.

urn, take a little pains to keep stirring so as  
not to let it 勤點兒攪著別叫他糊焦了;  
incense before Buddhist deities, 菩薩面  
前燒香; paper in worshiping the dead, 燒  
紙拜死人.

ring of incense and praying are to procure  
present happiness, 焚香禱祝爲求現在福田  
rinish, to polish or 治金玉使瑩.

rust men faithful and virtuous and ripped  
open women with child. 焚炙忠貞剝剔孕婦  
rusting of a bag through being too full, 以囊  
盛穀太滿而裂.

shel, neither do men light a candle and put  
it under a 人點燈不放在斗底下.

ness, I am in 我是個做買賣的; there  
was some money, some houses and 有現銀  
子也有房子買賣; when my father was  
alive, my eldest brother managed the 從前  
先父在的時候家兄就管買賣; do  
they do a great 他們的買賣大小; what  
is your 有甚麼事幹; you have come here  
on what 你此來爲着何事; he does not  
understand 他不知事務; they all have

public 大家有公事 he who knows how  
to be a happy man in any business does  
not create unnecessary 會做快活人凡  
事莫生事; what is the 有甚麼事體;  
wu denotes close application to 務專力於  
事也; take and bring him forward to join  
in the management of 將他騰挪出來協  
理事務; it is none of your 也不關你事了;  
I am a person accustomed to this 吾便習  
於此事之人耳; he does not know how  
to transact 他不會辦事; I will put away  
for you this troublesome 替你除了這孽障  
罪; I have no heart to attend to 沒心腸幹  
事情 that is only your 不過是你幹的;  
he is not careful about his 他幹事不留心;  
my father sent me to Peking on 先父打發  
有事進京來; besides if you hinder or  
shirk your 況且你耽擱了你的事情;  
he will nevertheless prejudice your 他還  
要誤你了事; return and attend to your  
own 回去安分生理; why should we at-  
tend to this laborious 我們爲甚麼做這  
勞苦的事.

Busy, to day I am 今兒個忙些.

Busy-body, 窺探人事者.

But it will be better this year to go to the Cap-  
ital, 倒不如今年上京; they have an un-  
derstanding with each other, 還是彼此  
通氣兒; he went right into their presence,  
反倒走到他們跟前兒去了; for this  
man I had been ruined, 若非此人我則  
敗矣; he that doeth the will of my father  
in heaven can enter, 惟獨遵我天父旨意  
的纔能進去 (2) 單是遵從我父旨意的  
人可以進去; we have destroyed an in-  
nocent man, 只是害了一個好人; skill-  
ful in contriving. Not only brave 不但勇  
猛而且有謀; can not. I wish to go abroad  
願意出門但由不得我; Confucius.  
Nobody can accomplish it 除非孔子無人  
所能; I cannot expect it, 那求之不得的;  
it is well indeed 好便是好只是; I have  
nothing more to say 也無他說但只是; there



was no help for it, 也是無可奈何; he did not fail in the way he said he did, 也不像他說的那麼賠本: it is not well to speak plainly, 只是不好明言; also the prefect and the district magistrate were extremely well acquainted, 連府縣也十分熱鬧: in three days he will come, 只三日就來: I say unto you, 但我告訴你們  
**Butcher**, don't sell a faithful dog to the 義犬不賣屠家.

**Button**, not that I cannot give up this official 非捨不得這一頂烏紗帽耳; not only did he lose his capital, but his 不但丟了資本連頂戴也丟了; writers or clerks who wear a 有頂子的書班.

**Buy**, which article do you wish to 你要買的是那一件: where did you 是在那兒買的: for me 10 pencils and 2 sticks of ink. 你給我買十管筆兩塊墨; which of those procelain articles does he want to 那磁器他要買那一個呢; you should weigh the things you 買東西他稱分兩的; it was really his father who ordered him to 實在是他父親叫他買的: me some wine to dispel this sadness, 買些酒消愁解悶則箇: for me some ink, 替代我買些墨.

**By what means** can it be effected, 以何方法做得來

**By-and-by**, he will come 他過些時就來

**By-gone kalpas** called *chuan yen*, 過去莊嚴劫

**By-stander**. 在旁無干涉之人; the disuniting remarks of a 傍人解構之言.

## C

**Cage**, a great offender confined in a 坐囚籠的重犯

**Calamities**, the virtuous are not prosperous, perhaps on the contrary meet with 有善者未得福或反受禍; are produced by many lusts, 患生於多慾

**Calamity**, after all you are yourself the cause of the 畢竟是你去生事纔惹出禍來; he who makes a secret of the principles of virtue will meet with 秘善不流必有奇禍 for a trifling pleasure to implicate one's self in a serious 所樂者淺所患者深.

**Calculation**, man's thousand calculation myriad calculations, are not equal to Heaven's single 人的千算計萬算算得老天爺一個算計.

**Called**, what is he 叫做甚麼名.

**Can I then manage it?** 我還能辦得來 spared, 可以離得開; I be allowed to 可以說得的麼; to do what one 盡爲之; be accomplished. A thing 穀的事情; you, Sir, at once give it and let me go home, 老爺可以立刻叫小的回去.

**Canary**, how harmonious is the voice of 鳥黃鳥其鳴啾啾.

**Candlelight**, to work by 焚膏油以繼晷  
**Candles**, does the gentleman burn oil or 點油燈點蠟燭 I have also some p of 還有幾包蠟燭.

**Candle-stick**, it is of course put on a 定要燈臺上.

**Cangue**, who ever saw a ghost wearing a 死鬼帶枷; why have you not removed 如何不與兄長開了枷 for one 1 To cause to wear the 枷號一個月.

**Cannot long endure**, 不可以久處 reach is too high, I 高甚我摩不到; believe I 我信不得的; it is because you w not because you 是不爲也非不 affirm the same of all. 不能一概而

**Canton**, he was not well in 他在廣東才  
**Cap**, that is an old fashioned 那是老樣子; he loves to wear a high 愛戴個高

**Caps**, small caps and official 小帽兒官

**Capacity** to know the height and depth of and earth, 能知天地高低.

**Capillaire**, syrup of maiden hair or 石長生;

**Capital**, your plan is good, only it incurs a too great waste of 主意倒好只是太 why have they no 爲甚麼沒有本 he did indeed lose 賠本原是賠本: still withdrew their 還要把本錢要的: I am glad to reside in the 我喜住; why not come with me to the

隨我到京; there is no river water in the  
 京城裏沒有河水.  
 precious, this old lady is 這個婆子得瑣碎  
 preciousness of temper, 反覆不定的脾氣.  
 ptivity, a state of 爲奴之光景.  
 rat, sixteen grains of rice make one 米十六  
 粒爲一葛力.  
 rbon, in 1000 parts of air, there is one part  
 of 生氣千分炭氣一分.  
 rbuncle, 毒膿瘡又名發背.  
 rdinal or chief ruler in the church, 法教之師長  
 reass, not different from a stupid 不同於冥  
 頑之軀.  
 reful, be a little 你仔細一點耳.  
 refully, whether he writes coarsely or 他寫  
 的不論粗細  
 rgo boat had on board really more opium than  
 firewood, 那艇裝的實在是柴火少洋  
 藥多; and the cruiser's boat both drifted  
 down the stream, 柴艇和巡船一塊往下走.  
 arp has leaped into the dragon's gate, (Literary  
 advancement.) 鯉魚跳龍門.  
 arpentier to open it. I will go and call a 我去  
 找木匠來把他打開.  
 arpet, in the gentleman's room shall I put down  
 a 老爺屋裏地下鋪毯子不鋪; you must  
 put down a 毯子是要鋪的.  
 urriage, for an evening meal I forego meat: for  
 a quiet walk I forego a 晚食以當肉安  
 步以當車.  
 urriages, the spouse going to the house of her  
 bridegroom is met by a hundred 之子于歸  
 百兩御之; of mandarins, 官府的車子  
 arry this letter and give to so and so, 稍個信  
 兒給某人.  
 art, I was coming in a 我是坐車來的; did  
 he go in a sedan or in a 他是坐轎去坐  
 車去; when you travel do you like to ride  
 in a 你走路愛坐車麼; my relative and  
 censor were both riding in one 我的親戚  
 和都老爺坐着一輛車; he called upon  
 his servants to put the trunk in the 他叫  
 跟班的把箱子裝在車上; I thought he

came in a 我估摸他是坐車來的; is from  
 the northern city, is it not? 是北城來的  
 那個車麼; the cart was his but he was  
 not in the 車是他的他却沒在車上; you  
 can hire a small 可以雇一個小車兒;  
 at the time he hired the 他僱車來的時候兒.  
 Cart-fare? Cheating you out of your 騙你的車價麼.  
 Cartilage, 脆軟的骨頭.  
 Cartridge, 火藥包單子之紙袋.  
 Carving from the people and offering to the  
 prince is like a man's cutting off his own  
 flesh to fill his belly, 刻民以奉君猶割  
 肉以充腹.  
 Case stands thus. The affair or 事情是這樣的.  
 Cash, I will have the last 一釐也少我不得;  
 if he did not have so much 沒有這麼些  
 個錢; did the tea house also wish you to  
 pay the 茶館兒就是望你要這個錢麼;  
 generally speaking, not very much 那個錢  
 大概不很多; it was settled to be five  
 thousand 說定了的是五吊錢; do you  
 tell me plainly how much 你們說明白是  
 多少錢; a very fine fellow may be ruined  
 by a single 一文錢慫倒英雄漢; did  
 you still speak of giving 你還沒提給他  
 錢麼; in his house he has not a single 他  
 家裏一個錢都沒有; I have not a sin-  
 gle 我一個官板兒都沒有.  
 Cashiered, he was very near being 他差一點  
 壞了官.  
 Cast not the whole body into hell, 不可全身投  
 到地獄裏去; not that which is holy unto  
 the dogs, 不可把聖物丟給狗 (2) 不要  
 把乾淨的東西向狗擲去; an armillary  
 sphere in brass, 鑄銅作渾天儀.  
 Castigation, he received a very severe whipping  
 or 打得一佛出世.  
 Casually or incidentally, 不期然而然.  
 Cat has got a mouse in her mouth, 貓叼着一  
 個耗子; perhaps it has been carried off by  
 a wild 敢被野貓拖了; what he does not  
 eat of these vegetables and rice. Take  
 away and feed to your 這些菜飯他吃不

了拿去喂你的貓; what he don't eat give to your 他吃不了喂你的貓.

Catamenia comes on every 27 days, 二七天癸至 Catamite, to have intercourse with a 使童子後庭 Cathedral, 主教督理之禮拜堂.

Cattles, every hundred pounds make 75 每百磅即七十五斤.

Cattle are all sick, 牛隻隻害病; or thy 或是你的牲口.

Catty, buy fruit also not by the 買果子也不論斤; they are all 100 cash per 都是一百錢一斤; that article was bought at a tael a 那貨是一兩銀子買的一斤; selling at 40 cash per 賣得四十個錢一斤.

Caught a severe illness and died in a few days, 得了一個急症不數日身故.

Cause, in the thing itself there is a 事情中有緣故; whoever is angry with his brother without a 凡無緣無故惱恨兄弟的人 (2) 人若無緣無故向弟兄動怒; of the family declining, 敗家的緣故; are you angry? For what 附因何廢氣; for this is 這個緣故; I cannot explain its 我不解其故; I do not yet know its 尚未知其故; all who hear to believe it, 令諸聞者信之; it to obtain its proper place, 使之得其所; that which is referred to in the petition must have some 呈內所指必非无因; every affair must have a 凡事必有因.

Causes, these all arose from small 都是從細小故來的, ner to commit fornication, 吁他做最淫的勾當了; doctishness. Tenderness causes love, and love 憐生愛愛生癡

Caustic feeling, 愛心如火灼爛之.

Cautious, we must be 須小心看惹.

Cease to speak of 3 pieces, you may have 10, 休說三件就是十件都依你.

Ceased, the two men both 二人都住了手.

Ceaseless ages never to be raised from hell to live in the world 永世不得超生.

Ceasing, the breath and blood in the body circulate without 身之氣血運旋而無間.

Celebrate the Emperor's birthday, 榮慶皇帝生

日 (2) 榮慶皇上的生日.

celestial regions. His soul flew beyond the vens and his spirits scattered to the 飛天外魄散九霄; principle beca the male and the terrestrial principle female, 乾道成男坤道成女.

cemetery, he has gone to superintend some at the 他上墳地裡監工去; how do know he has gone to repair the 怎麼是修墳地去.

Censor, a 整風俗的官; was at the bottom. 都老爺在底下.

Censurate, he was formerly in the 是從前御史.

Century, in vain my years have passed half a 弟年已虛度半百.

ceremony of pledging backwards and forward 酬酢往來之禮; it is nothing but empty 不過是箇虛文.

certain several men, 有某家幾個人; man me, 有某人告訴我; man is one whose name and surname are not mentioned, 是不說出姓名來的人; why are you 怎麼不定呢.

certainly it is so, 果然是這樣; it is he, without doubt, 一定是他無疑了.

Chafing-dish is used in a room, 火盆是屋裏.

Chagrin, fear not that he will die of anger 怕他不活活的氣死.

chair, I am sitting in a 我在椅子上坐.

chairs are all full and yet one more is needed 椅子坐滿了還要一張; as for table 就是那桌子椅子; he accompanied sedan 送兩乘轎子去.

Chance, the main 第一要緊之事; or fortune event, 不期然而然 (2) 忽然間的.

Change, forever thus without 永永是如 my mind is like iron or stone: till death will not 我心如鐵石至死不移.

Changeable disposition. Man of 無定性.

Changed, he seems to be somewhat 有些模樣; at seven (years old), the teeth 一七而齒更; his mind cannot at all



的心腸了決不改變的; it will never thereafter be 以後永遠不改了.

linging, he has worn that garment a long while without 那一件衣裳他穿了好些日子沒換呢  
notic confusion that existed before heaven and earth. 有物混成先天地生 (2) 未開闢天地之混沌.

aplet or wreath of beads, 念經之珠貫.  
apped with cold. The hands 觸寒手爲皸裂  
aracter, therefore you must use language of a liberal 所以你們總要把大方的說兒  
I have never before seen such a 總沒有看見這樣的一個字; what is the sound and tone of this 這個字什麼聲音; I have not before seen this 這個字我還沒有看見過呢; I cannot find this 這一個字我找不着; have you never before seen this 這個字你瞧過沒瞧過; I cannot recall this 我不記得那個字了; I cannot discern his true 不認得他面長面短; he does not understand Chinese, nor does he know a single 漢話一句都不懂漢字一個也不認得.

Characters, were there not a few golden 可是幾個金字; he knows 4 or 5 thousand 認過四五千字; does he understand the written 他認得字不認得.

harcoal, to give to him, is like putting snow on burning 給他如炭中添雪; how about the coal and 那燒火的煤炭呢; is the cook's affair, 那炭是廚子管.

harge, do not charge me with it: I shall only retort the 不要你推我我推你.

Charge d'affairs, 署理命駐劄中華便宜行事大臣.

Charitable or judging others by one's own heart, 以恕己之心恕人.

Charlatan or mountebank, 耍鬼魅之人 (2) 戲耍挑猴之人.

Charter or bill of rights, 免許之書票.

Chatter about heaven and talk about earth's being without shadow and without substance, 談天說地無影無形也.

Chattering of swallows, 呢喃燕語也; and

talking without cessation, 呢喃言不了.

Cheap, you may buy a few bottles of milk if it is 牛奶便宜我可以要幾瓶; the price of that riding jacket was exceedingly 這一件皮馬褂子價值很便宜.

Cheat the simple. The knowing 知者詐愚者. Cheating, in some way or other he is always 他非哄就騙.

Check perspiration by taking off one's clothing, 流汗滂滂去衣而汗晞.

Cheek, if a man smite thee on thy right 若是有人打你右邊的臉袋, (2) 若有人打你的右臉.

Cheeks, all the flesh on each side of the mouth are the 頤頰是嘴兩邊兒的肉.

Cheerfully, I would then die 就死也甘心.

Chess, in all ages every contest has closed like a game of 千古終須一局棋.

Chest is below the neck and above the belly, 胸前是脖子以下肚子以上.

Chestnuts, I prefer walnuts or 我寧要核桃或是栗子.

Chicken, wanting to eat a salted 要喫個滷牲口; you go and buy me a small fowl or 你去給我買一隻小雞子.

Chief, of the scaly tribes there are 360, and the tortoise is the 介蟲三百六十而龜爲之長.

Child ask for them then? Did the 是小孫子跟他要來着麼; acts more strangely than before, 小孩子又來作怪了; he is a very clever 他是很伶俐的孩子; this is growing up a fine 這孩子長得俊.

Childish, 似小孩之貌.

Children, the filial beget filial 孝順還生孝順子; the disobedient beget disobedient 忤逆還生忤逆兒; some kind of a play thing for little 小人兒們弄甚麼頑意兒; one brought 6 一個帶着六個孩子; of the Government, 國家之赤子; right your house and family and delight your wife and 宜爾室家樂爾妻孥; the work of protecting the people and soothing them like 護民之勞煦之若子; weep (at the tombs)

- of their ancestors) but do not (afterwards) lament, 童子哭不哀; complimenting their parents call them *chün*, 子稱父母曰君; if the menses descend at regular times, there will be a capability of bearing 月事以時下故能有子; if ye know how to give good gifts unto your 尙且知道拿好東西給兒子.
- Chin**, the water is up to one's 水有下巴頰兒這麼深; the bone below the mouth is the 嘴下頭的骨頭是下巴頰兒.
- China**, how can they rank with the officials of 安何等於中國士大夫之列乎; to overflow from 洋溢乎中國.
- Chinese methods** are what Europeans are unable to come up to, 中土之法非西人能及者. you, Sir, can talk 老爺會說我們的話.
- Chink dollars** to try their tone or sound, 相擊洋錢以試聲響.
- Choice of things not to do**, 有所不爲也.
- Choir** or the singers in Divine service, 誦經奏樂之人 (2) 唱和神詩者.
- Cholic**, violent 肚腹暴痛反覆.
- Choose**, take them as they come and do not 隨手兒拏別挑揀.
- Chorister**, 寺內誦經之人.
- Chosen** not by men but all by heaven, 不是人中的都是天中的.
- Christen** or enter the Church, 領人入耶穌教者.
- Christian**, 拜真神信耶穌者 (2) 敬奉上帝信耶穌的人.
- Chronometer** for a ship, 使船用之時辰表.
- Chusan**, we want to drop anchor at 偕們要往舟山灣一灣船.
- Cinctiona**, red and yellow 金雞哪黃紅二種.
- Cipher** in numeration as 7008, 七千零零八.
- Circuit** of the heavens is 360 degrees. A complete 周天三百六十度.
- Circulation**, let them print off copies to extend their 聽其刷印以廣流傳.
- Circumcision**, 去陽物前皮之法.
- Circumference** of a man's grasp is 9 tenths of a cubit, 人之扼圍九寸; being 3 feet, the diameter is one, 圍三尺徑一尺; of which was 25 cubits, 圓周二丈五尺.
- Circumlocution**, 通套反復之說.
- Circumnavigate** the globe, to 舢船週地 (2) 一週地球而行.
- Circumstances**, whether things are horizontal or perpendicular depend on 說橫說都是隨勢的情的.
- Circus**, dressed like a man that performs in 馬的打扮兒.
- Citation** by a magistrate, 以大憲召來.
- City**, they were all bought in a shop outside the 都是在城外頭鋪子裏買; upon a hill cannot be hid; 城造在山不能隱藏的; write out this law and it upon each gate of the 把這個法律來懸掛在各城門上; is not that in the western 那鋪子不是西城; you tell him I have left the 你告訴他城去了 the shop is outside the 鋪子外頭; on the east, Sir, as you leave the 爺出了城東邊兒; tell him that I gone out of the 是告訴他我出城了 place of a tomb is called happy 墓地城; unable to get out of the 趕不出; I am in the 我在城裏頭.
- Civil officers** are not allowed to be created in 文官不許封公侯.
- Civilian**, equally able as a military man or 武全才的本事.
- Civilians**, the officers who have control over people are 管民的是文官.
- Clambering** and climbing some wall or other never can stand still, 臥牆兒撓壁的站.
- Clandestinely** accommodating a case in which an aged man has been murdered, 尊長殺私和.
- Clapping** his hands he began to laugh, 拍手笑.
- Classic**, did you begin with the Three Character 先生一念是先念三字經.
- Classics**, the expressions given by the sages constitute the 聖人之吐辭爲; is not necessary to adhere tenaciously to a single word while conversing about

誤經不必泥於一字之間。  
 lavicle, 胸前缺盆骨。  
 laws, the rat unable to escape cried out piti-  
 ously beneath his 鼠不能脫哀鳴爪下。  
 man, sweep the ground 把地掃乾淨了; and  
 purify the heart of men, 將人心洗得清  
 淨淨; make this place 你弄這個地方乾  
 淨; this place is very 好一箇潔淨所在  
 cause him in the Yang-tzū, 江漢以濯之。  
 ear, this is very 了了然明白; the way that  
 the presents may come in, 讓禮物進來; the  
 way for the Emperor, 止行者欲清道; a  
 ship, 給紅單准行。  
 urance, the ship is about to sail; please get  
 for me my 船要開身請你與我取大牌。  
 eared, the falsely accused will finally be 終久  
 受屈的有個伸展  
 earer than this. There is nothing 再沒有比  
 這個明白了。  
 early, the eyes do not see 眼睛也看不真; what  
 he says? Do you understand 你懂得清他  
 的話麼; the sun coming forth and not shining  
 日出未甚明也; he intends to forsake me,  
 分明是他有心拒絕我了。  
 erks, that class of officials is called writers or  
 這宗官人也叫書吏。  
 ever, that little lad is 那個小孩子伶俐; wife  
 always gets a stupid husband, 巧妻常伴拙夫。  
 lent, 托狀師代稟之人。  
 imax in rhetoric, 言語由淺入深  
 oak, let him have also thy 連外邊的也由  
 他拿去。  
 ock, I forgot to wind up my 我忘了上鐘弦  
 了; to regulate a 修理自鳴鐘。  
 ored, the case was protracted and not con-  
 cluded or 案久延不結。  
 ooly joined together, 恩情似漆心意如膠。  
 oset, enter into thy 應該走到小房子裏  
 (2) 應當進嚴密的屋子裏。  
 oth is made of cotton, 布是綿花做的; the  
 bags we use are made of cotton 我們使的  
 都是布口袋。  
 othes, the people without food or 百姓沒有吃穿。

Clothing, the rain has quite wet my 雨濯溼了  
 衣裳了; you should dry damp 要把溼衣  
 裳弄乾了; they come to you in sheeps  
 他到你們這裏來外面像羊 (2) 他們  
 到你那裏來外面裝做綿羊的樣兒。  
 Cloud, he considers riches and honors as a pass-  
 ing 把富貴做浮雲可比  
 Clouds, the sky is all covered with 天上的雲  
 彩滿了。  
 Clown, to become like a country 就成了個起  
 條子了。  
 Club, break it open with a 拿棍子來打破;  
 one had a large 一個擊著一條大棍子。  
 Clue, in regard to the matter to have got a 事情  
 辦的有邊了; every kind of business has a  
 凡事有個頭緒; as for this teaching the  
 colloquial there is no 這個教話沒頭緒。  
 Clutching hold of his arm it tore, 把他的胳膊  
 抓破了。  
 Clyster, to administer a 以藥硬納便道中。  
 Coal, does not look to be very good 看煤也不  
 見很好; yesterday I bought 200 catties of  
 我昨兒買了一百斤煤。  
 Coal-gas or carburated Hydrogen gas, 炭氣輕  
 氣即煤炭氣。  
 Coal-stores, I saw a great many 看見好幾煤舖呢。  
 Coast, the ship got ashore on the sea 船在海  
 邊兒上擱了淺; I have had enough trouble  
 on the 海邊之苦也受得勾了。  
 Coat, wishing to take away thy 要得你裏面的  
 衣服 (2) 要你裏邊的衣服。  
 Cock of a gun, the 銃頭弓火器。  
 Cock-crowing, the cart was harnessed at 雞叫  
 的時候兒纔套車。  
 Coeternal, or equal in duration with the heavens  
 and the earth, 與天地同休。  
 Coffin, cease talking about one 休說一個棺材本。  
 Coin, in buying things it is the same as 買東西  
 同銀子錢一個樣兒。  
 Cold, hands chapped with 觸寒手為皸裂;  
 his body is very 他的身體冷得很; when  
 the weather is 天氣冷的時候兒; neither  
 hot nor 也不熱也不冷; if they are sep-

- arated the lips are dead, and the teeth grow 若分之唇亡則齒寒; if it were towards the south it would not be so 若向南未有這麼冷; for him, I would willingly die with 就爲他凍死也自甘心; bring forward wine to expel the 且把酒來盪寒; if one woman neglects to weave, perhaps she will suffer 一女不織或受之寒; he has taken a 未免受些風寒; weather is getting 天氣冷起來; to-day the weather is 今兒個天涼; he has a feverish 他有傷寒病.
- Colder**, because it is towards the north it is 因爲向北所以更冷.
- Collection** of books called *lei-shu-yü-lan* is the best of all collections. 類書御覽爲類書之冠.
- Colleges** are places where human talent is instructed and cherished, 書院爲教育人材之地.
- Collided**, did he not have them in his hand when the carts 碰車的時候兒他手裏拿着呢是不是.
- Colloquial**, the 互相盤論的話.
- Color**, besides it is dyed a good 染得顏色兒又好看; of objects is reflected solar light, 各物色係日光返照; should be dyed some other 必須染別的顏色.
- Colors**, he does not distinguish 不分青紅皂白.
- Comb**, who is it that combs his head with that wooden 那一把木梳是誰梳頭髮的.
- Combing**, your one needs 你這個辮子得梳以.
- Come** again. When you have leisure 以後有空兒再來; again in 2 or 3 days, 隔兩三天再來.
- Come forth**, one by one they 一個一個走出來.
- Comely**, exceedingly 相貌長得很秀氣; he is so beautiful and 生得丰姿俊秀; girl Just like a handsome or 就像一個美人.
- Comfort**, he could neither sit nor stand with 坐又不安立又不寧.
- Comfortable**, family affairs are not 家事就不順當; for a family to have money enough to use that is 家裏的錢足用的是寬綽.
- Comforted**, for they shall be 因爲他們將得安慰.
- Coming**, the people saw the rebels 百姓見了賊來; I think it is not he who is 怕不就是他來; because it was the first time of 是因爲初次來.
- Command**, were I to die I dare not obey the 就死也不敢奉詔.
- Commandant**, The Worshipful the Major and his Excellency, the 縣令暨協臺.
- Commandments**, those that love me and keep my 愛我和守我律法的人; whosoever, therefore, shall break one of these least 人若是廢了這極小的一條誡 (2) 所以有人自己犯了條規裏最小的一件.
- Commands**, I will obey your 我就遵命了; in every thing she (the wife) should request 凡事必請命; all the sons stood around to hear his 衆子環聽吩咐.
- Commenced**? Of these two great affairs which ought to be first 這兩樁大事還該從那一樁做起.
- Commentary**? When they were explained, did you look at the 開講的時候兒還是自己看註子.
- Commiserate** and save me, Oh Imperial Heaven! 皇天可憐垂救.
- Commission**, a friend entrusted me with a 一個相好的託我.
- Commissioner**, it was a boat belonging to his Excellency, the 是欽差大人的船.
- Commit**? During my former life what fault did I 前世造了甚麼孽障.
- Committed** during life. Every kind of wickedness 生前所作重重之惡.
- Commodity**, the fact is it is a bad 本來不是個好東西.
- Commodore** or senior admiral, 水師總兵官.
- Common** people are forbidden by long established laws from going in and out of them, 向例禁止人民不准出入.
- Commonest**? Which is used the 最常用的是那個.
- Commonly** speaking it is one large cash. 常說是一個大錢; under a slight degree of anger put people to death, 常以小忿殺人.
- Communicant** at the Lord's supper, 同食晚餐.



## 禮之人。

Communicate the poison and hurt the people. 傳其毒而害人。

Communication, native and foreign officials of the same rank use the form *chao 'hui i*. e. 平行的官來往用照會。

Community, the public affairs may also be applied to the affairs of a 大眾的事也謂之公事。

Companion, go the same road and you will not lose your 同路不失伴; he had also a 還有他一個同伴兒。

Companions, this sum should have been equally divided among their 這數兒也是應當和他們同事的均分的; he braved death with his 連夥計冒死。

Company, the English 英吉利國公司: come also and ascend the mountain in our 也來山上入夥: at that time I saw that 那羣人我那時都見過。

Compared with his mother he was more difficult to answer, 比母親的話反難回答; with yours, is it good or bad? 比你的好不好; with killing an innocent person, better fail in the execution of the law, 與其殺不辜寧失不經。

Compared with superiors, deficient: with inferiors, something to spare, 比上不足比下有餘。

Compatible. 與我本分不妥。

Compatriot. 替國家同出力者。

Compeer, why did not heaven create another man of talents that I might have a 為何天不再生一個才人做個對手。

Compensation for what? 要賠補甚麼呢: they were determined he should make 一定兒就望他要賠補的錢: to make for small offences a 小罰以財自贖。

Competed, we have never before 我們向來沒賽過。

Competent, there is no one 沒有人能替打算。

Complain of life and of death, 埋怨生埋怨死。

Complaisant? Why not 那兒不依呢。

Complete, the purer and brighter the more perfect and 愈精明愈純熟。

Completely or well. He can not do any thing

他做事不得周到; to empty 盡罄其所有。

Complied, surprised into a rash measure he reluctantly 一時冒昧曲順。

Compliment a man's father by calling him *ling tsung*. To 稱人之父曰令尊。

Compliments, I beg you to give him my 求你替我問好; give to him my 替我問候他(2) 代我請他安(3) 你替我問好他。

Complimentary, you are very 那兒的話呢。

Composed, afterwards they were 後來心定了。

Composition, afterwards for over 2 years (I wrote) prose 後來作了二年多的文章; turns and transition in 過文接脈之處。

Compositor, 投合錫字者(2) 按排活板者。

Compound a debt, 折半還就消債。

Comprehend? What I said do you quite 我說的你都懂得麼; what you said I perfectly 你說的我全懂得; do you 你聽得出來聽不出來; this I am unable to 交奴心裡沒理會處; the secrets of this business, I do not fully 其中委曲老夫其實不知; without saying a word to cause a person to 令人默識自會; in this there is a little I do not quite 這個裏頭我有點兒不大明白。

Compromise privately and avoid a law suit, 私家講和免打官司; by mutual 彼此相讓而和。

Comrade, it was he whom he took as 是他帶了來的伴兒。

Concealment, a sovereign is liable to 5 species of 人君有五壅。

Conceited or self-sufficient, 以自己有能。

Conceive, if the menses are irregular the person will not quickly 月事不調久不受胎。

Conceives by the influence of sounds, 以音感而孕。

Conceived, what eye has not seen nor heart 目所不見心所不想(2) 目所未見心所未想; the pleasure may be 其樂可想也。

Concentrated in the center from the four quarters, 四面聚來追向中心。

Conception will not take place after this, 過此則不孕矣。

**Concern**, how is this your 干你甚的事。

**Concerned**, I will take this upon myself, be not 但請放心包管成功; these few days. I have been much 我這兩日好不心煩; on your account I am 我為你一片苦心。

**Concerning** that affair, 講到那件事來。

**Concessions**, one will not lose 100 paces if all his life he makes 終身讓路不失百步。

**Conclave** or close assembly, a 秘密之議會。

**Concord**, do not wound the feelings of 不要傷和氣。

**Concubine** addressing her lord calls him *chün*, 妾稱夫曰君; to marry an opera courtesan as wife or 娶樂人為妻妾。

**Concubines**, all who marry prostitutes for wives or 凡娶妓為妻妾。

**Condition**, now you have arrived at this 你如今到此田地。

**Conduct**, was it on account of his bad 是因為他行止不好; stupid or indecent 不伶俐的勾當。

**Conductors of heat**, all metals are good 五金傳熱最易; wood, stone, glass, are bad 木石玻璃傳熱難。

**Confer on one**. What you desire pass to others: what you dislike do not 所欲必推所惡勿施。

**Conference**, he invites you to a 請你過去談一談。

**Conferred on the virtuous**. A hundred blessings 作善降之百祥。

**Confess to me the whole affair**, 你可實對我說; the wolf asked the dog saying the sheep is unwilling to 狼問犬曰羊不肯招; the truth in defiance of death. One who dares to 敢認真理不畏死者。

**Confines of virtue and vice**, 介在善惡之間。

**Confirm what has been before said**, 堅固頭裡的話; the virtue of faith, 以堅其信德 by quotations from Scripture or the Classics, 引援經書證着。

**Confucianist** says, life is a being attached to something; death is a reverting to the former state. 儒云生寄也死歸也。

**Confucius** was in height 9 cubits and 6 tenths. 子長九尺有六寸; said, only heaven

is great and only Yao imitated it, 孔子曰惟天為大惟堯則之; *Chünq-ni* is the ancient teacher 先師孔子仲尼; said, if a man take no care to the future, he will have some sorrow near at hand, 子曰人無遠慮必有近憂。

**Confused**, his mind is utterly 心下躊躇个不了。

**Confusion**, he has again thrown things into 又弄起鬼來; you have clandestinely thrown every thing into 都是你背後弄鬼。

**Confuted and unable to reply**, 辯駁了沒有話答 (2) 辯駁到沒有話說 (3) 辯論無話可應。

**Congeaed**, from an excess of grief and thought the spiritual aura is 憂思過度則氣結。

**Conglomerated like the bright moon**, 團團似明月。

**Conjecture**, the fish at the bottom of the water and the eagles in the sides of heaven can be shot by the arrow or caught by the hook, but men's heart is beyond 水底魚天邊鷹高可射低可釣惟有人心不可料。

**Conjugal intercourse on the 1st, 3rd, and 5th days after the menses will produce a boy**, 月經行後一日三日五日交會者成男。

**Conjuring tricks**. Swallowing knives and fire and such like 吞刀吐火之類。

**Connect the years and months**, give the origin of affairs and record them, 繫之年月本其事而記之。

**Connivance**, there must be not the least 不可稍有徇縱; whether there has or has not been any intentional 有無故縱情弊。

**Conqueror**, military victor or 凱旋之武將 (2) 征服敵國大將軍。

**Conscience**, you will not lose a good 你的良心不壞; by no means a man without a 非無天良之人。

**Conscientiously**, to act 老實良心的辦事。

**Consent**, one thing is wanting, my 我只是不要; how could I refuse 怎敢不低頭; he with a firm will will not 他堅意不肯。

**Consequence**, it is of no great 不會成什麼大事; suppose I did not know what would be the 比方不知道有什麼關係。

**Consequences**, for a trifling amusement to implicate one's self in serious 所玩者小所繫者大: this affair will have most serious 這件事大有關係.

**Consequent** as the shadow follows the substance, 必至如影隨形.

**Consequently** he got into trouble in exporting it, 所以出口鬧出事來了.

**Conserve** things with salt, sugar or vinegar. To pickle or 以鹽糖醋等叔物.

**Consider** (probable) evils and prepare for them, 思患而預防之; the lillies of the field. 你看野地裏百合花 (2) 你們試想山野地方有百合花; they live dreaming, die in darkness, and never once 生夢死冥然而不一思者也.

**Consolation**, words of 勸慰人之言語.

**Constantly** in secret to defame others, 常在暗裡以言語誣人.

**Constitution** of that old man is broken down, 那老頭子氣血衰了; do not drug yourself so as to hurt your 勿藥以傷元氣.

**Constrained** to void his ill humor, 陶了一場滯氣.

**Consul** or one who presides over the affairs of his own country in foreign lands, 在外邦管理本國事務之官員.

**Consult**, I will go to the hong and 我可以到行裏商量商量; with him previously. One can 可以先望他商量.

**Consulted** with *Chih* always in regard to large and small affairs, 小大之事必與贊謀之.

**Contain**, what does this box 這個盒子裝甚麼東西.

**Contemporary** with one's son and grandson, 和兒孫一輩兒的; with one's father and fathers, 和祖父一輩兒的.

**Contempt**, he has treated me with 他反無禮待我.

**Contentment** with one's position, 安自己地位.

**Continually** thinking about it, 時刻放在心頭; excites people's doubts, 往往起人之疑.

**Continue** the profession of one's father. 續箕裘世業.

**Continued** till the *Sui* dynasty set aside and drive out the literati, 歷隋廢黜儒學.

**Contracted**, my mind is not so 我不是恁般小樣的人.

**Contradict**, who would dare to 誰敢道箇不字; it is no matter whether I do or do not 駁與不駁沒要緊.

**Contradictions**, I do not understand any of your 你這個來回的話我始終不明白.

**Contradictory**, his conduct and his creed are 他的行為與他所信之道理相反.

**Contrivances**, he is full of 也是有心計之人.

**Contrived**, what schemes has he not 費了多少心機.

**Contriving**, not only brave but fond of 不但勇猛而且有謀.

**Control**, I dare not assume the 我不敢專主.

**Controls** the marriage contracts for all the people, 掌萬民之判.

**Controlled**, only by reason can men be 惟有理可以服人.

**Controversy**, to hold harsh 和人打牙犯嘴; it determined to proceed in this 這狀子一定要的告了.

**Converse**, after my friend has learned to 我那朋友學話之後.

**Conversion** or repentance, 悔罪改過之心.

**Convey** quickly to *Shantung*, 迅速解赴山東.

**Convinced** and unable to reply. 辯駁倒底沒得說話.

**Convulsions**, undue action of the brain produces 腦力妄用爲癇.

**Cook**, what food shall I order them to 叫他們弄甚麼菜好呢; where do they 在那兒弄飯呢; it was I that took it to the 是我給廚子拏過去了; is very dirty in his work, 這廚子做東西邋邋.

**Cooked**, food prepared over fire is 在火上做的都是熟菜.

**Cool**, the wind which passes the hall here is 這裏過堂風倒涼快.

**Copper**, there are 467 hills that yield 出銅之山四百六十七; 7 tenths are 有七分是銅的.

**Copy**, if I tell him will he be able to 我叫他抄寫他可以不可以.

**Copyist**, is was the situation of an office 是個貼寫的事情; how could he be a 怎麼能做貼寫呢.

**Coral**, the button on his cap is 頭上戴的是

珊瑚頂子。

**Cord**, tie it with a hempen 把麻繩子拴好。

**Cordial**, the prisoner dreams of pardon and the thirsty of a 囚之夢赦渴之夢漿。

**Cordiality**, he received all the others coldly but me with 冷落衆人單來親近我。

**Cordially**, he treats every one very 待人沒有不敦厚的。

**Corea** has many excellent horses, 高麗國多駿馬。

**Corean** officers of the fourth rank, 高麗官第四等。

**Corks**, soft wood for 作塞子之軟木。

**Corn**, on the trial he said, you have for a long time owed a certain dog several measures of 訊曰爾欠某犬穀糧日久。

**Cornea**, defective vision is caused by a little opacity of the 明角罩暑昏視不明。

**Corpulent**, is he dark and emaciated or fair and 却是黑瘦也白淨肥胖。

**Correct**, what I have said is perfectly 我說的 話點兒錯的都沒有阿; the writing was remarkably elegant and 寫得端端正正; that is 不錯是有的。

**Correction** is the means of instruction, 答者所 以教之也。

**Correctly**, did I not hear 難道是我聽錯了 不成; this book is printed 這一本書印 得真的。

**Correspondence**, he is teaching the elder in official 教那個大的辦文書; he will still wish to study official 還要學文書。

**Corresponds** then certainty is attained. When every thing 各各配合方爲確準。

**Corrupt** tree bringeth forth evil fruit, 壞樹結 壞果子 (2) 不好的樹自然結不好的 果; tree cannot bring forth good fruit, 不好 的樹結果總沒有好的 (2) 壞樹 木不結好果子。

**Cosmography**, 書地理圖的學文法。

**Cost**, what did this 買這個出多少價; only do not let me lose any of the prime 只是 不要虧我了的原價; to buy at a small 小價錢買來的。

**Cot**, after the sheep is lost, it is not too late

to mend the 一羊失了補牢未爲

**Cotton** is very cheap this year, 今年的綿花

**Cough** up water as one is swallowing it, 水喝噎了。

**Could** not help writing them in books, 不 筆之于書; not help doing it, 不得已而

**Counsels**, I have received all your 一一領教

**Count**? How many could you number or 個可以數得出來的。

**Countenance**, I said only pleasant words he changed 說著好話就翻臉; of 臉上有憂愁的樣子 (2) 副煩惱 面; your parents observe your 你的 娘看着你的臉兒; the heart is the of the 心者貌之根; was red and white, white and then red, 面孔紅 白白了又紅。

**Counter-irritation** by blistering, &c, 斑 藥釣膿; issues, 割皮入豆釣膿; by 用線穿皮釣膿 by escharotics, 爛皮釣膿。

**Counterpoise** or balance, 兩頭輕重平

**Countless** multitudes, 百千萬不盡其數

**Country**, it all depends on the 都是看 兒; mouse detained and entertained he 鼠留而款之; where is your 你貴 那塊兒呢; he did nothing to restore in the 全不治理地方; did not de in the path of virtue and lost his 不 道而亡其國; belonging to China, 的地方; I have been told that it was difficult to enter or leave your 我聽 過貴處出入很難; he has not long in your 到貴處日子不多; t utmost. To serve one's 替國家出 exert one's self for one's 出力於 the horse was bought in your 原是 處買的馬。

**Couple** do not agree, the 兩口子不和

**Coupled** with, with what characters is it in ing usually 常說的是連那個字說

**Courage**, but only take 惟放心而已; a li man uniting the three virtues—pauc



words, purity, and 重厚寡言兼清其勇三德.  
**Courageous**, he is a man magnanimous and 爲人任氣敢爲.

**Course**, that is of 那是自然的.

**Court**, who is that man in the 院子裏那個人是誰; who is that making a noise in the 院子裏甚麼人吵嚷; this is His Majesty's public 這是朝廷公堂; to one. To pay one's 伺候公卿之門.

**Court-yards**, one house divided so as to have two 一宅分爲二院.

**Courtier**, who is the faithless 那一個是奸臣; or an attendant at court, 立於王朝者.

**Covered over**. It should be 遮掩是該遮掩.

**Covers**, he did not remove any of the sealed 好好原封沒動.

**Covetous** of small things, 眼皮子淺愛小.

**Covetousness** and cruelty become purity and intelligence, 貪酷爲精明.

**Cow-hide** lanterns will never show light, 牛皮燈籠總不明白.

**Crabs** have two large claws and eight feet, 蟹有二螯八足.

**Cracking** of the reed and the breaking of the egg, how was it? 若折卵破者何.

**Craftsmen** in every profession, 各行的手工工人.

**Crape**, look at that piece of red 你瞧那一疋紅紗: in the first place that crape is good 那紗原來是好紗.

**Crash** of falling mountains, 山崩地裂之聲.

**Cream**, what congeals on the top of milk is 酪上凝者爲酥.

**Create** from nothing, to 從原無而創造物; a great disturbance, 鬧出大事來.

**Created** must have had a beginning. Whatever has been 萬被造之物必有所自始.

**Creation**, nullify the end of my 負天地生我一場.

**Creator** of heaven, earth, and all things, 創造天地萬物者; nothing is impossible to the almighty power of the 造物主之全能無不能者.

**Creatures**, *jên* is the heart or feeling exercised by heaven and earth in producing 仁者天

地生物之心也.

**Credible**, this language is not 這個話不可信.  
**Creditable**, his conduct is 他的行爲是有體面的.  
**Credulous**, 輕易信人的言語.

**Creed**, six articles of the 六件當歸信之事.

**Crevice**, man's life in the world is like a white horse seen through a 人生在世如白駒過隙; time is like a white mule passing through a 光陰却似白駒過隙.

**Cries**, they heard your 聽着你的聲音兒.

**Crimes**, we beg you graciously to take the sheep and according to law punish him for his 乞恩將羊按律治罪; to impose on heaven is the greatest of 欺天莫大之罪; and wickedness of *Yang* were viewed with anger both by the gods and men, 楊之罪惡固神人所共怒者.

**Cringe** and flatter people, to 自卑屈奉承人家.

**Cripple**, he is a 他腿脚有殘疾.

**Critic**, 能鑒定書者; or one apt to find fault, 善窺人毛病.

**Criticisingly**, he speaks of me 說我長說我短.

**Criticism**, this book ought long ago to have had this 此書久應有是評也; to be fond of 好枝格人語.

**Crowding** around to hear, striving to be first and afraid of being last, 還而聽者爭先恐後.

**Crucifix**, 十字架之像; (among the Romanists) 吾主耶穌的苦像.

**Crucify** a person, 釘人身在十字架上.

**Cruelty**, 殘虐之事情.

**Cruise** on the coast in order to ward off barbarian ships, 外洋巡堵夷船.

**Cruizers**? Were they two other 又是兩隻巡哨船麼.

**Crutch**, 跛者用的柺子.

**Cry** aloud while weeping and moaning, to 連哭帶喊的叫喚; of a bird about to die is lamentable, 鳥之將死其鳴也哀.

**Crying** with a loud voice, he said, 口裡大喝道.

**Crystal spectacles** for old and young, 水晶老少眼鏡.

**Cubit** or foot. Ten inches make one 十寸爲一尺.

**Cubits**, large sashes hung down three 大帶垂三尺.

**Cultivation**, if the heart's love be fixed on virtue it will delight in its 若心之好在善亦樂以修之.

**Cup** may be used for the character *wan* bowl. The character *chan* 那蓋字也當碗字用; let him drink another 着他再飲一杯; a thorn is concealed in the 盃酒伏藏荆棘. **Cups**, tell some one to pour the tea into the 叫人把茶倒在碗裏頭; say, why should I drink three 你且說怎麼該吃三杯.

**Cured**, the disease is now perfectly 患病今已全愈.

**Curious**, I do not think your things very 不希罕你的東西.

**Current**, they were all tracked against the 都是頂水拉着.

**Curry** the horse clean, 把個馬刷乾淨的.

**Curse** and rail whenever one opens his mouth. To 動口就咒罵.

**Cursed** him a while, 咒詛他一翻.

**Curtail** that which is redundant and render uniform the discordant, 繁者簡而異者一矣.

**Curved**, lines are of two kinds, straight and 線有直曲兩種.

**Custody**, to take a criminal into 拿着有罪的人.

**Custom?** is it not an extraordinary good 豈不是絕好的風俗麼; that shop has a good 該鋪子勢行好; still it is important to know the 也要知道各處風俗.

**Customs**, every place has its own peculiar 各處有各處的風俗; boats not belonging to the 不是關上的船.

**Custom's** stations have fixed rules, 卡倫都有一定的章程.

**Customers**, grass cloth from every province dealt to 各省夏布發客; that store should have a great many 那個鋪子裏買東西的人很多.

**Cut** away the curtain from the bed chamber door, 剝寢戶之簾.

**Cut** off and cast it away, 砍斷他丟了(2)就砍下來擲了他.

**Cut** out, that waist coat is already 那一件坎肩兒裁了.

**Cuttle** fish, 墨蛋又叫明甫蛋.

**Cypher**, that man is a mere 其人不算數.

## D

**Daily** or not. Whether you come 你天天不來; I take medicine 我見天自藥; it is all the same, 天天都是這; reciting once the *Kan-ying-pien*, 日遍感應篇.

**Daggle-tail**, 衣服染泥之人.

**Damage**, only you have done me no little 害得我忒毒些箇.

**Damned** in the 18th hell, 下十八層地獄.

**Damp**, the water has come in and made whole room very 潮的滿屋子精濕; der the trees in a forest the ground exceedingly 樹林子底下的地得很.

**Danced**, some sung and others 唱的唱舞.

**Danger**, bright wisdom can walk through culty and 明智可以涉艱危; he is midst of 他在危險之中; help m their necessities and rescue them from 人之急救人之危; he who is in a station without pride, is eminent with 在上不驕高而不危; gainful situations are attended with 人得利中中必; better be without gain and entirely from 不如不得利者總無害也.

**Dark**, wait a little and it will be 等一會天就.

**Darkness**, a man of light does not perform of 明人不作暗事.

**Daub** the face with cosmetics and the lips vermilion, 粉抹面脂點唇; a fu with dirt from a rich man's fields will procure great felicity. To 取富家田中土泥塗.

**Daughter** of the river god became pregnant the sun shining upon her, 河神之女所照感孕; although she gave birth 雖然生個女兒; of *Yu-hsing*, 有莘女; neither son nor 寸男尺女皆無.

**Daughters?** Who supports the 女却誰養活.

**Dawn**, to start before 矇矓亮兒就起身.

**Day**, very windy and very rainy 粗風暴雨 rested on the seventh 到第七日就.

I have waited half a 我在此等半日; the coat he wore the other 那天穿的那褂子; after to-morrow when he comes, 後兒他來了. thus you can pass over the 就可以過得日子了; be careful to study your book every 你小心每日念的書; what are you doing all 你成天家做甚麼; the bustle of that 那天那個熱鬧; whether done by night or by 不分夜裏白日; it increases day by 一天比一天增多; we cannot sell all these things in one 這許多東西一日也買不完.

ays, the virtuous man is diligent to the last of his 君子終日乾乾; to perform a requiem for three 打三天平安醮; for touching the eyes of idols with blood, 神像開光日期; it has so happened that I have been busy these few 適值這幾日有事; you have been gone several 你去得幾日; I only fear that for so many 只怕是這些日子; I fear we could not go up in 5 or 6 怕五六天到不了上; on the 15th of the 4th month to recite one sentence of the "True Saying," is 100 millions more meritorious than on ordinary 四月十五日念真言一句比常日有十千萬功德; can it not be reached in 4 不是四天就到麼; it can be reached in 4 四天就到也可以.

aybreak, it was very cold at 天亮的時候兒很冷; I get up every morning at 我早起起來常愧是天一亮的時候兒.

ay-light, how in broad 怎麼清天白日; to commit robbery in broad 戴著老爺兒就鬧賊.

ay-time, he loves to ride out on horse back in the 他愛白晝出去騎馬.

ays-march, 行一日而就入館.

bazzle or confuse the world with one's brightness, 以燭亂天下.

eacon i. e. one who superintends the giving of charity, 總理賑濟之人 (2) 教師之右副.

lead, I am vexed that with one blow I can not strike you 恨不得一拳打死了你;

on the contrary we brought him 倒拿著個死的; to kill the living and mangle the 殺其生而戮其死; just now you were 你方纔死了.

Deadly hatred, 不共戴天之仇.

Deafened, my ears are 震聾了我的耳朵.

Deal? In what does he 他做甚麼買賣.

Dealings, very mysterious in his 幹事情鬼頭鬼腦的.

Dear, the price of that house was not 那房子價錢不貴; commodities are always difficult to sell, 貴者常難售; at that time I had money and I bought him 那時候有錢買得貴.

Death, the truth is that separations in life are worse than parting at 正是生離勝於死別; you trouble me to 你忒煞嘮叨; will he not indeed put me to 却不活活的害死我也; of the son of Heaven is called 'pêng-chiao, 天子死曰崩駕; to die in fetters and manacles is not a regular 桎梏死者非正命也; where figure is, there is life and 有形則有生死; as soon as it enters the mouth it causes 一入口即立死; if the living do not cultivate virtue how will they be prepared for 生者不修死將奚具; he could not rid himself of 死又捨不得; I laid it aside at the time of our father's 到我們先父去世的時候兒擱下了; one half of the troops under his hand were already burned to 手下兵卒已燒死一半; a man patient and unchanging till 一味忍耐到死不變的人; the father said, after my 父曰我死之後; there is nothing more dreaded by men than 人之所惡無甚於死; the judgment, eternal reward, and eternal punishment are the 4 last things, 曰身死曰審判曰永賞曰永罰四末者; one who confesses the truth without the fear of 敢認真理不畏死者.

Debauchees, the ancestry of the harlots were all lecherous 妓女祖宗盡是貪花浪子.

**Debts**, from antiquity it has been said, a son should pay the father's 自古道父債子還

**Decapitated**, those who ravish men's wives and daughters shall be 強淫人的婦女者斬.

**Deceive his own heart**. He who wishes to deceive others, must first 將欲欺人必先欺心.

**Deceived**, man may be deceived but the Lord Heaven cannot be 哄得人哄不得老天爺.

**Deceiving**, for a long time you have been 你班了是這麼半天了.

**Deceiver**, his brother is a great 他那兄弟狠會欺哄人.

**Decennaries**, I think he has not reached five 多管未及至五旬, (2) 多管是未及五旬.

**Decide**, I beg you. Sir, will 求老爺作主: what? 作甚麼主呢; I dare not 我不敢出主意.

**Decided** to return during the seventh moon, 准於七月內回去; I am 小弟是有氣; tone. 斬釘截鐵之語.

**Decisive**, though the language be mild the meaning is 詞雖婉而意甚切.

**Declamation**, to rely on 憑三寸無爛之舌.

**Declare** which of these opinions is preferable, 你道還是那一說好.

**Decline**, he much wished to 心下十分要推辭.

**Decoct** medicines and burn the philosopher's stone with the hope of long life and never growing old, 煉藥燒丹希覓長生不老.

**Decoctions** accurately prepared from the most fragrant medicines, 精製香料飲片.

**Decorous** habit of women when they go abroad is to veil the face, 婦人之禮出必蔽面.

**Decorum** and music accord with the nature of heaven and earth, 禮樂順天地之情.

**Decree**, every thing is fixed by Heaven's 都是天命所定.

**Deducted** one hundred dollars, 扣除去了銀一百圓.

**Deed**, he has done the 事情已做出來; he has done a good 他做一片好心. (2) 他做一件美事. (3) 他做了一件好事, (4) 弄一件好事.

**Deeds**, to feel regret for the dead and record their 哀死而述其行; in ancient times they said, one good deed will cover one hundred bad 古語云一善可以蓋百惡: the superior man thinks not on old evil 君子不念舊惡; if ye do good 若是你們做的好事.

**Deer**, an immense number of musk, one horned and wild 麝麇野鹿最多.

**Defeated**, he has fought and been 打了一個敗仗; I have been in three battles and thrice 吾三戰三北.

**Defect**, it was not on account of any 不是因為有毛病.

**Defective**, only one was 只是缺少一個.

**Defence and screen** of the Yang-tze-kiang, 江口之扞蔽.

**Deficiency**, did you formerly have to make up a 你從前當着賠墊麼.

**Defile or go off by ranks**, to 依行伍而行.

**Deformity** handsome. Every man thinks his own 名人自想已醜為美.

**Degenerate**, introduce the virtuous and put back the 進賢退不肖.

**Degraded** the unfilial. The prince 不孝者君黜以爵.

**Degree**, in 7 or 8 years I just attained my 2nd 七八年纔中了舉人; contains 60 minutes and each minute 60 seconds, 每度定為六十分每分六十秒.

**Degrees**, as the sun progresses one degree, the moon moves 13 日行一度月行十三度; the circuit of the heavens is 360 周天三百六十度; the circumference of every circle whether great or small is divided into 360 凡大小圓界俱定為三百六十度.

**Deity** who created the heavens the earth and all things, the 創造天地人萬物之神.

**Delay**, having the king's orders, he did not dare to 有王命在身不敢停留; at a subsequent time there may be a little 寧可以後從容些; this time there can be no 這一次倒從容不得.



ayed, what matter if for a few days it be 便  
遲幾日何妨; it must not be long 不可  
停留日久.

liberate, he was still more unwilling to 他更  
不愛商量; about this one, let us 這一個  
還可以商量; much and effect little, 議  
論多成功少.

liberately, if you say this then speak 你這  
些話且慢說.

liberation, to perform after 參知而後動.

licate, your happy countenance still looks soft  
and 看福像還輕嫩.

light their hearts and oppose not their wills.

樂其心不違其志; I have an excellent  
guest in whom I heartily 我有嘉賓中心喜之.

light in, a spirit of filial and fraternal duty and  
of faithfulness and truth is what all reli-  
gions 孝悌忠信之風而各教之所樂.

lighted, to cause another to be 樂其心中其意.

lightful, to carry on trade on the 4 seas is ex-  
tremely 經營四海是快暢之至.

eliriously, you talk 你一發胡說.

eliver, when you can deliver any one you should  
得放手時須放手; us from evil, 願你救  
我出惡 (2) 救我們脫離了兇惡; up a  
man, 交出一個人.

elivered, with one hand the money will be paid  
and with one hand the goods will be 一手  
交錢一手就要交貨.

emand, how much did the tidewaiters 巡役們  
跟他要多少錢.

emeanor of a man should be guided by rule and  
his speech should be yet more dignified or  
elegant, 其容固宜有度出言尤貴有章.

emerit, merit cannot make up for 功不能補過.

emerits, do not delight in speaking of other  
men's merits and 勿好說人之長短.

emise property to one, to 死後遺業與人.

emons, the faults of gods are punished by  
making them inferior 神過罰為下鬼.

emonstrable, 有憑據可證的.

emonstration, 推論憑據着實可信.

ruled that he did it, 不認是他作的.

Denominated it a work of genius, 以才子書目之  
Dense, in some places they were scattered, and  
in other places 也有疎處也有密處; the  
greenness of that forest of mulberry trees  
is very 那桑樹林子綠森森的.

Depart not from this for a moment. 不可須臾  
離也; how can I 叫我如何走得開去;  
I know not whether you wish to 不知你  
肯去不肯去; I can advise you nothing bet-  
ter than to 我勸諸生倒不如去了罷.

Departed, he resigned his office and 他致仕而  
去; having joined hands with him, he 與他  
手拉着手同去.

Departing, I have not seen the shadow of a man  
人影兒也不見一個出.

Depend, on whose influence does he rely or 仗  
着誰的勢子.

Deplorable, how 可惜了兒的; would it not be  
却不可惜了.

Derive one's origin from one's parents, to 父母  
此身之所由出.

Descend, he makes his rain to 叫他的雨降下來;  
upon him who does evil all curses will 作  
不善降之百殃.

Descendants of Confucius bear the hereditary  
title of Yen-shêng-kung, 孔子後裔世襲  
衍聖公.

Descended as a god by means of Mo-yeh, 降神  
於摩耶.

Desecration from sacred to common purposes,  
以聖物轉為俗用.

Desert, impossible to 丟又丟不開

Deserving of death, 該死的奴才.

Designate one's own father one says *chia fu*, to  
自稱其父曰家父.

Designed, it was not 是無心而作焉.

Desire, I go or remain as I 欲待要不去我  
欲待要去; something more than life, 所  
欲有甚於生者; what you may if you  
seek for it you shall obtain it, 所求如心  
求者得之; honey and the thirsty ground  
longs for dew. As bees 如蜂思蜜渴土想露;  
what the eyes do not see. 'The mouth does

not 眼不見嘴不饒.

Desires of the 4 branches, mouth, nose, ear and eye, 口鼻耳目四肢之慾; from eating to fulness and from warm clothing arise lewd 飽煖思淫慾.

Desist, if you wish to buy, do it: if not 買便買不買便罷.

Desk, then present to your tutor and lay it on his 纔送到先生桌上.

Despatch? Have you written that 你辦過那個文書沒有; this important business. Do you take and 你且把正經事做完了.

Despatches sent to the Emperor from the provinces are all sealed, 外省奏摺均係封口.

Despatched on the 25th of the 6th month, 六月二十五日申.

Desperate, 癡癡不可附.

Dessert after dinner, a 正飯之後有茶點之類.

Destine to certain uses, to 定爲彼此之用.

Destitute of clothing for the body or food for the mouth, 衣不遮身食不充口.

Destitution, in the day of possession think of the day of 有日思無日.

Destroy what heaven produces. It is doubtless beyond the power of man to 天之所生固非人之所能棄也.

Destroyed, cannot be 不能殺滅沒的.

Destruction, that leadeth to 那引人到死地去的 (2) 領到滅亡的地方.

Detail, I have no leisure to explain in 沒空兒細說.

Details, preserve the general import but remove the troublesome 存其大旨而刪其煩碎.

Detection of some things improper, 露出馬脚來.

Determination, it was all on account of his 都是他有志氣.

Determined, no certain mode can be 定不得規矩: it is highly important for a scholar to be 學者大要立志.

Detestable, that old man is so 這老兒這等可惡.

Deuteronomy, 復講法律傳 (2) 重述法律傳.

Deviation, on either side not the least 無毫髮偏倚.

Deviations from the principle that Providence blesses the virtuous and curses the vicious.

There are occasional 天道福善禍淫時而差.

Devil, do not be playing tricks with me, and the gods and raising the 你們別和神弄鬼的; I think he is possessed 想是也着了魔.

Devils, from China to the region of 中國東方; will be cut off. When the inward are cleared away, external 內魔既清自絕; in thy name cast out 靠你的 (2) 奉你的名趕鬼.

Devolve the patrimony from father to son 親家產歸與子孫; the government one, 政事一埤益我之.

Devolved on me. The whole business or 都打在我身上.

Devote one's self to wine and women, 單色上用心.

Devotion, the feeling of religious 熱愛天意 (2) 敬畏神之意.

Devoured all. You have 都是你口裡食.

Dew, as the bee desires good honey and the desire sweet 如蜂思好蜜渴想甘露.

Dews, inhale the cool and floating 吸湛露之Diabetes, 溺太多味變甜.

Dial facing the south. 向南立面日晷; the east 向東立面日晷; method of measuring the horizontal 作地平日晷法.

Dialect, when a man learns the mandarin 人學官話來; that is what 那是甚的聲兒.

Diameter is one when the circumference is 圓三尺徑一尺; one twentieth sun's 日輪二十分之一.

Diamond is the chief among precious 金剛乃眾寶之王.

Dictionary, it is not in the 字典上沒有 Did you give it? 你給了沒給呢.

Die, could I but see him once I would 一見死也甘心; we can neither live nor die 死不得活不得. (2) 要死不得死不得活; he who dares engrave it shall 有敢刻法定令者死; w

I live, without you I 有你則生無你則死; you all deserve to 論理不該免死; if in the morning we hear right doctrine, in the evening we may be content to 朝聞道夕死可矣; what has life, must also 有其生必有其死; with dissatisfaction, 死而不能瞑目; I am willing even to 死了也情願; well, a man must live well. To 善死莫要於善生; shall it be said that our children deserve to 難道我們的娃子就都是該死的麼; those with money live, those without money 有錢者活無錢者死; from hunger is a small affair: to lose female virtue is a great one. To 餓死事小失節事大.

ed, in a few days after I got home he 到了家幾天就不在了; some time ago? 早去了世麼.

les, his soul flies up to heaven and his spirit descends to the deep, the fire and water separate, and each returns to his native element. When man 人之死也魂飛於天魄落於泉水火分散各歸本源.

ifference between the master and the slave is very great, 主子奴才名分最大; between your doing it, and another man's doing it? What is the 你各自個兒辦和別人辦有甚麼不一樣; between these two things there is not much 這兩個東西不大很分; there is not the least 一些高下也沒有; between the south and the north what is the 南的北的有甚麼不一樣的; there is a slight 微有毫釐之間.

ifferent, like each other and yet 相似而不同; in what is the south and the north 南的北的有甚麼不同; on arrival at the capital the food used was very 及到京果然食用皆異; it is altogether 並不是這麼樣; in kind and in class, 不平等不相類.

Difficult, to escape punishment by the officers is 就難免官府的刑罰; to learn the Chinese language is 中國話很難學; that (method) is very 那個費事得很; his natural vigor

is unimpaired, but his walking is 精神尚健惟步履維難; to descend is easy, but to ascend is 下來容易上來難; to discover the working of human nature is 人情之難測也; to fight in the field is comparatively easy, but a sea-fight is more 野戰尚易水戰尤艱; to find a true hearted man like you, 難得你這一片好心; in a mother's treatment of a child tender kindness is easy, firm severity is 母之待子也慈為易莊為難; it is not very 也不是甚麼難事; to be moved by the vicious but easily influenced by the virtuous, 難動以非易感以義.

Difficulty, he still has a little 他還些微有點難處, pray what is the great 却打甚麼緊; in passing urine, 小便淋瀝不利; but I fear that in speaking to my daughter there would be some 只怕與女孩兒說倒有些艱難; what was his 他那個難是甚麼呢; without the least 不作一毫難色; by behaving so ill. You cause me great 你這樣不好教我也沒法; in being a mandarin there is many a 做官之中有許多的為難; where is there any further 還有甚麼難處呢; I understand only with great 我聽着很費事.

Dig a pit for one's self to fall into, 布阱以自陷.

Digestion, the organs of 消化飲食之器; successive steps of 消化功用次第.

Digestive functions, 食物消化功用; organs. The diseases of the 消化之器病症.

Digit or the twelfth part of the sun's disc, 日輪十二分之一.

Dignified countenance, 威風的面容.

Dignities and official rank should always be sparingly dispensed, 爵位恆宜慎惜.

Diligence, you must of course use 你總得用心罷. I do use 用心我是用心(2) 我不是不用心.

Dillydally, whether working or talking do not 說話做事不會拉絲.

Dim, my eyes are very 我眼睛模糊得慌; when the semen is insufficient, the sight is 不



- 足則目矇。  
**Diminish** your pain of mind, 減少你心的難過;  
 one word. You must neither add nor 添  
 減一字不得。  
**Dimmed** eyes are unable to distinguish anything,  
 瞑目無所知覺 (2) 瞑目不省人事。  
**Dine**, you invited him the other day to 你納那  
 天請他喫飯; we are come to 我們來吃飯  
**Dinner**, to detain one to a common 留人食便飯  
**Dinners** very nice, either in the Manchu or the  
 Chinese style, 滿漢酒席很講究。  
**Diocesan**, 法官所領的地方。  
**Dip** in the soy and eat it, 挈清醬沾著喫。  
**Direction** of a letter, 書信封外乙字; when I  
 first saw him he was going in that 先是看  
 他往那邊去; when he saw me he came  
 in this 見我往這邊來了。  
**Dirty**, the water in the basin is 這盆水腌臢  
 了; there are also some of my clothes 還有  
 我的衣裳腌臢了; that clothing is 那些衣  
 裳腌臢; this water is very 這水實在腌臢。  
**Disagreeable**, among men there are both agree-  
 able and 人有如意有不如意; among  
 affairs there are also agreeable and 事亦  
 有如意不如意。  
**Disbelieve**, I would speak only I fear you would  
 說來只怕你不信。  
**Discernment**, moreover your daughter has 還是  
 令愛有見識。  
**Discharged**, in less than one month he was  
 沒有一個月就不要他了; that servant  
 came very near being 那底下人他差一  
 點散了工。  
**Disciples** came into him, 學生們到他面前 (2)  
 門徒們進前來。  
**Disclosure**, he has made a plain 明明說出來了。  
**Discord**, it is rather the wine of 倒是絕交酒了;  
 I fear that the youth will utter words of 只  
 怕娃子家口滑引出是非。  
**Discovered**, the will of heaven is mysterious but  
 easily 天心微妙不易淺窺。  
**Discount**, on things bought and sold there shall  
 be no 出入貨兩下不加二水。  
**Discourteous**, to say things very 說話太傷雅了  
**Discourteously**, he treats me most 他很刻薄  
 的了不得。  
**Discrepancy** in the various points, 子午卯  
 不對; of a single hair will lead to an error  
 of a thousand li, 差之毫釐謬之千里  
 like a skillful physician in examining a  
 良醫之視疾。  
**Discuss** and rectify what is doubtful and errone-  
 ous, 辨正疑誤者; after having taken wine  
 shall we then 還是飲酒完了纔說。  
**Discussing**, they on the other hand had not yet  
 commenced 倒不是沒說開。  
**Disease?** always sick: what is the 常愛病麼;  
 甚麼病; we only seek to cure his 只要  
 醫得病; is now eminently dangerous, 到  
 危險之極; of idiotism incapable of un-  
 derstanding human affairs, 痴病不知  
 事; diagnosis of 醫者審察病症分別  
 重可治否。  
**Diseased** mind requires medicine adopted to the  
 mind, 心病還將心藥醫。  
**Diseases**, Organic 臟腑本體之病。  
 „ Functional 臟腑功用之病。  
 „ Idiopathic 臟腑本體自病。  
 „ Symptomatic 別部延累之病。  
 „ Hereditary 父母延累病症。  
 „ Congenital 嬰兒出世之病。  
 „ Endemic 地土所生之病。  
 „ Epidemic 傳染時行之病。  
**Disgrace**, one should not think it strange that  
 should cover over such a 他這個丟臉。  
 難怪他遮掩。  
**Disgraced**, if he had been wounded, both would  
 have been equally 若打傷了彼此體面  
 不好看。  
**Disgust**, he finds nothing to excite pleasure  
 不覺可喜不覺可厭。  
**Dishonest?** Was he honest or 是老實阿是賊猾?  
**Disinterested** person, 傍邊無干涉之人。  
**Dislike**, talk in an agreeable manner: out-spoke-  
 ness only excites men's 順情說好話  
 直惹人嫌; he who cheapens his offo

will obtain men's respect: he who cheapens his talk will obtain men's- 力賤得人敬口賤得人憎; and yet know his excellencies, 惡而知其美; I am only apprehensive that length of time will create 但恐日久而生厭.

slocation of the lower-jaw, 下牙床骨交節脫; of the shoulder, 肩臂骨交節脫; of the thigh, 大腿骨髀臼脫.

sloyal, exceedingly 奸詐的了不得; to one's husband, 婦不順於夫.

smiss him, 打發他去了.

sorder, what is your 你害的是甚麼病; can you cure this 你會治這個麼; of late years the empire has been in great 近年天下大亂.

ispersed, that band of rebels fled and 那一股賊都逃散了; the gentlemen of the yamen have all 衙門裡列位都散了.

ispose of those goods. I do not know how I shall 此貨不知在那裡行消.

isposition, to bully inoffensive people but to fear those of good 欺善怕惡的脾氣; to look before and not look behind, 顧前不顧後的脾氣; he who is too soft in his 太柔者作事難成; a fine firm unbending 好堅硬的性; he is of a restless 他的性情好動.

isquiet, this place has formerly been in great 這地方頭裡大為不靖; one's mind, 令人心不安.

isquieted, you will indeed be 你也不放心; my soul! why art thou 我心何怫鬱.

isregarding whether bystanders say it is short or long, 不管傍人說短長.

isreputable, engaged in nothing but what is 竟做些個不要臉的事.

isrespect, errors spring from levity and 過生於輕慢.

isrespectful, to refuse is 却之為不恭.

isimilar, that other man is 他這個人不同.

isipate for me this exceedingly great rage, 與我消得這口無窮之恨.

Dissipated mind, 放僻邪侈之心.

Distance, I am separated from that man a great 我離那個人遠; why did you remove it so great a 怎麼挪那麼遠; respect the gods but kept them at a 敬鬼神而遠之; to come from a 自遠而至也.

Distant, none of the whole number able to extend their thoughts to what is 衆人之慮不能及遠; from the city. How far 離城有多遠兒; water cannot quench fire that is near, 遠水救不得近火; from the earth 300,000 li, 離地面三十萬里.

Distinctly, I heard each sentence 一句句都聽得了; speak a little more 說清楚一點兒.

Distinction, in directing the people between the prince and ministers there is a 示民有君臣之別也.

Distinguished, in the 4th month (of pregnancy) the male and female can be 四月男女分.

Distracted in mind, 置在兩難之中.

Distresses of this present world, 塵世中之苦厄; you are willing to regard other people's urgent 爾肯顧人之急.

Distressing, parents old, children young, and family poor, are three things most 親老子幼家貧三事最為慘苦.

Distribute justice to the good and the evil, 賞善罰惡依公平; flour and rice to the poor children in the foundling hospital, 散給嬰兒粉米.

Disturbance, I fear you will raise a 恐惹出火來; on the north of Peking there arose a 京北那事鬧出來.

Disturbed, I beg your mother will not be 請令堂老伯母只管放心.

Disuse, when the cause of the Chao dynasty declined, the laws fell into 周道衰法度墮.

Ditch, the wild geese cackled and the cold rain fell into the empty 鴈鳴寒雨下空壕.

Divide one to each man, 每一人分一個.

Divided you will be easily broken and dispersed, 分則易於折斷; by four is two. Eight 八約以四為二; did your elder brother get

a larger share of the property 分的還是令兄的多呀。

**Divination** of lucky and unlucky days, 占時日之吉凶; is to determine doubts: if no doubts exists why divine? 卜以決疑不疑何卜。

**Divine** dragon shows his head but not his tail, 神龍見其首不見其尾。

**Divinely** efficacious for strengthening the semen, clearing the sight, and begetting children, 固精明目種子神良。

**Divorced**, if any one marries the woman that is 倘有人娶人所出的婦人; whoever shall marry her that is 人若娶被休的婦人。

**Divorcement**, should give her a writing of 應當把離書給他。

**Divulged**, 'Huai-ên did not know that the affair was 懷恩未知事露。

**Do?** what did you, Sir, call me to 大人叫我作甚麼; to do what is not proper to 不當爲而爲; that we can never 那個我們永遠做不來的; have you nothing to 你沒有甚麼事辦麼; what has he gone out to 他出去做甚麼; good to them that hate you, 惱恨你的人你好好的款待他 (2) 恨你們的要待他好; what can I 有什麼可作的; it is not what man can 非人所能也; good men are ashamed of saying more than they 君子恥其言過於其行; what is forbidden shall be considered guilty. Those who 營幹所爲禁止者有罪咎; he did not know what to 甚捉不着頭路。

**Do not** speak to him, 別對他說話; spoil it, 別湮作踐他; do to others. That which you do not wish for yourself, 已所不欲勿施於人; cause provisions to be wanting, 休教飲食有缺; make your father angry, 別教你老子生氣; mumble and leave out any words, 不要含糊錯漏。

**Doeth**, let not thy left hand know what thy right hand 右手做的不要叫左手知道。

**Doing**, what are you 你做甚麼事; what may your eldest brother be 可是你大哥作甚麼呢; what are those men 那些人做甚麼

來 what do you see him over there 看他在 那兒作甚麼呢。

**Dock**, put a ship in 拉船上岸修理。

**Doctor**, invite friends to thank the small-pox 請客謝痘醫生; is not giving him any medicine, 大夫不下藥了。

**Doctrine**, very profound 極深奧的道理。

**Doctrines**, the people listened to his 許多人聽他的教訓; of the sages are deep and abstruse beyond the reach of common man, 聖道奧妙非凡人所能及; first debauch and then marry is disgraceful to the celebrated (Confucian) 先姦後娶有污名教; Confucius having lost his office traveled in every direction to promulgate his 夫子失位周流四方以行其教。

**Dog** said, the eagle and the kite can both bear witness, 犬曰鷹鵠皆可作證; if he do not beat you, he will go and beat some 他不打你去打狗不成。

**Dogs**, would that I could tear out his liver and give it to be devoured by 我恨不得剝出他的心肝把與狗吃。

**Dolls** for girls, 女兒戲之小孩。

**Dollar**, I have not a single 一個洋錢都沒有。

**Dollars**, for large carts it is five 那大車都是五塊錢; for small carts it is three 小車是三塊錢; he subscribed 500 他簽了五百圓。

**Domain**, under one's sway or 屬轄的地方 (2) 管轄的境界; there is no place under heaven which is not the royal 溥天之下莫非王土。

**Domestic** animals that die of themselves must not be eaten, 六畜自死不可食。

**Done**, with one man it cannot be 一個人兒做不來; to have done what ought not to be 不該做的事做了; I think by this time it will be quite 料估着這時候准得了; do not desire what is improper for your station: do not do what is improper to be 不求非分不作非爲; if it is only 若果然成就; in your opinion can this be 你說氣得過氣不過。

**Donkeys**, what he bought were mules and 買的

是驛子驢。

**Door**, have been thrice to the 到過門口兒三回: if we would ascend to heaven, there is no path:

if we would enter earth there is no 上天無路  
入地無門: let every man sweep away the

snow from before his own 各人自掃門前雪:  
was it you knocking on the 是你叫門麼:  
not even a devil came to his 鬼也沒個上門

**Dot**, this sentence should be marked with a circle  
and a 這句話可圈可點

**Doubled up**, with one leg stretched out and the  
other 伸著一條腿蹣跚著一條腿。

**Doubt**, this having been said, there is no place  
for 這樣講來就沒有疑心處: he con-  
ceals and makes known, he mingles truth  
and falsehood, and leaves all in 吞吞吐吐  
假假真真使人疑疑惑惑: why do you  
你疑惑作甚麼: to suspect or 猶懷疑不安

**Doubts**, therefore continually raise men's 故此  
往往起人之疑。

**Doubted**, these words are somewhat to be 這話  
到也有三分可疑。

**Doubtful**, there are two things which are 疑事  
倒有兩樁。

**Doubtless** he loves and respects you, 他自然  
愛敬你。

**Down** as low as the 28th hell. 下至十八層地獄  
men were afraid lest the heavens should fall  
人有憂天墜。

**Dowry**, in marrying a daughter, select a worthy  
son-in-law and do not exact a large 嫁女  
擇佳婿毋索重聘: in marrying a son,  
seek a virtuous woman and do not plot for a  
large 娶媳求淑女弗計厚奩。

**Drag** me into a sea of troubles. 拖我下苦海

**Dragon gate**. I have not yet been received  
at the 未獲被接龍門: spirits of the 5 regions,  
五方五土龍神: spirits of the 5 lakes and  
4 oceans, 五湖四海龍神: shows his head  
but not his tail. The divine 神龍見其首  
不見其尾。

**Dragons** he rode up to heaven. Mounted on  
six 乘六龍以御天。

**Draught** prepared at a Yamen in the capital, 京  
城的衙門辦稿底子: of vessels in the  
water, 船入水之尺寸。

**Draw** up a bucket of water with a rope out of a  
well, 用麻繩吊起桶來。

**Drawback** for money allowed on cash payments,  
為現銀減價。

**Drawings**, why did he send me the 他給我送  
畫兒是作甚麼: it contains a few 裝着  
是幾張畫兒: hanging from the wall are  
four rolls with 牆上掛著四幅畫兒。

**Dreadfully**, we all suffered most 我們那些人  
辛苦了不得: he hurt his own child very  
把他那小孩子打傷了很重。

**Dream**, I had a very ominous 我得一夢甚為  
不祥: appearing like a 彷彿其若夢:  
whether one dreams of crying or of laughing  
it is but a 夢啼夢笑無非夢: the story  
is all a 說的都是夢話: so that he was  
like one in a 就像做了一個夢一般。

**Dreams**, explain the language of 說起夢話來:  
he told what he saw in his 夢見甚麼說  
甚麼: he lay down in the road and talked  
in his 躺在道兒上做著夢說話: to  
awaken men from their 醒世人之睡夢。

**Dreaming**, men of the world live drunk and die  
世人醉生夢死: of the 'hui and shê,  
is ominous of a daughter. 夢虺夢蛇女子之  
祥: of the hsiung and 'pi is prognostic of a  
son, 夢熊夢羆男子之兆。

**Dregs**, not to keep even the 緊底下的也不要。

**Dress**, get up quick and 你快起來穿上衣裳:  
honor a person by giving the purchased  
rank and 俾以捐職冠服榮身: 3 tenths  
of material may be made 10 tenths by 三分  
人材十分打扮。

**Dressed**, very well 裝扮起來甚好看: prop-  
erly or neatly 打扮的整整齊齊兒的, (2).  
衣冠齊楚的: thus neatly you must be  
going on important business, 如此衣冠齊  
楚必有正事而往

**Drew** his sword cut his throat and died, 拔劍  
自刎而死 a bow shot at it and hit it



with one arrow, 引弓射之一失中。

**Drink** as much wine as one can carry, 儘著昇兒喝酒; to make a cup of good tea to 泡碗好茶吃吃; so that I your senior am unable to 使老夫不能飲; victuals and 一簞食一瓢飲: it is easy for a thirsty man to 渴者易爲飲: he would not give him a cup of water to 水也不捨一盃與人喫的; though you kneel 100 years I will not 你就跪一百年我也是不吃: how many cups of wine can you 你食得幾盅。

**Drinking**, he was pretty fond of 也有點兒貪酒: both engaged in 你一鍾我一盞。

**Drive out** that rascal for me, 與我打那廝出去; he who for three days eats beef, the gods are enraged at him and the devils drive away or 食牛三日神嘖鬼逐。

**Droop** the head and look down is called *fu*. To 垂首視下曰俯。

**Drought**, there must be a heavy rain after a great 大旱之後必有大雨; to get a sweet shower. After a long 久旱逢甘雨。

**Drove back** the banditti with a great loss, 把賊全殺退了。

**Drowned**, alas! he leaped into the river and was 可惜他跳河死了; threw an earthen jar at *Kuo-liang-shih* and she fell into the water and was 用瓦罐擲傷郭梁氏落水身死: was positively wounded fell overboard and was 委係被傷落水身死。

**Drowning** of daughters is a most wicked thing, 溺女一事罪孽甚大。

**Drug** not yourself so as to hurt your constitution, 勿藥以傷元氣。

**Drug-shop**, 賣藥材的舖子。

**Drum** and sing in order to stimulate them, 鼓歌以儆之; some beat the 打鼓的打鼓。

**Drunk**, by force he made him 把他灌醉了; he made himself dead 飲得沉沉酣酣; they were all half 他們都喝的半酣了; helped on to one's horse after being 醉後人扶馬上; the other day he got 他那一天喝醉; without liquor always three parts 沒酒兒三分

醉; the liquor does not intoxicate a man: man makes himself 酒不醉人人自醉; since we have wine to-day, to-day we will get 今朝有酒今朝醉。

**Drunkenness** disorders nature and injures life, 嗜酒者亂性傷生。

**Due**, to-day the money is 今日銀子當還。

**Dull**, he was at home full of leisure and very 他在家裏閒坐悶得慌; he has made our business 把我們的生意弄得這般冷淡。

**Dumb** person eating gentian, the bitterness remains in his mouth, 啞子吃黃連苦在心裡; he was born deaf and 天生得又聾又啞。

**Dumplings**, very fond of 最愛喫個煮餛飩。

**Dung**, he counts riches but 把金銀視爲糞土。

**Duped** him out of his money, 騙他的銀錢。

**Durable**, none of which are 皆不長久者也; this table is made strong and 這張桌子作得堅固。

**Duster**, brush off the dust from the clothes with a 拏擇子擇一擇衣裳上的土。

**Duties**, he is ignorant of the five relative 他不識五倫; every member of the state officials has his 國家的百官各人有各人的差使; they however have the same official 還是相同的差使。

**Dutiful**, if one in 3 years does not change the way of his father he may be called 三年無改於父之道可謂孝矣; and obedient to her husband's father and mother and respectfully serve her husband, 孝順舅姑敬事夫子。

**Duty**, it is included in what is your 係在你的本分之內; though I should have to bear with her several years, yet it would be my 就受他幾年也是該的 to-day I am on 我今兒有差使。

**Dwelling-houses**, there are not many 沒甚麼住家兒的; principally, they are all 都是住家兒的多。

**Dyed**? What color shall it be 要染甚麼顏色。

**Dynasties**, books containing collections arranged in classes, abounded during the 6 類書之作盛於六朝。



## E

each rule his respective state, and each be a father to his own people. Let 各君其國各子其民; return to the farm and finish the matter. Let 各自歸農也罷; man shall receive 30 blows, 每人打三十板; man has his own opinion, 各人有各主意; kingdom has its own language, 各國有各國的話; of these things failed to please him, 逐條事不順心.

agle and the kite affirmed the thing was true, 鷹隼稱真事.

ur, it goes in at the left and out at the right 左耳進右耳出; should not listen to improper sounds, 耳不聞非禮之音; impaired function of the 耳功用病不聰.

ur-rings, greenish and blue 碧綠的耳圈兒.

urly, he rises 他是早起起來; I must get up 我該當清早起來; it is a little too 却忒早了些; having to do business for some and to ask favors of others, why not begin 受人之托又有求於人安得不早; why do you come so 爲何來得恁早; at this time to see him it is yet too 此時要見他還尙早.

ur in a month? How much can you 爾一個月受幾多工價.

uronest, you must be true and 務要真真切切.

urth, for they shall inherit the 因爲他們將來得土地; ye are the salt of the 你們是地上的鹽; is God's foot-stool, 地是真神的脚凳; through fear his face became like the color of 嚇得面如土色; the most excellent production of the heavens and 天地之性最貴者也; there are in heaven but not on 天上有地上無; produces things for the support of mankind, 土地生物以養人; or the likeness of any thing that is in the waters under the 或是地下水中東西的樣子; is in the midst of the heavens a mere speck, 地在中天猶一點也; attracts the moon, 地球牽引月輪.

urth's vomiting produced all things, 地之吐

生萬物者也.

Earthquake, all the devils fell prostrate. There being a great 地大震魔皆顛仆.

Ease, you can still overtake him with 還容易趕得上.

Easily, should consider that a bowl of rice or congee is obtained not 當思一粥一飯來處不易.

East, a divine tree which grows spontaneously in the 東方自然之神木.

Easy enough to go down hill: the difficulty is in going up, 下坡兒容易上坡兒難; this method is very 這個辦法容易; though he be good, I can not make my mind 縱然他好我到底不放心; as pointing out any thing on the palm of the hand. 如示諸掌乎; to enter in but impossible to go out, 容易入得來只是出不去; that also is very 又太容易了些.

Eat, he who does nothing meritorious should not 無所爲之功則不當食; I myself even have not anything to 連我自己也沒喫的; congee and let the face be very dirty, 餓粥面深黑; he caused people to pant and breathe so that they could not 令人喘一氣不能食; he gave him food to 把酒飯與他吃; without perceiving the taste of the food, 食而不知其味.

Eatables, a place in which to lay up 所以藏食物.

Eaten? Have you already 吃過飯沒有; if you, Sir, have not already 老爺還沒吃過.

Eaters of meats have no black spots (on their faces), 食肉者無墨.

Eating much at night prevents the stomach grinding, 夜食多則脾不磨; and drinking does not consist in superior excellence of food, —to have hunger satisfied is enough, 飲食不在珍饈一飽便好; this is the time for 如今好吃飯; appearing to eat but not really 示現而食非真食也; knives, forks, spoons, dishes, plates, and rice bowls are furniture used in 吃飯的傢伙有刀子鍤子勺子盤子碟子飯碗.

**Eaves**, there is a spider's net on the 房簷兒上有蜘蛛網; a propitious bird announces good tidings before the 簷前好鳥報佳音.

**Eaves-dropper**, 簷前窺探者.

**Ebullitions**, we must still endure his angry 還要受他的嘔氣.

**Eccentric** in his manners. He is very 他竟幹些個新鮮樣兒.

**Eclipse of the sun**, a total 日有食之既; partial 日有食之幾.

**Eclipses of the sun and moon**. The good man's errors are like 君子之過如日月之食焉.

**Ecliptic**, throughout the year the sun moves along the 太陽終歲祇躋黃道.

**Economical** in the management of a family. Be diligent and 治家克勤克儉; he disliked me when I was young for not being diligent and 他恨我年輕的時候兒不勤儉.

**Economy**, it is difficult to change from extravagance to 由奢易儉難; the good customs of antiquity consisted in nothing more than in diligence and 古來的好風俗不外勤儉兩字.

**Eddies of the sea** make the helm unsteady, 海水亂轉把舵不定.

**Educe** happiness from evil, to 因禍而致福也.

**Effect**, my words are reasonable and may be carried into 朕言惠可底行.

**Effected**, without blows an acquaintance can not be 不打不成相識.

**Effeminate** countenance, 有女人的體態.

**Efficacious**, not in the least 一些也不靈.

**Effluvia**, is there any way of effectively warding off that 那氣息可有甚麼法子遮掩得住麼.

**Effort**, he made every possible 費了萬千氣力 to learn at once without any 一學便會總不費力; endeavour to turn the will of heaven and use the utmost human 回天意盡人力; it is heaven that produces effect without 莫之爲而爲者天也.

**Egg**, she then stretched out her chopsticks to take an 使伸快子要夾蛋子; the body of the *egg* and earth resembles a bird's 天地

之體狀如鳥卵; every creature that is produced is either from the womb or an 凡物之生必由胎卵.

**Eggs**, 3 or 4 fowl's 三四個雞子兒.

**Eight** divided by 4 is 2, 八約以四爲二.

**Eighth** work of genius from the study of tranquillity and purity, 靜淨齋第八才子書.

**Either** he was angry at him or he laughed at him, 或者氣他或者笑他; good or bad will do, 好也罷歹也罷; I do not like 不論那一個我都不愛喜; will be of use, 那一個都使得.

**Ejaculate** a word. Unable to 一句說不得出來.

**Elapsed**, half the year has not yet 還不上半年光陰.

**Elder**, I think the younger is abler than the 我看那小的比大的強; should warn their younger brothers, 哥郎要戒弟郎; in order to extend to the elders of others. Respect my own 老吾老以及人之老.

**Eldest**? Are not you the 你是長房的不是.

**Electric** state disturbed, 電氣不和則亂動.

**Electricity**, amber rubbed upon glass produces 琥珀磨玻璃發火之法.

**Electrifying**, curing diseases by 用電器治病法.

**Elegance**, his language has an air of classic 他說出的話總是出經入典.

**Elephantiasis**, 股脚腫如維身之疾.

**Elevated** 348,000 persons to a divine nature, 度人三十四萬八千; thoughts, 超然世外之想.

**Elevation of the North pole** 40 degrees above the earth, 北極出地四十度.

**Elicited**, this book has elicited what no previous writer has 此書發前人所未發.

**Eloquent**, 能言快語的.

**Else**, no concern of any one 與別人不相干, it can still be sold to some body 還可以轉賣給別人; why did not you go some where 你爲甚麼不到別處去呢; I will beat. Come down 若不下來我打; I should add something 須貼我些東西; you must intercede with some one 你轉託別人; for them but to be thieves. Nothing 除了討飯做賊再沒有去路.

**Elucidate** by comparisons, 用比喻指明.

**anated** from China. Originally 本中土所流傳  
**balm** a corpse so as to keep it a long time,  
 以香塗尸使之久耐也。

**barrassed** how to decide, 心裏沒有定的主意:  
 as one who approaches a deep abyss, 惴惴  
 如臨深淵。

**barrassments**, to relieve the people's dis-  
 tresses and 賑萬民之艱阨。

**brocate**, to 以藥水抹病。

**mission** of semen is connected with the mind,  
 遺泄精屬心。

**otion**? How without 如何不動心。

**peror** regards heaven as his father and the  
 earth as his mother and therefore he is call-  
 ed the Son of Heaven, 皇上以天爲父以  
 地爲母故稱天子; although he seemed to  
 accord with his countenance, was a little  
 displeased in his heart, 上雖貌從心頗不悅;  
 varnishes the ground with a red color, 天  
 子以丹漆地; said although it be destiny,  
 it depends on man's efforts to turn back,  
 帝曰雖氣數亦賴人事挽回; same as the  
 如同皇帝一樣的; a very imperious and  
 exacting 最利害的皇上; that traitorous  
 mandarin's affair was reported in every  
 particular to the 那奸臣的事逐一調奏皇上。

**pire**, he who is skilled in observing the 善  
 觀天下之勢; sometimes is in great tran-  
 quillity, 天下有時太平; general name for  
 the great waters of the 天下大水的總名兒;  
 to stand before the whole 以對于天下;  
 the Son of Heaven is the Lord of the 天子  
 天下之主: to put a stop to the military  
 operations of the 息天下之兵。

**mploy** mules, donkeys and horses, 用騾子驢  
 子馬; what beasts did you 用甚麼牲口呢;  
 a watering pot to water flowers, 用噴壺澆花。

**mployed** me to puff him a little, 托我吹噓吹  
 噓; when superiors are worthy to be looked  
 to and depended on, then inferiors may be  
 上足印則下可用。

**mploying** 'chu coal to melt the materials, 用楚  
 煤煎熬。

**Employment**, what was the 是個甚麼差使; in  
 short, your idea is to ask for some 說來說  
 去你的意思是要託我給你找個事情;  
 you need not ask me to give him any 可不  
 用託我給他找甚麼事情。

**Empty**, the book cover is not 這書套不是空的;  
 and unsubstantial as the froth on the water,  
 虛浮如水上泡; the upper story is  
 perfectly 上面是一所空樓; handed. Some-  
 what better than though 比空著手兒強些兒。

**Enacted**, previous to the prohibition being 係未  
 奉例禁以前。

**Enchant** men by spells, to 念咒惑亂人心。

**Encourage** those possessed of virtue and talents,  
 以厲賢才焉。

**Encroach** not on other's fields or gardens, to  
 不侵占田園。

**End**, to be careful at the beginning in order to  
 provide against the 謹其所始以慮其所終;  
 to read all through from beginning to 從頭  
 至尾的看了一遍; how did the affair 到了  
 兒怎麼樣呢; to reckon up from beginning  
 to 兩頭兒算起來; he who accepts a trust  
 should execute it to the 受人之托必當  
 終人之事; the hair of her head stiff as  
 trees rose on 頭髮森然豎起來。

**Ends** of 2 parallel lines can never meet, 平行線  
 兩端終不能成合也。

**Ended**, to cause people's schemes of gain to be  
 令人名利之心都盡。

**Endeavor** to the utmost, 以求至乎其極。

**Endeavors** are not to be compared to good suc-  
 cess. Good 善作不如善成。

**Endurance**, my heart is vexed beyond 心上弄  
 得不耐煩。

**Endure**? How much anxiety did they 耽了多少  
 驚恐; this trouble? Who can 誰耐得此煩。

**Endured**, this certainly cannot be 好生不耐煩也;  
 he cannot be 奈何他不得。

**Enemies**, you shall hate your 和你作對的就  
 要腦恨他。

**Enemy**, wherever the spears of the eight stand-  
 ards were pointed, they never failed to con-

quer the 八旗軍鋒所指無不克敵。  
**Energy**, if a man have mental 人的心裏有力。  
**Engaged** in public affairs I dare not delay, 公事  
 在身上不敢耽遲; whoever comes, say  
 I am 不拘何人來你說我有事; me to  
 go with him, 約我同他去。  
**Englishmen**, 英吉利國人。  
**Engraved** on the heart never to be forgotten, 銘  
 刻於心恒久莫忘。  
**Enjoy** it to excess. Having happiness do not  
 有福不可享盡。  
**Enjoyed** the longevity of 94 years, 享壽九十  
 有四歲。  
**Enmity**, deadly 不共戴天之讎; carried to an  
 incurable length, 仇恨到解不開的田地。  
**Enmities** should be unloosed, not knotted, 冤家  
 可解不可結。  
**Ennobled**, do not reject the low and follow the  
 不舍賤而從貴。  
**Enough**, judging from appearances it is well 看  
 樣兒還道罷了; I have also had trouble  
 我也忒殺受用也; the cart's fare is well  
 車價還可以; do not say that I did not  
 speak about it soon 勿謂言之不早也: enough!  
 no farther need of talk, 是了是了不消說得。  
**Enquire** after the health of your grand-father,  
 問您祖您父親安。  
**Enquiries**, I have very carefully made 我細細  
 的考查過了; you fellow! only make 你  
 這個人竟是打聽。  
**Enquiring**, there must be a reason for your 你問  
 必有緣故。  
**Ensnared**, he himself has been 他自家上了樁。  
**Eater**, lift up the curtain and 掀簾子進去罷;  
 on the 2nd occasion, why did you not 第  
 二次爲甚麼不進去; ye in at the strait  
 gate, 你們總要進窄門 (2) 你應該從窄門  
 裏進去; do you not fear that he will go  
 quickly and 難道怕他飛了進去不成;  
 if he is there, for me ask him to 若是在你可  
 與我請他來; if there invite him to 如在  
 可請進來; Sir, it depends on what gate  
 you 看老爺進那個門。

**Entered**, the first time or trial I 我頭一次進去。  
**Entering** a room. One should take off his cap on  
 進屋裏來可以摘帽子。  
**Entertain** a thought of fear. You should not  
 不敢意存畏難。  
**Entertainment**, among the most ridiculous things  
 in the world, there is none equal to con-  
 tests for victory at a drunken 世間第一  
 大可笑事莫如酒筵爭勝。  
**Entice** people to do good and hinder them from  
 every evil, 誘人爲善阻人爲惡。  
**Enticed** the people out of the city and butchered  
 them, 誘城中人出屠之。  
**Entirely**, he took the capital and squandered it  
 away 他將本錢花乾淨了; taken up with  
 questionable affairs, 全幹些混賬的事。  
**Entrance?** Shall we be denied 難道我們到進  
 去不得。  
**Entrapped** the wild horse, 野馬上了籠頭。  
**Envious**, there is no female virtue greater than  
 not to be 婦人之德莫大於不妒忌。  
**Envy**, when others have cause to rejoice let not  
 your heart breed 人有喜慶不可生妒忌心。  
**Epidemic** spreading among the people, 疫症流  
 行民間。  
**Epileptic** convulsions, 痲症俗名發羊癇。  
**Equal**, add one and then it will be just and 添上  
 一個纔公道均勻了; these two angles must  
 be 此二角必相等; when the sun is on the  
 equator, over the world the days and nights  
 are 太陽躋赤道則天下共得晝夜平。  
**Equator**, China is north of the 中國地面在赤  
 道北; is graduated to 360 degrees, 赤道周  
 圍列三百六十度。  
**Equinoctial** colure, 渾天之儀白單線。  
**Equinoxes** are the places where the ecliptic and  
 the equinoctial intersect each other. Ver-  
 nal and autumnal 黃道赤道相交之處爲  
 春分秋分。  
**Equitable**, highly 公道不過的。  
**Equity**, every letter contains important princi-  
 ples of 字字包含義理; things should al-  
 ways be managed with 總得按著公道辦。



**Equivocate** in order to deceive, 用計巧的話。

**Erase**, if this essay has any faults, I'll trouble you to amend and 這文字若有不好之處煩為改削改削。

**Ere** the wind blows, a rootless tree will fall prostrate of itself, 無根之樹不待風吹自然倒了。

**Erelong**, I think he will arrive 恐怕也只在早晚到也。

**Erroneous**, the common use of *nieh* for 'chih (foolish) is 俗以呆為癡字誤也; character, 舛誤鄙俚之字。

**Error**, there is not the slightest 一些也不差; I was nearly in an 我幾乎有錯了; of putting *lu* for *yü*, and 'hai for *shih*, 魯魚亥豕之誤。

**Escape**, they let the rebels all 叫賊全跑了; no criminal can 罪人都逃不脫; no house for protection and no road of 無家可投無路可奔; do not let him 休教他走了; from this kind of a place we could not 這樣所在也放不出來; when do you desire a better time than now to 此時不走更待何時; why could he not 那兒不可以躲避呢; not only did he not 不但沒躲避。

**Especially** should rich families be acquainted with it, 富家尤宜熟講; not bought 不是特意買的。

**Expoused** him to his niece, 以兄之子妻之。

**Essay**, speak not of his writing something great, for he can not accomplish a trifling 莫說大筆便小筆也是拿不動的; besides every month make an 另外一個月還要做一篇文章。

**Establish** a method of finding a solution, 而立相求之法; a family school in order to instruct sons and brothers, 設家塾以課子弟。

**Estate** left by some one deceased, 遺下的田產; left by one's father, 父親遺下的基業。

**Esteemed**, if a man has talents without virtue how are they enough to make him 人有才而無德亦奚足尚哉。

**Esteems**, every man must have what he 凡人必

有所尚。

**Estimate** of the cost. To make out an 開估價單子; the amount of work and material, 估計工(2)估計共需工料。

**Ethereal** (part of man). 'Hun is the divine principle attached to the 魂附氣之神。

**Ethics** of the 5 human Relations and the 5 constant Virtues, 五倫五常之道; of cultivating the morals and of governing the family, 修身齊家之箴規。

**Etiquette**, lay aside so much of this 留下這些個禮貌。

**Europeans** at the close of the Min dynasty entered China, 歐羅巴人自明末入中國; the most of them have accompanied 他們多一半是跟泰西國的人去的。

**Eustachian tubes**, 中竅通喉氣管。

**Evanescent** glory of the world, 繁華世界轉眼歸無。

**Evangelist** or historian of Christ's words and actions, 吾主耶穌言行記錄者。

**Evasion**, for every new law there springs up a base 一法立一弊生。

**Even** when there are graves there it is so considered, 連有墳墓的也算; I was ignorant of this, 連我也不知; spirits do not know, 神鬼也不知; if he were required to come there is no use, 要他來也沒用; to that which relates to agriculture, the mulberry and labor, 以至於畊桑作息之間。

**Evening**, if you started to-morrow and travelled fast you, Sir, could arrive by the 2nd 若是老爺明兒動身趕着走第二天晚上就可以到了; it will do if he is here by 到曉晌來也可以; he comes home and reads books in the 晚上回家看書; it was nearly finished last 昨兒晚上差不多兒得了。

**Ever** hear of any such thing? Did you 你從來有聽這件事。

**Every** man has his own peculiar excellencies, 各人的巧妙不同; thing. The people lost 民人甚麼都丟了; one should have some body to recommend him, 要個人兒舉薦纔好;



- thing corresponding, then certainty is attained, 各各配合方為確準; one that asketh receiveth, 凡求的人總是得着的 (2) 凡有求的就得着; man that saith unto me Lord, Lord, 凡稱呼我王公主公的人; one that heareth these saying of mine and doeth them not, 凡聽見我這話不去行的 (2) 凡聽我的話不去做的人; thing divided by two is expressed by *ling*, 凡物兩分曰另; one has his own principle or method, 各自有一箇理; body came, 人人都來了; one was at home, 個個兒都在家裏; rule or pattern for the forming of a thing is called *tsê*, 凡制度品式皆曰則; thing? Did he not take away 難道都拿了去不成; yard is 36 inches, 每碼即三十六因制.
- Everywhere**, the soul's essence is 魂氣無不之; left garrisons to defend them, 皆留兵防兵; I sought you 我到處尋你.
- Evidence?** Have you any 甚麼是個對證.
- Evidently** it is shunning the heavy and approaching the light and is incredible, 明係避重就輕殊不可信.
- Evil**, if once perchance you should meet with 或一時逢着兇; his ability was eminent and his eye 才又高眼又毒; any affair whether good or 事情不論吉凶; for your Heavenly Father maketh his sun to rise on the good and on the 因為天父叫日頭照好人也照歹人; cometh of 是從惡裏出來的 (2) 為着不正經的事了; do you here always have this 此處常有此害乎; if ye then being 你們雖然不好.
- Exactly** so, Sir, you understand, 不錯老爺明白; at the same time a man with a musket came along, 恰巧有人擎著一桿槍來了.
- Examination** had no reference to you, 稽察莫及汝; he recommended him at once without 沒考過就保舉了.
- Examinations**, they shall by no means be permitted to attend the 均不准出仕應試; afterwards for my 2nd degree. I passed several 一一下了多少場; you, Sir, promised to return at the close of the 相公許場後就來; no one surpassed him at the 考又考他不過.
- Examine** into the merits and demerits of gods and men, to 糾察神人功過.
- Examined** into. This affair must be carefully 這個尙得詳細.
- Exceedingly**, he loves you 他心上十分愛你; proper to be taken by the middle-aged, 中年之人服之殊當; brave, 十分英雄了得; good, 了不得這麼好 (2) 十分好了不得; clear piece of jade stone, 絕乾淨的塊玉.
- Excellency?** What has he done to offend your 他怎麼得罪了大人了; he says he came to see your 他說是來要見大人; it is useless to depend on your 不用倚靠大人; will enquire into the management of affairs by his inferiors. His 大人考察小官兒的辦事.
- Excellent?** Are the donkeys of this or of that place 是這兒的驢子好是那兒的驢子好; say is not my opinion 你道我這箇主意巧呢; wine in abundance. To have 有酒多且旨.
- Except** himself one man. All the rest have 除了他一個人其餘都死了; his parents, who would be willing? 除了父母以外誰肯.
- Excepting** myself who is there? 除了我還有那個.
- Excess**, *chung ni* never went to 仲尼不為已甚者; will cause repentance, 上九亢龍有悔; if you have happiness, do not enjoy it to 有福不可享盡.
- Excesses**, an oath can restrain his 誓可束其過.
- Excessive** thought injures the animal spirits, 思多太損神.
- Excessively** good, 了不得這麼好.
- Exchange** cups in drinking together, 交杯換盞 傳杯弄盞.
- Exchanged**, when once out of the door not to be 出了門兒不管換.
- Excision** of diseased testis, 外腎癰毒割法.
- Excretory** functions, 出無用之津液功用.
- Excursion**, to go with him on a pleasure 同他去遊玩遊玩.
- Excuse** others as you excuse yourself, 以恕己之心恕人; my leaving you, our different

- affairs make us busy, 少陪功夫各自忙; he thought to himself that he had no 自念無以措辭; if you wish to impute a crime to any one, do not distress yourself at the want of an 欲加之罪何患無辭.
- Execrations**, she on the contrary with reddened eyes loaded me with 他倒把眼睜紅了的罵我; he loaded me with 把我百般咒罵.
- Exercise** well this body of muscle and bone, 把這身筋骨活動活動.
- Exercises**, I think there may be various kinds of 想是又有別樣功課.
- Exert** human strength on the one side, and on the other submit to heaven, 一半盡人力一半聽天罷了.
- Exertions**, if you call upon Buddha 10 000 times it will not be equal to using your own 任爾誦佛萬聲不如自行勉力.
- Exhausted**, the age of 64 is the year when the semen and the marrow are 八八之數爲精髓竭之年.
- Exist**, better believe that it does exist than that it does not 寧可信其有不可信其無.
- Existence** from eternity, 無始者無時不有 (2) 無始無終之有; it has happened to them for their sins of a former 是他們的孽障遭遇.
- Exodus**, the book of 論出麥西國之傳.
- Exonerate** from blame, to 不歸罪與他.
- Expand**, the mind of a great man can stoop and 丈夫之志能屈能伸.
- Expanding**, when there is a crouching there must be an 有屈必有伸.
- Expediency**, both for that and this there is a reciprocal 有彼此相宜.
- Expedient**, this then is a lasting 這纔是箇長久之計; here I have found an 我到有一計在此.
- Expeditions**, I should judge your coming at that time 這個我就見來得快了.
- Expend**? In a year how much money do you 一年中你用多少錢.
- Expended** a great deal of mental vigor or effort, 費了許多心力.
- Expenditure**, perhaps prodigal in 或侈於費用; consider what comes in, in order to regulate the 量入以爲出.
- Expense** of flowers and rouge is a hundred thousand taels, 花粉費銀十萬兩; but in regard to expenditure, there is a daily fixed 但是用度也有每日一定的.
- Expenses**, when one is aiming at great concerns, why regret small 謀大事如何惜小費; on account of their daily 爲他日用之費; our daily family 我們家裏天天兒使費.
- Expensive**, the plan is indeed good but it is too 主意倒好只是太費本些.
- Experience**, he having passed through this, had added to his 他經過那個就長了一個見識; you have had much 先生是老手了; a man of no 沒見世面的人.
- Expiration** and inspiration not meeting each other, 呼吸不相接.
- Explained**, this certainly cannot be 這却令人不解.
- Explanation**, just look at the following chapter for 且看下回分解.
- Exploit**, reckoning that they had performed a great 以爲成大功.
- Explore** in all directions. To go and 各處去訪問.
- Export** duty memo, 出口內地貨稅驗單; after he had made his purchases, he wanted to 他辦了要出洋.
- Exportation**, he said a man had entrusted him to buy goods for 他說是人托他辦土貨出洋.
- Exported**? To what place could it have been probably 出口是往那兒去呢.
- Expose** goods in a shop, 開舖子陳貨物.
- Express**, neither language nor pen can fully 非言與筆所能盡.
- Expression**, when you uttered that 你說這一句話; a connecting 承上起下之辭.
- Expressions**, for teaching younger people 教道晚輩的話兒.
- Extend**, there is nothing to which the knowledge of heaven does not 天之聰明無所不及.
- Extensively**, to delight in the principles of goodness and diffuse them 樂道而廣佈之.

**Exterminated** this family entirely, 一家盡行抄滅  
**Externally**, what exists internally will appear  
 有諸內必形諸外.

**Extinct**, his breath is 口鼻全無氣息.

**Extinguish** all these lamps, 把這燈都吹殺了; the  
 fire in the stove, 滅了爐子的火.

**Extort** money by false pretenses. 訛詐人的錢財.

**Extortion** did not exceed 300 taels, not a great  
 sum indeed, 勒索了不過三百兩銀子  
 也不算很多.

**Extra**, if I went fast he would pay me a little  
 若快可以多加幾個錢: including what  
 he was going to pay 連他要給加的錢都  
 在裏頭.

**Extract** the purport but not the language, to 取  
 其事核不取其詞文也.

**Extraordinary**, do not give him anything 不要  
 格外給他; an eclipse and an earthquake  
 on the same day, very 食震同日大異也.

**Extravagance**, man's disposition is such that it  
 is easy to change from economy to 人情由  
 儉易奢易; his failure was allowing to his  
 stupidity or 他賠本全是他自己糊塗自  
 己拋費了.

**Extravagant**, a mad man's ideas are 狂者其志  
 嚶嚶然; the manners formed at 'Hung chow  
 are lewd and 杭俗淫奢成習; open handed  
 and 大手大腳的花慣了.

**Extreme** confusion must be succeeded by the re-  
 newal of order, 極亂必當復治.

**Extremely** alike and not at all different, 很像一樣  
 沒有異處; penitent even unto death. 也就  
 後悔死了; dislike to have, 頂不願意要的.

**Extremity**, now in great 如今沒了路兒了.

**Extremities** of the mountain. The Northern and  
 Southern 南北兩頭兒山嶺兒.

**Eye** for an eye. 有人打壞你的眼睛你也將  
 他的眼睛打壞便了; but considerest not  
 the beam that is in thine own 自己的眼  
 睛裏有根梁木橫著倒不知道呢 (2) 倒  
 不覺自己眼睛裏有梁木呢; never de-  
 ceives, 眸子不容僞; I have all these in  
 my 我都看在眼裡; there is nothing about

a man which shows his character  
 than his 存乎人者莫良於眸子  
 simultaneously. The 兩眼功用互

**Eyes**, he can not endure the glances that  
 from his 當不的目光如火; he gazed  
 me with both 將一雙眼兒觀我; he t  
 away his (lit. waves of autumn) 把  
 一轉; not seeing, mouth not tasting, e  
 hearing, and heart not worrying 眼不見  
 饒耳不聽心不煩; wonderful fun  
 of the 眼官功用極奧妙; are a  
 important sense, 眼爲最要之官; can  
 ceive near and distant objects. 眼皆  
 皆見; can see minute as well as large t  
 眼能小大皆見; can distinguish  
 and color, 眼能分別形色; can caus  
 to understand external matters, 眼能  
 外事; can accommodate itself to stron  
 feeble light, 眼能依光力大小合用  
 iris or curtain protects the retina (眼  
 眼隔簾保護腦筋衣.

**Eyebrows**, 眉 稜骨上的毛; do not expan  
 the eyes do not open, 眉不展目  
 save from danger imminent as burni  
 燃眉之急.

**Eye-lids**, entropium or turning in of the 眼  
 內翻轉; extropium or eversion of 眼  
 外翻轉; small tumors of the 眼蓋  
 肉瘤; ptosis or inability to raise the  
 胞墜下; granular 眼蓋內皮不平.

## F

**Face**, when the money at the head of the l  
 all gone, the ablest man cannot sho  
 床頭金盡壯士無顏; I will come  
 I have washed my 洗了臉就來  
 know half of a person's (A slight acqu  
 ance.) 有半面之識; he does not even  
 his 連臉也不洗; heretofore unw  
 one should see his 從來不肯見  
 he has a fair and smooth 可是白淨  
 how could he look him in the 那裡  
 見面; has he a thin or full 面兒瘦  
 change it and bring clean water to wa

換乾淨的掣來我洗臉; afterwards he turned around his 後來轉過臉; I want warm water to wash my 要溫水洗臉.

aces, what is that place we see before our 前面看見的是甚麼地方; they disfigure or change their 他們改變形容; the ancients often said, men's hearts are as different as their 古人常云人心之不同如其面焉.

act? Is this indeed a 可有這事也無; was, he did not know a single letter, 却是一字不識.

acts? Are these 事情是這麼的.

ade, lest it should 怕落了顏色兒.

all, at above the age of 40, one feels his strength to 人四十以上即頓覺氣力衰退.

alled, that affair has 那一件事耽悞了; he utterly 弄的一折一磨; when my father 我父親賠本的時候兒.

allings, you need not partially tell of one's 不要你偏說短處.

aint through fright, 驚得魂不附身.

aint-hearted, he ought to have been 膽虛是應該膽虛.

air cheeks, 白白的臉兒; reputation will extend to the remotest bounds, 美名播揚於遠外.

alth, O! ye of little 你們小信的人哪.

althful, to refrain from remonstrating against a sovereign's faults is not 主過不諫非忠; friendship may not be dispensed with, 信友也者不可絕也.

althfully, you should correct him 就該着實責備他.

all, Li-tzu caused the Imperial city to 李自成陷京師; city walls too high must 城峭者必崩; into their snare, 落他們圈套裡. down on one's back with legs out, 跌了個仰入脚兒.

allopeian tube, cannot inject into the 不能直射子宮.

hale! Is it true or is it 是真的還是假的; do not know whether the words be true or 其言未知真假; the whole of his talk was 他那些個話通身都是假的; if we call

this true, that must be 若說這箇是那箇又不是了; is what you say true or 你這些話還是當真還是當假; do not consider it 不要認做假話; that certainly was too empty and 那實在過逾虛詐.

Falsehood, if I tell a 小的若有一句說; this is a 這個是妄謊言; I knew that he was telling a 我知道他是撒謊; when he speaks he tells a 開口就說謊話.

Falsehoods, it was also unnecessary for him to fabricate so many 也不用編造這些假話.

Falsely? Do I then speak 我莫非說謊不成; to say all manner of evil against you 造各樣惡言毀謗你們; for the sake of Amida Buddha, do not accuse me 阿彌陀佛不要冤屈我; if a man once speaks 一個人說了一次謊; but the mad dog accused 乃狂犬誣告也.

Fame for righteousness filled the whole universe, 義聲充滿於天地之間; he has acquired distinguished 到也赫赫有名.

Familiarity, good breeding does not overstep proper limits, does not insolently insult, does not like 禮不踰節不侵侮不好狎. Familiarly, I remember indeed very distinctly or 我倒記得爛熟.

Families, from ancient time until now lewdness and incest have always destroyed nations and ruined 自古淫汙內亂之事未有不亡國敗家者.

Family, from officers of government up to the Imperial 由仕宦以至宮僚; people living in harmony and agreement are like one 人和相契如一家一樣; matters may be divided into common or individual, 家務都可以分得公私; letters discuss private matters, 家信論的是私事; that has wealth can find a way to the gods, 家裡有錢會通神; or was it again divided and given to the 是還分給一家了; he is of my own 是我的本家; the Son of Heaven considers all (within) the 4 seas his 天子以四海為家; while he suffered so long an illness, who took care of



his 他納這些年的病誰照應家裏呢; he has a large 是家裏人口多; he has already taken all the affairs of the 他已曾把家中之事; a man by espousing a woman constitutes a chamber: a woman by marrying a man constitutes a 男以女爲室女以男爲家.

Famous hills in China, 5270 凡天下名山五千二百七十; incense for honoring Heaven earth, and the gods, 敬神三信名香.

Fan, do not put any name on the 扇子上別落款  
Far, I am weak and unable to walk so 我軟弱走不動這麼遠; if cannot indeed be reckoned very 也不算很遠; what do you mean by not very 怎麼不很遠.

Far-sightedness, want of convexity of the cornea causes 明角罩平不能見近.

Fare, do not trouble yourself about the cart 車價你可放心罷.

Farewell dinner will be given to him to-morrow 明兒給他餞行.

Farm? How much land do you 你種著多少畝地.

Farthing, until thou hast paid the utmost 一毫一釐沒有還他清楚 (2) 你若有一分一毫沒有還清.

Farthermore they could not go fast, 還不能很快.

Fashion, the style of composition has a 文章有時派; his dress is according to the 他的裝扮依時樣.

Fashionable gold buttons of metropolitan manufacture, 內局時款金頂.

Fast, the water flows past too 水流過的忒急; do not walk so 不要這麼快走; my watch goes too 我的表走得快; the donkeys of that place are all 那兒的驢子驢都快; that horse gallops 那匹馬跑得快; when you 你們禁食的時候 (2) 你禁口不吃的時候; there were two beasts to the cart. because we had to go 是二套車爲走得快; which one proposed to go 要快是那個的主意; he took a rope and bound it 把索子縛綁了; if I travel so very 我走得這麼快; that horse is a fine one and is both 那馬很好又老實又快; do

not appear into men to 不要把禁食的事給人家看見 (2) 不要叫人看出來你們是禁食的; where are you going so 你這樣快往那裡跑.

Fat fowl gets food, but the boiling water and kettle are near, 肥鷄得食湯鍋近; he is very large and 他是頂胖大的; police runners usurp the property of others and divide the 衙役侵用分肥.

Fate, there is the Lord Heaven to decide your 有天老爺定著你; life and death, riches and honor all depend on 生死有命富貴在天; I and you have a miserable 我與你薄命; he said no matter what should be my 他說過我無論到甚麼分兒上.

Father? Did he not tell you that the one who ordered him was his 他不是說是他父親叫他的麼; took hold of his child's right hand, 父執子之右手; and son did not relieve each other, 父子不相救; what is the business of his 他那父親是作甚麼的呢; is he not your 他不是你的父親; should warn his sons, 老子要戒兒子; he knew that certain persons were well acquainted with his 他知道某人和他父親有交情; and son both died together, 父子兩個一同死; then will ye become the children of your heavenly 便做得天父的兒子了; and son were both burned to death, 父親連兒子都燒殺了; cannot obtain the reward of your heavenly 不能得你天父的賞賜了 (2) 要得你們天父的賞賜就不能了.

Fatigue, the human body needs a little 人體亦欲得小勞.

Fatigued, he feels somewhat 有些倦怠起來; the weather being excessively hot, I feel very much 天時大熱困倦得很; any place is good when one is 人乏了那兒都好.

Fattened to an ill-looking extent, 肥得不好看.

Fault, to be ruled by one's wife—for every day to be rated as one 爲妻所制每日一過; in your eyes, what is his 有什麼破綻落在你眼裡; your



- parents have offended me and that too is **Feeble**, that man is very 那個人軟弱得很.
- your 汝之父母得罪於我亦汝之罪也 **Feed**, he has already given his horse sufficient 也餵飽他的馬了; on rare food and look on rare things, 喫希罕東西見希罕事情.
- ults, to forget one's self and help others and not regret the reformation of 忘已濟人不吝改過; I am unwilling to speak of people's 小的不肯說人短處; on festivals, on the new moon, and when it thunders, to have conjugal intercourse, for each time in the case of husband and wife is rated at 10 節朔及雷鳴行房夫妻每次十過; to dislike one's husband on account of his ugly face is rated at 1000 嫌夫貌醜千過; one should not hide a man's virtues, and blazen abroad his 不可蔽人之善形人之醜; do not overlook great virtues. For slight 不以小眚掩大德; not to punish the man but his 不報其人而報其失.
- ult-finding, he provokes people by his incessant 嘴碎嘮討人嫌.
- avor, very great 大極了的恩典; let your opinion be in my 你向著我這邊兒; Lord Heaven shows no slight 老天爺不容情; I beseech of you, Sir, this 懇求大爺這個恩典; he would not again show me any 再不能照應我.
- avors, I love money only and do not delight in doing 我的心情只愛銀了不顧恩情; though I should serve you like a dog or a horse, I could not recompense you for one of 10,000 of your 效犬馬之力不能報萬一.
- ear not very large. I 怕沒甚麼很大的; and suspicion, joy and doubt filled his mind, 心上又驚又疑又喜又惑; he will assuredly die with 一定要嚇死; he gives no reward and yet the people praise: he shows no anger and yet the people 不賞而民勸不怒而民威.
- ears, the good man has 3 君子有三畏.
- earful, to hang the head and feel timorous and 低首下心忸忸倪倪.
- east, a continual 一日三餐六飯.
- eathears, pearls, ivory, gems, stones, earth, metal, skins and 珠象玉石土金革羽.
- Feeble, that man is very 那個人軟弱得很.
- Feed, he has already given his horse sufficient 也餵飽他的馬了; on rare food and look on rare things, 喫希罕東西見希罕事情.
- Feel it with your hand and estimate its weight, 拏手掂掂有多重; one's way. Unable to 摸不着頭路.
- Feeling of being ashamed is common to all, 羞惡之心人皆有之.
- Feelings, there being no alternative I was obliged to suppress my 無奈何只得吞聲忍氣; how does this accord with human 此豈近於人情耶; a man of kind and loyal 有情有義的人; and opinions in perfect accord, 情投意合的; do not feel too much hurt in your 不要過於傷心; a friend of righteous 有義氣的朋友.
- Fees, at first I handed incense money or the temple 先給了廟裡點兒香錢.
- Feet, small 小尖尖 的脚兒; he began to clap his hands and stamp his 他就手舞足蹈起來; like whipping a horse to make it run and tying its 猶鞭馬使奔而羈其足也; do not strike or molest with your hands or 不要七手八脚.
- Feigning, I consider him as 我把他當了假的.
- Felicity, repentance is the path of 悔者入吉之路.
- Felicitous! Divine then my dream: what dream is 乃占我夢吉夢維何; when going abroad, burn incense from 7 to 9 A.M. and it will be 出門炷香卯時吉.
- Fell, the house 房子就坍倒了 (2) 這房子立刻坍倒; hand clasped in hand, at every step they 手挽着手一步一跌.
- Fell down, he immediately said the tea cup 就說茶碗是掉下去的.
- Fellow, an old fellow and a young 老頭子小夥子; he is an honest 他也是老實人; he is a rough looking 他是個粗魯人; if one should rail at his brother as a base or violent 倘有人罵兄弟是兇惡的人; he is a hearty, happy 他是逍遙快樂的.
- Fellows, look at those two little 你看那兩個

小人兒。

**Fellow-countrymen**, he is a 是本國的人。

**Fellow-provincials**. Ha! then we are 阿原來是同鄉。

**Felon** convicted of a capital crime, 犯了死罪的人。

**Felt** himself very weary, 自覺身子困倦; he wrapped up that small trunk in a piece of 他是拏毯子把那小箱子包起來; resentment for having been the object of abuse, 挾醉罵之嫌。

**Female** infected by the superfluous poison of the male, 女子感男子餘毒; the hemp plant has male and 麻有公有母; of the 6 kinds of love none stronger than that between male and 六欲莫甚於男女; 'tien-kuei' denotes the semen of the male and the blood of the 天癸者男之精女之血; there was no telling the male from the 公的母的分不清。

**Feminine** matters, 婆婆媽媽之東西。

**Ferry**, that is the 那是擺渡罷。

**Festooned**, very gay with lanterns hanging and silks 懸燈結綵很熱鬧。

**Fetal** circulation, 胎孕運行之血。

**Fend**, those 2 men are at 他們兩個人兒有仇。

**Fever**, remittent 發熱時輕時重; intermittent 寒熱往來又名瘧; quotidian 瘧一日一作; tertian 瘧間日一作; quartan 瘧間二日一作。

**Few**, above or ahead there are dangers not a 上頭有的危險不少; when taking wine with a bosom friend, 10,000 cups are too 酒逢知己萬杯少; it cannot be considered 不爲不多矣; the local magistrates who really love the people are 地方官寔心愛民者少。

**Fibs**, do not listen to his 別聽他說瞎話。

**Fiction**? Is it not indeed 難道是假的不成; in this there is no 一毫假借是沒有的。

**Fictitious**, his difficulty in getting along is not 他難過不是假粧的。

**Fidelity** to a friend is called *jèn*, 信於朋友曰任; a sovereign should treat his minister with *politeness*, and the minister should serve

his sovereign with 君使臣以禮臣事君以忠。Fidget, this child is a dreadful 這孩子太淘氣。Field, do not touch your shoes in a melon 瓜田不納履; that man ran across that 那人跑過這塊莊稼地。

**Fierce**? What occasion to be so 何必如此悻悻。Fiercely, calamities induced by slander burn very 謾言之禍甚烈。

**Fifty**, there are more than 30: there must be 三十不罷總有五十。

**Fight**, you may discuss but don't 只可動口不可動手。

**Fighting ships**, 2500 戰艦二千五百艘。

**Figs**? Are there any 這兒有無花菓沒有。

**Filial piety** is the chief of all the virtues, 孝是萬善的頭; what then is 怎麼是孝呢; and fraternal love, these are the sources of benevolence, 孝悌也者其爲仁之本與; alone he considered to be the means of ruling the Empire, 無非孝治天下之意; Illustrated Pamphlet praising the 24 examples of 廿四孝圖贊. (See note.)

**NOTE.**—24 Cases of Filial Piety 二十四孝:

1. Filial Piety influences and moves Heaven, 孝感動天; 2, He himself tasted every medicine, 親嘗湯藥; 3, Biting her finger, it pained his heart, 齧指痛心; 4, Clad in a single garment he obeyed his mother, 單衣順母; 5, For his parent he carried rice on his shoulder, 爲親負米; 6, Plays and embroidered garments were employed to amuse his parents, 戲綵娛親; 7, With deer's milk he supplied his parents, 鹿乳奉親; 8, He sold himself to buy his father, 賣身葬父; 9, He hired himself out to work that he might support his mother, 行傭供母; 10, He fanned the pillow and warmed the coverlet, 扇枕濕身; 11, The gushing fountain and the leaping carp, 湧泉躍鯉; 12, He carved the wood and served his parents, 刻木事親; 13, For his mother's sake he buried his child, 爲母埋兒; 14, He grasped a tiger and rescued his father, 捉虎救父; 15, He

fill up this hole with earth, 拏土填平了這個坑.  
 filled, for they shall be 因爲他們將來得飽.  
 with, a washing stone can remove an accumulation of 洗石可以去垢圪.

with, this strip or piece of cloth is 這一條手  
 巾腌臢; or unclean things, 污穢不潔之物.  
 finally the good and the bad will be rewarded, 善惡到頭終有報; how much money did  
 you give? 你倒是給了多少銀子.

find, if you have a mind to search you will of  
 course 汝若有心尋訪自然見得; we  
 have looked for it but have been unable to  
 find 找是找過了總沒找着; fault with others  
 as you find fault with yourself, 以責人之  
 心責己.

fine, the mule he rode was exceedingly 他騎的那  
 騾子是很好的; Russian broad cloth, 俄  
 羅斯企頭絨.

finer, there is none 沒有再細的.

finger understands or perceives very accurately,  
 the 手指知覺最靈.

ingers, he who grinds a knife is vexed that it  
 is not sharp, but a sharp knife cuts peo-  
 ple's 磨刀恨不利一利傷人指.

timid it is indeed but I have a little fear, 了  
 了只是有一些怕.

fire, he applied the remorseless 放起一把無  
 情火; distant water will not put out 遠水  
 gathered mulberries to feed his mother, 拾  
 椹供親; 16, He put the orange in his breast,  
 to keep it for his mother, 懷橘遺親; 17,  
 On hearing thunder he wept at the tomb, 聞  
 雷泣墓; 18, He wept to the bamboo and  
 shoots sprung up, 哭竹生筍; 19, He lay  
 on the ice, wishing to get a fish, 臥冰求  
 鯉; 20 Wu mêng fed the mosquitoes, 吳猛飼  
 蚊; 21, He tasted ordure and his heart was  
 grieved, 嘗糞憂心; 22, She suckled her  
 husband's grand mother without weariness,  
 乳姑不怠; 23, He renounced his place in  
 the government and went in search of his  
 mother, 棄官尋母; 24, He washed his mo-  
 ther's chamber vessel, 滌親溺器.

不救火; he was so angry, that his whole  
 countenance was like 惹得滿臉如火; devour-  
 ed every thing, 燒得乾乾淨淨; in the  
 kitchen there is no 廚房裡沒有火; on the  
 great street leading to the front gate, there  
 is a 前門大街走了水了.

Fired, I heard that the braves still 聽見說勇  
 還放槍; he hastily loaded the musket and  
 趕著裝上槍就打.

Firewood, there was a cargo boat freighted with  
 有裝柴火的艇.

Firkin, the fourth of a 四分一的小桶.

Firm, in the world nothing is impossible, only  
 man's heart is not 世上無難事人心自不堅.

Firmly, it will be well if one's two feet are plant-  
 ed 兩隻脚跣穩了纔好.

First concern of a good government is agricul-  
 ture, 農事善政之首務; go and be rec-  
 onciled with thy brother, 先去同兄弟和  
 睦了; cast out the beam out of thine own eye,  
 你先把自己眼睛裏的梁木去掉了 (2)  
 定要先把你眼睛裏的梁木去掉; time,  
 it was in company with my late father, 初  
 次是隨著先父; do you go on 你先走  
 一步; go and enquire a while, 先要你去  
 訪一訪; as to their fidelity: second as to  
 their harmony, 一取其信二取其和; I  
 did not recognize him at 我頭裏沒理會;  
 every thing is difficult at 凡事始初難;  
 ancestor (of a family) is called the nose an-  
 cestor, 始祖曰鼻祖.

Firstly as soon as I opened my mouth, 一則我  
 一開口; one cannot oppose many, 一則是  
 寡不敵衆; whether they have rooms is  
 uncertain, 一來不定有房子沒有.

Fish's mouth opening and respiring, 魚口開翕  
 喁喁也.

Fishing, with a fishing-rod in his hand 手裏拏  
 著根釣魚竿兒釣魚呢; a bamboo-pole  
 used for 竹杆釣魚用的.

Fists, to strike a man with doubled 搭著拳頭  
 打人; with nothing to live upon but his  
 double 仗著兩個空拳頭過日子.

come to blows with doubled 拏着雙拳來打。  
**Fit** and became insensible. He suddenly fell down in a 率中昏倒不省人事。

**Five** constant virtues, benevolence, justice, decorum, knowledge, and truth, 五常仁義禮智信; classics having been finished, 五經念完了; men with one umbrella: little men entirely rely on the shelter of great men, 五人共傘小人全仗大人遮; I reckoned 我算着有五個; I think not only 我想不止五個人。

**Fix** definitely on the method of doing a thing. 定妥了辦事的法子; the whole heart in meditation on Buddha, 持一心念佛。

**Fixed**, let the hand be firm, the eye clear, and the heart's attention 手執堅牢眼看明白心中注定; the 2nd day of the 2nd month. I have 我準二月二日; number of troops is 33,900 and over. 額兵三萬三千九百餘名; the number of government troops is 官兵的額有一定的。

**Flash**, the eye of God is like the lightning's 神目如電光閃。

**Flat**, to speak of the difference between round and 輪圓扁的不同; a book is 一本書就是扁的; that cash is both round and 那個錢是又圓又扁的。

**Flatter**? Sir, how is it that you thus 先生何言之諛。

**Flattered**, he was greatly 他很覺體面。

**Flattery**, 奉承人的話; ear satisfied with listening to the delights of 耳飽從諛之說; to love 喜取奉承之人; to sacrifice to a spirit that does not exist (or that is not the proper spirit to be worshipped,) is 非其鬼而祭之諂也。

**Flatulence**, 肚腹內有風氣。

**Flavors** not agreeing, 氣味不相投。

**Flay** with a knife, to 拏刀剝了皮兒去。

**Flee**? Why do you not 你不走待怎的。

**Fleet** time cannot be distanced, 迅速光陰不可留。

**Flesh**, having heard the voice of an animal, not to be able to eat its 聞其聲不忍食其肉;

the strokes broke the skin and laid the 打得皮開肉綻。

**Fleshy** excrecences growing out of any nine orifices in a man are all called *chi* 於九竅中凡有小肉突出皆曰贅。  
**Flinging** away large sums but higgling at ones, 大處兒不算小處算。

**Floating** corpses were more than ten myriads 尸十餘萬人; bridge? Do you know 那個浮橋知道不知道。

**Flog** this rascal severely for me, my lads, 與我加力打這厮。

**Flogged** with many blows. Ordered him to 叫他打箇不數。

**Flogging**, please teach him by a little 請教他板子; bastinading, transportation, banishment, and death are the five punishments 答杖徒流大辟生當五等之誅。

**Flood**, the crops have all been swamped by 稼都叫大水淹了。

**Floor**, call the servant boy to sweep the 叫們掃掃地。

**Flounced** in, he by himself 他各個兒來的。

**Flower**, to approach a good man is like approaching the fragrant *lan* 近善人如近芝蘭 clothing still was not to be compared 他的衣服還不如這一朵花。

**Flowers**, in all my life I have loved not but books and 余生無所好惟嗜書耳。  
*Li-pai* dreamed that his pencil bore 夢筆生花; is it not pilfering 莫不是偷;

**Flower-vase**? Who broke or spoiled that 瓶是甚麼人破壞的 can also be reckoned to be furniture, 花瓶還可以算是傢俱。

**Flowing**, could not keep the tears from 禁淚流下來。

**Fluctuating**, wealth with its honor and power with its meanness are continually 富貴賤常變。

**Fluently**, you should say every sentence distinctly and 要一句句伶牙俐齒。

**Fluor albus**, 婦人帶下有出。

**Flushed** with liquor, 飲酒朱顏貌 (2) 飲酒



色著面。

old, though the sheep is lost, it is not too late to mend the 亡羊補牢未爲遲也。

ollow, a summer's dream is no sooner past than others 春夢做完猶相續; the principles of one's ancestors, 勾先祖之道。

ollowed, 3 persons cast lots and the words of two are 三人占則從二人之言。

ollowers, their 他們的那些跟人。

ollowing, he only saw one man panting for breath 只見一個人氣吁吁趕來。

ond of talking about other people, 喜談人家閒雜事; of the sayings of the sages, 玩聖人之言; of studying penal forms and the laws, 喜刑名法家之學; of talking of other people's faults, 好談人短處 (2) 好說人之長短。

ondest, this is the son of whom he is 這是他最疼的兒子。

ood, one wishes to have the savor of flesh in his 喫飯要葷腥; it arises from being ashamed of clothing and 由於恥惡衣惡食 is either raw or cooked 菜有生的有熟的; is the people's heaven. 民以食爲天; and thirst for drink. A man's love for virtue should be like hunger for 人之好善要如饑渴之於飲食 I suppose you, Sir, have not eaten of our 老爺怕沒吃過我們的菜罷; to enable one to obtain somewhat to depend on for raiment and 俾得衣食有賴; the husbandman the fisherman, the traveling merchant and the resident trader, these four, are the source whence we obtain raiment and 農漁商賈四者衣食之原; has father yet taken his 父親吃飯也未。

olish man fears his wife: a virtuous wife fears her husband, 痴人畏婦賢女畏夫。

olishly, how could he demean himself so 安肯造次錯用。

ols, those who in ancient times were called wise men are now esteemed 古之所謂聖今之所謂愚也

ot, as we go up hill do you hold by my 上山

時你扶我脚: he went on horse-back: I went on 他騎馬去我步行; when singing, what is most to be avoided is such as shaking the head, snapping the fingers, and stamping with the 凡唱最忌做作如搖頭彈指頓足之態: he is travelling on 他是步行走著, he came on 他是步行兒來的; it is not less than 2 mace and more per 一尺不下二錢多銀子。

Foot-ball, on the green grass there is a good place to play 在這兒青草上踢球好。

Footsteps, if you tread in your former 倘或復蹈故轍。

Foot-stool, for the earth is God's 爲的是地就是上帝的脚凳。

For you. I will separate them 替你們分解分解; his country. He bore suffering 替國家代勞; his father. He wrote 代老人家寫字; what cause are you angry? 爾因何廢氣; the sake of food, and men perish in order to get gain. Birds perish 鳥爲食死人爲財亡; where your treasure is there will your heart be also, 爲的你們財帛所在的地方你的心也在那裏了 (2) 因爲你們的財帛在那裏你們的心也在那裏; the sake of some petty gain, crouching and complying with others, 只因貪了小利便屈已從人了; instance, if a man was once in comfortable circumstances, 比方有人從前很享福; I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, 因爲我耶和華你的神是嫉妬的神 (2) 蓋我耶和華爾之神乃嫉妬之神 (3) 以我耶和華即爾之上帝斷不容以他上帝匹我; in six days the Lord made heaven and earth and the seas and all that in them is, 因爲六日內耶和華創造天地海連中間的萬物。

Forbidden, keep far off from what the Lord has 違主之禁止。

Force it to ascend is called su. When water wants to descend to 水欲下達之而上曰濟。

Foreign Legations are all inside the gate, 那外國公館都是在門裏頭; kings pay trib-



- ute to the Celestial Empire, 番王入貢  
天朝 chiefs from all sides at that time anx-  
iously came to present themselves at the  
court, 是時四夷君長爭入獻見; coun-  
tries are called regions cut off, 外國曰絕  
域; kings and ambassadors came to an im-  
perial audience to express their gratitude  
for favors, 外國王子使者來朝謝恩.
- Foreigner**, he is a 他是外國人: your friend.  
is he not a 令友還是貴國的人麼; if it  
is a 若是外國客人.
- Forenoon**, it rained in the 上半天下了雨;  
don't speak unlucky words in the 大清早  
起別瀆說.
- Foreskin**, cut off the 割損陽物之皮.
- Forest**, the two men are like fish in the water  
or like birds in the 兩人如魚得水如鳥  
得林一般; a single filament of silk will  
not make a thread nor a lone tree a 單絲不  
成線孤木不成林; he cut down all the  
trees in the 所有樹林盡被伐去.
- Forestall** the market, to 登龍端而取市利.
- Foreswear** thy oaths. Thou shall not 起誓是不  
可違背的.
- Forethought**, be attentive to economy and cherish  
perpetual 慎乃儉德惟懷永圖.
- Forever**, it was not designed as a recompense but  
to make him virtuous 匪報也永以爲好也
- Forevermore**, 直到世世代代 (2) 世世沒有窮盡
- Forfeit**, if you do not guess it you must pay a  
猜不着是要罰你.
- Forget**, do not on any account 千萬不可忘了  
(2) 萬不可忘了; what one hears for a  
short time his heart will 耳所暫聞不忘  
於心; if I receive this favor I shall not  
受了你的恩忘不了; do not 不要忘記  
了阿; benefits and think of petty resent-  
ments, 忘恩思小怨.
- Forgive**, Sir, please 請老爺寬恕: on no account  
would he 總不肯寬宥: us our debts as  
we forgive our debtors, 求你免我的債照  
我免人債的樣兒 (2) 求你免了我們  
的債如同我們免了人的債一樣.
- Forgiven**, he himself knew that he could not ask  
to be 自知不能討饒.
- Forgiveness**, the dead hear not the words of 赦  
免的話死人不聽.
- Forgot** their origin. Being born of a wolf they  
never 蓋本狼生志不忘.
- Forgotten**, I really have 那我實在是不記得;  
have you indeed 你難道忘了不成; we  
have quite 我們倒忘了; the name I have  
quite 名字倒也忘了; me. You have in-  
deed 你忘却了我; almost 是差不多完  
了; a great many I have 忘了好些個.
- Formalist**, 單省外禮之人.
- Formed** a ring by standing all around, 圍做一  
個圈盤; in the case of every conception  
the nose is first 凡人懷胎鼻先受形; by  
nature extremely handsome and having  
eminent abilities, 甚生得丰姿俊秀.
- Former** words will not one in 10,000 agree with  
the latter words, 萬一前言不應後語.
- Formerly** I loved her very much. 先愛他頂多;  
the horse was mine 這匹馬從前是我的;  
that man obtained a situation for him 那人  
頭裏求他給找一個事情; promises  
to contribute tribute as 許通貢如故; he  
was a trader, 從前是作買賣; very different  
from what it was 比從前大不相同; I did  
not recognise him 頭裡我不認得; he is  
now much better than 他如今比頭裡好的多.
- Formosa** is a place in the ocean south east of  
China, 臺灣是中國東南海裏的地方兒.
- Forms** of official letters are not alike, the 行文  
的式樣不同.
- Fornication** or whoredom, 行嫖宿娼之事  
before marriage, 未成夫婦行淫; saving for  
the cause of 若不是因爲淫亂; if the  
woman have not committed 倘這婦人沒  
有犯着姦淫的事.
- Fortuitously**, that affair happened accidentally or  
那件事偶然遇着.
- Fortunate**, if I should take you, you would in-  
deed be 若是我拿你你到造化了.
- Fortune** or fate. A most excellent 天大的造化;

this is my good 這是我的造化; good or bad 運氣的好歹.

wards, to twist and curl the ears backwards and 將兩耳揉捲向前後; for over 10 years I have been going backwards and 這十幾年常來往.

ully, away! you prate too 唔一發放屁. and those two men? Have you 那兩個人你找着了沒有.

undation, flowing reports are floating waves and rootless words without 流言係浮浪不根之言; what he heard was not without 聽得說話有些來歷.

ur men were engaged in talking and drinking. 四人一頭說一頭吃; brothers of us, 我們弟兄四個; the clock has struck 打過了四點兒鐘了.

urteenth year of king K'ao of the Chou dynasty, 於周考王十四年.

urth honorable Buddha of the Kalpa of the worthies, 賢劫第四尊.

ring piece? Is there any powder in that 鳥鎗裝了藥沒有.

als? Are you not much more valuable than 你們難道不比那鳥尊貴得多麼.

action, one load besides this portion or 一挑子零這一點兒.

racture, simple 骨折斷皮肉未傷; compound 骨折斷累皮肉; double 一骨兩處折斷; comminuted 骨折斷碎爛; with dislocation, 骨折斷又脫; of the vertebrae, 脊背骨折斷; of the collar bone, 鎖柱骨折斷; of the scapula, 飯匙骨折斷.

atricide, 殘背兄弟之事.

rand, it is certainly their 一定是他們的詭氣. ree, 由得自己主意.

rench or from France. It is 荷蘭西國來的. frequently it occurs that endeavors for happiness lead to misery, 往往求福而致災; I used to see him 我長看見他; I have been to this house very 我到過他家好些邊; I have seen them 我屢次的看見過; he comes here 他來這兒好幾回了; to

speak of a great band of robbers or rebels, 說大股賊的多.

Fresh red lips. 鮮紅的嘴唇兒.

Friend, if it is not a relation it is a 既然非親即友; to call every man one meets an intimate 逢人稱知己; on entering on what is dangerous, engage the assistance of an old 臨危託故人; he is my old 他是我的老年朋友.

Friendly, the 2 brothers are not 哥兒兩個不和睦.

Friends of the same rank or service, 同僚的朋友; are those who associate with each other, 他們為結交的朋友; when a man goes out among his 一個人出來相與朋友; it may be said of one's family or of relations or 或本家或親戚或朋友都說得; if you wish to know the character of a man, first look at his 欲識其人先視其友.

Fright, but perhaps you will die of 只怕你們要嚇死; compensation for 賠補他們受驚; I am not frightened: but you are overwhelmed with 我倒不慌你倒慌了手脚.

Frightened, they were at first 他們先是一驚訝; out of his wits, 驚得魂飛魄散; so that a cold sweat burst forth all over her, 鳳姐嚇一身冷汗出了; terribly 三魂飄飄七魄渺渺; that dog was 那一條狗害怕.

From the heart. To begin 由心底上做工夫; ancient times, the good have been insulted and the merciful have been put in trouble, 自古良善被人欺慈悲生患害; the death of my mother, she never had enough milk, 從我母親死了他缺奶; this the name of Tung-lin became famous, and those who hated him many, 由是東林名著而忌者亦多; beginning the 4 classics, 從念四書起; the easy to that which is difficult, 自易以及難; ancient times had not before had intercourse with China, 自古未通中國; a low place to ascend, 自下而上也; the father unto 3rd and 4th generation, 從父到子孫三四代; this

place proceeding is called *Tao*, 由是而之焉之謂道; one's self or from another, 由己乎由人乎; heaven or from men, 由天或由人; the Emperor to the plebians, 自皇帝達庶人; him that would borrow of thee turn not thou away, 向你借貸不可推辭; a child to be accustomed to it, 從小習慣的; what place did you come? 你從那裡來; that side to this side, 從那邊到這邊; reverencing one's parent proceed to honor other aged persons, 從敬父母的心推到別的老人.

**Front?** What place is that we see in 前面看見的是甚麼地方.

**Frontier.** cruelly killed the people on my 虐剝我邊垂; camels are come from the 駱駝都是口外來的.

**Frost,** the fir and the cypress endure the snow and the 松栢可以耐雪霜.

**Froward** or licentions, the 好氣任俠爲姦

**Frown,** whenever I see him I immediately 我見他就眉頭皺.

**Fruit.** I cannot tell if he will produce 不知可能勾結果; this year there has been much 今年菓子多; many trees have borne 樹多結了菓子; a good tree bringeth forth good 好樹結好果子; is forming on that tree for the first time, 這樹新結菓子.

**Fruits,** ye shall know them by their 只看他的結果便曉得了 (2) 你們看他們結的果子就可以知道他們了; dried or fresh 乾菓子鮮菓子.

**Fry** leisurely and near a slow fire, 從容上火慢炒.

**Fuddled,** 醺眩不知所爲也.

**Fuel,** while the green hills remain don't be afraid of a want of 留得青山在不怕無柴燒.

**Fallill,** I come not to destroy but to 我來不是要廢掉正是要成全; the duties of two situations. One courtier or minister cannot 一臣不能充二役.

**Fulfilled,** until all be 都要成全的; (2) 都是一應要完全的.

**Fulfillment,** let us see its 且看應驗何如.

**Full,** 10,000 streams flow to the sea and yet not 萬川歸海而不盈; of a sense wrong done but unable to speak of it 肚子委曲說不出來.

**Fully** fed and warmly clothed without instigation is a state near to that of brutes, 餓暖衣而無教則近於禽獸.

**Funnel** or tunnel. A wine 灌酒之涌子.

**Furnace.** 炕頭裏也是爐子 is used in kitchen for cooking rice, 廚房做飯是爐.

**Furniture,** wine bottles, wine kettles, tea ket and tea cups are miscellaneous article 那酒瓶酒壺茶壺茶碗也都是零用傢伙; for my room, 我屋裡的那些傢俱 in the house the articles that are used 家裏用的東西都是傢伙; can a flower vase be reckoned as 花瓶也算是傢伙麼.

**Future,** he regards only the past: he cares for the 只顧其前不顧其後; in all that you must be careful about the 凡事必久遠之慮; I will tell you what is past and you will know the 我告諸往而作來者; do not think on the past nor the 想過去未來; men of the world only regard what is before their eyes and pay attention to the 世人但顧眼前不思後; they will assuredly meet with pre calamities. If men do not concern themselves about the 人無遠慮必有近憂.

## G

**Gaiety** that endures but for the twinkling of an eye and pleasure that lasts but for a moment, 瞬息繁華一時的歡樂.

**Gain,** now people know that pecuniary gain 夫人知利之爲利; dare not make with a bait to fish for 不敢以善漁利; all arises from 禍皆生於利; but people do not know that righteousness is 不知義爲利也; a bad man hazards the ruin of himself for the sake of 小人以身殉利; the world was all in confusion every one running 天下攘攘皆爲利往; to be given entirely to the pursuit of 放於利而行.

is what all men desire, 利者人心之所欲; birds die for the sake of food, and men die for the sake of 鳥爲食死人爲財亡; the vicious man is skilful in 小人喻於利; the world toils incessantly in the arena of riches, honors, fame and 世之役役於富貴名利之場; money is well, not to gain money is also well, 賺錢罷不賺錢也罷; the petty joys of fame and 區區名利之樂.

**Gambling**, to give one's self wholly to 專一鬪賭爲事; is highly injurious to the people, 賭博最爲民害; he was outside and if not drinking he was 他在外非飲即賭; every one puts up his own stake in 賭錢的各自各兒下各自各兒注.

**Gangrene**, dry and humid 死肉乾濕二種; from want of blood 死肉因血不至; from effect of cold, 死肉因凍瘡.

**Garden?** Behind the house is there not a 房子背後有園子沒有; did you go into the 你是進園子裡頭去麼; his father has a vegetable 他父親開着個菜園子; there is every kind of tree in the 園中有各樣樹木.

**Garment**, to put on an unlined 穿一件單衫; you must put on one more 你得多穿一件衣裳; when will he bring that 那件衣裳可以多啣拏來; that is worn on the outside, 儘外頭穿的衣裳.

**Garments**, he entered in haste to find and bring out the two 忙進去尋兩件衣服出來.

**Gate**, I suspect it was outside of the east 怕是東門外罷; soldiers are constantly on guard at the city 城門常有兵丁把守, all within the entrance 一個大門之內的; near which 離那個門近; to pass before the 打門前經過; get ready two horses and wait outside the 備兩匹馬在門外等着; having passed the river, you go out of the north 過了河就出北門.

**Gates**, or the stranger that is within thy 或是在你家裏的客.

**Gathered together**. Not all 歛不到一塊兒.

**Gave sons as hostages to confirm the agreement**,

交質其子以堅其約.

**Gay** wife will trans-ship herself to a neighbor's ship, the 嬌妻渡客船.

**Gelatinous aliments**, 樹汁魚膠獸膠之類.

**Gem** of 10,000 springs and of the Imperial pencil, 萬幾宸翰之寶; a man of resolution is careful of time as if keeping a 志士惜時如護寶; not the least fault, clear as the ice or the 冰清玉潔毫不犯.

**Genealogy**, study of 歷代流傳之學.

**General outline**. Take the 取大概情形.

**Generally** they first study the four canons, 常念的都是先念四書.

**Generations**, when they feel resentment they become enemies for several 啣冤則累代相酬; I will show mercy unto them for a thousand 我就施恩給他們到千代; a family existing for many 世代源流遠.

**Generative functions**, 生育子女功用.

**Generic name** of such as runners and lictors, 總名叫衙役皂隸; name of flowers, plants and trees, 花草樹木的總名; name for rice granaries and money vaults, 米倉銀庫的總名.

**Genius** in all the empire. I fear there is not a man of 天下只怕不生才子; having finished the critical notes, I call it a work of 評畢以才子書目之.

**Genteel**, he has grown up quite 倒生得文雅.

**Gentleman**, it was constantly said he was like a nice 常說他倒像個公子兒; you are a literary 你是斯文君子; I wish to see that 我要會那官人; who is that 他那一位是甚麼人 (2) 這位相公却是何人; which belongs to the 那個是老爺的; of respectability, 一位體面的人; your teacher has come, 老爺先生來了.

**Gentlemen**, I beg of you to manage it, 求諸位辦理; purchase their coal together, 那煤是老爺們合夥兒買; I have squared my accounts with those 我同那些老爺們算清了; to whom I have heretofore shown the road, 是我向來給老爺們帶道; do not



be inclined to smile, 列位不要見笑; what good plan have you that you may hope for success? 公等有何妙計可圖之。

**Gentry**, quarterly lists of the civil and belted 按季文武緒紳。

**Geomancy**, one well acquainted with 請習堪輿之人。

**Geometrician**, 會算地理遠近者。

**Germinated**, it has not yet 還沒有發芽哩。

**Get** it from the old lady, 你向太太要了出來。

**Get up** and do not come against me again, 你起來別再碰著我; and do not lie in the way, 你起來別擋著道兒。

**Getting** worse and worse every time, 一回比一回還不濟。

**Ghost**, I know not whether he be a man or a 不知還是人還是鬼; I am a man: why should I fear a 我是人可怎麼倒怕鬼; surely he has seen a 莫非是他見了鬼。

**Ghosts**, I only suspect you have seen 只怕你見了鬼了; arise from men and have no existence themselves, 妖由人行而不自作; alas! here there are 不好了有妖怪在這裡。

**Giddiness** and dimness of sight, 頭目暈眩眼花。

**Gift**, life is heaven's 性命是天與的。

**Gilt**, their head ornaments are 首飾都是鍍金的。

**Ginseng** can strengthen the constitution, 人參能補元氣; Corean or Japan, 1st quality 高麗日本參上; Corean or Japan, 2nd quality 高麗日本參下。

**Girdle**, be studious to impress it on your heart, and not merely write it on your 謹以尅心非但書紳。

**Girl**, if he has again betrothed that 若果又聘了此女; say not that she has given birth to a little 莫說生一個小姐。

**Give** him a meal of rice, 給他頓飯吃; me a pair of chop sticks, 給我一雙筷子; a snip with a pair of scissors, 拏剪手刈一點; all that one possessed, 盡罄其所有; your whole mind to it, that is the way, 儘你的心胸做就是了; to him that asketh

of thee, 若是有人要求你的東西你就給他 (2) 人若求你就飲他; us this day our daily bread, 我們日用的飲食求你今日賞我們 (2) 我們需用的糧食求你今日給我。

**Given**, he accepted none of the things 有所賜物俱不受。

**Giving** light unto all in the house, 叫一家的人都看見了 (2) 照着一家的人。

**Glad**, he is always very 他總是很喜歡; I do not fear you will not be 不怕你不喜歡; if it succeed, you must not be 做得成不要喜。

**Gladly**, the country mouse went with her 村鼠欣然同往。

**Gladness** and joy are expressed on his countenance, 歡從顏起喜向腮生。

**Glance**, one cannot tell the number clearly at a 似乎一看數不清。

**Glare** of the swords darts high on the heavens, 劍氣冲霄漢。

**Glass**, to see one's self in a looking 鏡裡照見形容。

**Glibly**, though deficient in intellect yet he can talk 文才雖無口才倒有。

**Globe**, heaven's body is round like a 天體渾圓如球; of the Earth suspended in the centre, 地球懸於當中。

**Globular** heart that rolls up and down, 珠子心腸滾上滾下。

**Glorify** your father who is in heaven, 把榮耀歸到你們的天父去了 (2) 就把榮耀歸給你們在天上的父。

**Glory**, Solomon in all his 所羅門極榮耀的時候; for thine is the kingdom the power and the 因為國度權柄榮耀全是你的 (2) 為的是邦國權勢榮耀一概是你的。

**Glossy**, crape may not only be called 這光潤不止於說紗; are the cheeks, 白營營的臉兒。

**Glue** 7 parts and alum 3 parts, 膠七分礬三分。

**Gluttonous** lazy and good for nothing thing, 好喫懶惰不是東西。

**Gluttony** and low practices are indeed things to be ashamed of, 饕餮陋習誠為可恥。

**Go** out one by one, 一個一個走出去; I had rather not 我寧可不去; quickly or you



will miss it, 快去你看悞了; what year did he 是那年出去的; and ask where he is, 你去問他在那裡; Sir, when do you decide to 老爺定規多啱走; you will neither let me come or 教我來又來不得去又去不得; Sir, I beg you to pay me my cart-money and let me 老爺補還車價我走了; do you go to day or do you wait till to-morrow morning and then 今日去呀還是等明日早纔去呢; away: do not injure my affairs, 往矣無乏吾事; and look for some one to repair this, 找人補這個去; in. They could not allow me to 不能應許進去, and reason with him, 拿理去和他講; in. Many are they that 進去的人多; with him two miles, 你就同他走二里地; it is not that I wish to lag but my horse will not 非我後也馬不進也.

ing on? Afterwards, how is it 往後怎麼樣呢; where are you 你往那裡來.

al, it is in a boat you sit and reach the 坐舟而至者也; those who contend, strive to reach the 賽走人爭向之處.

at, I saw a tiger eating a 我看見一個老虎吃羊.

-between, I have had enough of the offensive words of the 這媒人的臭氣倒受了一肚子. oblet, you a bowl and I a 你一鍾我一盞.

ed, what is inscrutable is called divine or 不測之謂神; of snow, otherwise called 'Teng-liu, 雪神乃是滕六; he who is just, equitable and upright, though without a son, after death will be a 公平正直雖無子悉死爲神; the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy 第七日是耶和華你神的安息; for they shall see 因爲他們將來得看見上帝 (2) 因爲他們必要得見真神; for they shall be called the sons of 因爲他們將被人稱做上帝的兒子 (2) 因爲他們必要稱做真神的兒子; is not inherent in any thing or attached to any thing, 主不在一物之中不在一物之上.

God would not have thought of it, the 神仙也想

不出來; to respect more than the 敬不啻神明; the assistance of the 鬼神之助祐; do you who live in the west believe in the 你們在西邊信鬼神否; if you follow the 3 "aunts," you will learn to dance to the 跟起三姑學跳神; as numerous as the sands of the Ganges, 恒沙菩薩來聚; have their abodes in lofty hills, 高山爲神靈之宅; over head three feet there are 舉頭三尺有神祇; but keep them at a distance. Respect the 敬鬼神而遠之; better than the 比神仙還舒服.

Goddess, she was ornamented like a 打扮得如天仙一般.

Gold, to sublime cinnabar and form yellow 飛丹砂成黃金; when two men are of one mind clay can be turned into 二人同一心黃土變成金; is heavier than silver, 金子比銀子重.

Gold-dust, the district 'Chên-chou in 'Hu-nan produces 湖南辰州出產金沙.

Gold-fish, there were trees and there were 有樹木也有金魚.

Golden mean. One may tread on a naked sword but not be able to keep the 白刃可蹈也. 中庸不可能也.

Gone, you had scarcely 你去了好了; would that he had already 巴不得他出去了; when I returned, they had already 趕我回來他們先跑了; he came in, Sir, after you had 你納先走了他後來的; he will certainly have already 他必先走了; where has he 他是往那兒去; my eyes were just taken off and it was 眼錯不見就沒了; I had already 我已經出門去了; you say he is 你說他走了; irrecoverably 邈然不可復求; if I say he has already 我若是說他走了; did he come while I was out or before I had 他來的是我出門的時候兒沒出門的時候兒.

Gong, some sound the 打鑼的打鑼.

Good sense. Not a particle of 一點兒本事都沒有; all are equally 不拘甚麼都

these things are all 這些東西都好; man is ashamed of saying more than he does, 君子恥其言過於其行; tree brings forth good fruit, 好樹自然結好果; each one is 那一個都好; man is the father and mother of the people, 君子民之父母; if he were such a person, it would be 若是這等一個人物到好了; his eyes are still pretty 眼睛還算可以; that is not good and this also is not 彼不好此亦不好; is not so very 不大十分好; men will go to heaven, 善人會昇天; to die in vain is doing no 徒死無益耳; there was nothing else not 沒有甚麼別的不好; although your intention in detaining me was 雖是好意要留我; did he say any thing 他沒有甚麼好話罷; person, 好一個人兒; horse on seeing the shadow of a whip advances, 馬見鞭影而行; Why? Was not his business 怎麼呢買賣不好麼; to issue warnings and laws invariably 發號施令罔有不臧; Yüan, the source of 元者善之長也; tree cannot bring forth evil fruit. 好樹不結壞果子 (2) 好樹結果總沒有不好的; man though poor does not sell the vessels of sacrifice, 君子雖貧不粥祭器; endeavors are not to be compared to good success, 善作不如善成.

**Goods** are every one of fine quality, 貨物件件都精; or commodities must be good and the prices true, 貨要真價要實.

**Good-for-nothing** thing, 不成器的東西: lazy gluttonous and 懶做好喫的不是東西.

**Good-will?** Where is there a single particle of friendship or 那有一點真情實意.

**Goodness**, cultivate to its full extent one's natural 充其本然之善; done to be seen of men is not true, 善欲人見不是真善.

**Goose**, the wool is like the downy feathers of a 其絨如鵝毳.

**Gossip**, 談論人之長短.

**Gossiping**, all engaged in 你一言我一句.

**Got well in two days**, 過了兩天纔好.

**Government**, that which is beneficial to 治者; in very ancient times knotted were employed by 上古結繩而治 common people up to officers of 由至仕官; whether the Empire is in or disorder depends entirely on the 治亂總在於官; agriculture is the concern of 農事王政之首務; the north of the river assembled and 河北的官兵會齊了追趕 Governor? Was he not made a provincial 放了巡撫了麼; of Chih-li kneels to his Majesty, 直督方跪奏.

**Graceful**, very 相貌長得很秀氣.

**Gradual accumulation**, 由積漸而致.

**Gradually advance** step by step and reach point, 步步進則漸到矣; he recovered from his hurt, 他的傷痕慢慢的.

**Graduate**, he who can distinguish the particles is a literary 之乎者也 七字能分是秀才.

**Grain**, a sheep owed him several measure 負伊穀糧數斛; rice in the ear is 稻上結的子粒稱為穀; a piece of coarse 粗粗糲糲一塊石頭; a large number of men were tracking 船上頭好些個拉撐的; some were gathering and some cutting the 收的收割的.

**Grains**, the 5 粟黍稷粱秫.

**Grand canal** was dried up and there was epidemic in Peking, 運河涸京師 **Grandson**. Sir, the pictures are for you 兒是給你納令孫的; it must have my 必是我那小孫子.

**Grasped** his hair and pulled him out, 捋其

**Grass**, on this green 在這個青草上; out on the 打開在草頭上.

**Grate** in the room to make a fire in. 也 屋裏燒火還是爐子.

**Grateful**, I shall be in expressibly 我心一言難盡了; the man is most 情的男子.

**Gratified**, when others suffer calamity,

your heart be 人有禍患不可生喜幸心.

re, when interred I was not present at the Grievance exists let it be adjusted; when adjusted, dismiss the subject. If a 不平則削平則舍之  
窆不隨其穴; the crime of opening a 發  
掘墳墓之罪.

ivel, disease of the 砂礫小便病.

ly powder, 灰色散即水衾散.

at number of things were heaped together.

有許多東西堆積起來; was the fall of

it, 這坍塌的利害就大得狠. (2) 坍塌

的狠大; ship in which he embarked, 大

船與他坐; nevertheless his household 2

very 到底家裏養活的人口多; part

are from *Kwang-tung* and *Fo-kien*, 多一半是

廣東福建的; is your reward in the king-

dom of heaven. 你們在天上的賞賜是

大的 (2) 你們得着天堂大大的賞賜

哟; that darkness is exceedingly 這暗就

大的狠了 (2) 那黑暗可就大了.

water, compared with the first time, 3 times

比初次多到三倍.

reatest, this man in the kingdom of heaven

shall be called the 這個人在天國裏頭

一定算是最大的 (2) 他在天國就算

爲大的了; of men's passions, the one

easily excited but difficult to control, anger

is the 人情易發難制者惟怒爲甚.

reantly, I admire him 我十分羨慕他.

reedy for much, so as not to chew what one

does eat, 貪多嚼不爛; or grasping and

indiscreet man who does things without

care, 氣躁心粗的人做事不仔細.

reen, he had on a garment not exactly blue or

他穿著一件藍不藍綠不綠的.

rief, in extreme poverty without feeling 匱窮

而不憫; so deep as to obscure the heavens

OTE.—Expressions for Gratitude. It is engraved

on my heart and embossed on my bones. 銘心

鏤骨; I am impressed with kindness which

it is impossible to forget, 感德難忘; I

will bind together straws for you and bring

you precious rings in my mouth. 結草啣環;

one who is sensible of kindness as I am,

must recompense it, 知恩必報.

and darken the earth, 苦得昏天黑地.

Grievance exists let it be adjusted; when adjusted,

dismiss the subject. If a 不平則削平則舍之

Grieved, he cannot be other than 他心上必

然不樂; because he had not fulfilled his

duty he was 以弗滿其職是憂; so as to

be unable to speak, 悵然噤口不能言.

Grimmy and scorched, 烟燻火燎的很腌臢.

Grinds, when the ear hears music, the stomach

耳纔聞樂脾即磨矣.

Ground, he is sitting on the 他是地下坐著:

in the summer season every body should

till the 夏天人人兒都耕田: things laid

upon the 在地下平擺的東西: a girl in

the palace of Buddha sweeping the 有女曾在

佛殿掃地: the doctrines of Wên and Wu

have not fallen to the 文武之道未墜於

地: nor does he sweep the 地兒也不掃:

in every affair leave a little spare 凡事當

留餘地

Grow, seed if damp will not 種子溼鬱則

不生; do not forget, do not help things to

勿亡勿助長也: man depends on the sup-

port of Deity; the grass hopes in the spring

to 人凭神力草望春生: in one place, 在

一塊兒長著: how they are 怎麼樣長起

來的 (2) 怎麼長起來.

Grow up, if the intelligence be clear, then licen-

tiousness will not 智明則邪惡不生.

Growing up a fine lad: most happy or fortunate,

長個眉清目秀很有福氣.

Grudge against him. I have a 我有點兒憎嫌他.

Guard the gate. Who will 這門上叫那個看

守; against sexual pleasures as you would

guard against thieves, 防閑女色如防賊.

Guards of the city gates go their rounds and

examine, 城門的官兵巡察.

Guess other's feelings by one's own. 以己之心

度人之心; I will repeat a riddle for you

to 我說一個謎叫你猜 (2) 我說一謎

叫你們猜 (3) 我便說一個謎你猜; do

you then 你且猜一猜; how can I 叫我

如何猜得着.

**Guest**, for the guest to act like the householder, and for the householder to act like the 把客當家把家當客; *T'sai-yung* put on his shoes backside foremost in order to receive a 蔡邕倒屣以迎賓; he will not receive a single 一個客也不會.

**Guests** are sitting in the hall, 客人坐在堂上; started quite late, 那客人們動身晚了.

**Guiltless**, the Lord will not hold him 耶和華不算他沒有罪.

**Gullet**, food stopping and not passing down the 食室不下亢也.

**Gulp**, I wish I could swallow him at a 恨不得一口氣吞了他.

**Gunners**, a corps of 使大砲之兵馬.

## H

**Habitually good**, 平日天天好.

**Hair** on the both sides of the forehead, 腦門子兩邊兒的頭髮; a lock of 頭髮一柳子; tied with a tail that hangs down behind over a foot long, 以髮紮一尾長尺餘垂後; breadth, 一條毛之寬.

**Half of it**. Pack 裝一半兒罷; rejecting and half assenting, 一半兒辭一半兒肯; willing and half opposed, 半推半不推; price a dollar and a 價銀一員半; believing and half doubting, 半信半不信; cannot compare with that by one 怎比得他一半.

**Half-way**, according to the road it is reckoned as 按道兒說可以算得是中間兒.

**Hall**, he placed the articles in the 他件東西擺上廳上.

**Hallow** and reverence it. To 以爲聖而敬之.

**Hallowed** be thy name. 願你的名兒被人尊敬 (2) 願人都尊你名爲聖.

**Halo** around the sun, 周日雲氣之色; by the side of the sun, 日旁雲氣之色.

**Halting** embarrassed manner, 沾候齷齪之態.

**Hammers**, the heart beats as if struck by 1,000 iron 心頭恰像千百個鐵鎚打的.

**Hand**, as he thought he looked, and felt of it with his 一面想一面看一面又用手摸; *should be written in the round* 寫的

得用楷書; he has a pencil in his 他捏著管筆; I cannot judge when I take you by the 未審何時握手; it at 却不在手頭; is it not a book in 手裏拿的不是書麼; look at it 不 move it with your 眼看手勿動; ful to give it into his own 要交付; give him a slap with the 打他一; whoever in quarreling causes death, condemned to death, no matter who raised the 鬪毆致死人命無論先手均應擬底; I wrote this with my 我親手寫此字; must on no account taken off, 萬不能丟開去; the man ed hard with his 人拏手用力的拉; ter to lose a 寧可丟掉一隻手.

**Hand-breath**, 一手掌之闊.

**Hand-spike**, 所以輔木轉.

**Hand-writing**, there are evidently two kinds 却是兩樣的筆跡; unable to recognize the 看不出筆跡來; to recognize 得他的筆跡.

**Hands**, the right one of the right and left 手之右.

**Handed down**. The religion of Buddha our ancestor 佛祖垂的教.

**Handkerchief**, he thought of the ode on 着帕上之詩.

**Handle** it with a little more care, 小心弄他; of a chisel. The iron hollow 刻木齒所以入鑿.

**Handsome**, very 長的模樣兒很俏皮; one thinks his own deformity 各人己醜爲美.

**Handsomely**, only they said he must do 叫他從豐.

**Hang** it in the study where it will strike 懸於齋中時刻觸目; this up, 掛個來罷; up for 50 days, 掛當風處;

**Hang down**, to have a leg 是一條腿空 dog's ears 狗耳朵耷拉著.

**Hanged** himself with a waist-sash, 用腰;

**Hanger on**, 趨炎附熱之人.



malin, he commenced his career from the 他是翰林出身.

appen? When did it 那件事幾時有; a very improper thing to 鬧的很不像樣兒了.

apply it was not found out, 幸得未曾試出: we survive till morning. If 幸而至於旦.

appiness, the people's share of 百姓們的福分; and misery have no fixed source, (lit. door) but are brought on men by themselves, 禍福無門惟人自召; of the world is merely like a dream, a vision, a bubble, a shadow, the dew, the lightning. 世間福不過如夢耳幼耳泡耳影耳露耳電耳; with all this terror and fine fare, this to me is no 與其傍惶而甘旨非我之福也; of the world is only temporary and it is exhausted, 世間之福有時而盡; seek for present 求現在福田: if you love the good and the upright, the gods will listen to you and great will be your 好是正直神之聽之介爾景福.

appy, they are 是有福氣的; may the breezes be gentle and the showers seasonable: the nation at peace and the people 風調雨順國泰民安.

appy-fated is he who does not meet in life the originator of a new dynasty, 好命不逢皇出世.

ard as a diamond, 堅固如金剛石; as stone, 跟石頭這麼硬; it was raining very 雖然下很大的雨.

ard-pressed, it seems as though every day he was 彷彿天天兒著急.

arm of trying to do it. What is the 試一試何妨; to give a man some money and thereby get 貼錢買罪受.

armonise, the people in that house do not 那家裏那些人們很不和睦.

armony, living together in perfect 或我唱彼和或我和彼唱; one man sang and a hundred joined in 一個人唱百個人和; to live in 人相和相契; among relatives and among neighbors, 睦宗族和鄉隣.

Harp, some played on the pipe and others on the 吹的吹彈的彈.

Harvest, there was no autumn 秋天沒有收成; already reaped, 割完了莊稼.

Haste, he was not in the least 他一點不忙; to manage affairs leisurely, not with 處事遲而不急

Hasten and in my name invite him to come and dine, 快去與我請得他來同喫; the finishing of this affair, 此事趕緊辦訖.

Hastened to the magistracy, 跑到府裡來.

Hastily, I have drank wine too 酒忒吃急了.

Hastiness of Kung-sun, 公孫之亟也.

Hate, impossible to 恨又恨不得; one's enemies, 惱人之仇敵; your enemy, 恨你們的仇人; vice as you hate a horrid stench' 惡惡則如惡惡臭.

Hated, by the bad man he is 其為小人所憎.

Hatred? How can I rid myself of this 怎消得這口惡氣; to avoid subsequent 省得後來埋怨; of bad men to the good, 小人之惡君子.

Haughtily, he treats men somewhat 待人有點兒傲慢.

Haughtiness, the opposite of a respectful manner is 敬之反為傲.

Have you got this thing? 你們有這個東西沒有; you been to Peking or not? 你到過北京沒有; I to do with you? What 我與爾何干; you eaten? 你用過飯麼; already obtained. I 我已經進學; you been there? 你到過那處未有.

Having bowed to each other they became life long brothers, 結拜了生死弟兄; heard the cry of an animal cannot bear to eat its flesh. The good man 君子既聞其聲不忍食其肉; not yet any exchange of compliments with distant places, 未曾通候遠地; seen his mother, 見過了母親.

Hay is eaten by cows and horses. 乾草牛馬所吃的.

He is now going to Han-kow. 他如今往漢口去了; makes no difference between intimate friends and slight acquaintances, 他不分厚薄; and I, we two are well suited to each



other. 我們倆彼此很對勁; that seeketh findeth, 尋的人總要碰着的, (2) 有找的就遇見; thinks people can make it all out. 他想人都可以看得出來; is that fellow. 可是那個他的; said other things too. 他還有別的話; went home because his father called him, 他回來是家父叫他; received 70 wounds, 身被七十創; it is he, it is 正是他正是他; did not lead them on, 沒有他帶來的; who is ashamed of bad clothing and bad food is a deficient man, 恥惡衣惡食者未足.

**Head** being wounded, wash it, 頭有創則沐; the azure heavens are over 頭上有蒼蒼者; he will some day lift up his 自有箇出頭的日子; to cut off your assinine 打下你的驢首來; he who presents a bird should turn aside its 獻鳥者佛其首; 3 prostrations and 9 knockings of the 三拜九叩頭; he turned around the horse's 回轉馬頭來; and neck. The veins of 頭頸迴血管; convulsions of the 一頭跌打傷; wounds of 一頭刀刃傷; a man's brains are in his 人的頭裏頭有腦子; that has been cut off, 斬下來的腦袋; swear not by thy 不要指你的頭發誓; neither shalt thou swear by thy 又不許指着你的頭起誓.

**Head-ache**, a dreadful 頭惱的很難受.

**Head-dress**, she found neither her raiment nor her 連衣服首飾都不見了.

**Healing** confused wounds. 醫跌打潰爛法.

**Health**; to take exercise for 閒遊以養血氣; I now do not drink wine every day, lest I should injure my 我如今天天不飲酒怕酒壞身; a man in good 好好一個人; to ask after your Excellency's 請大人的安; He sent me to ask after your 打發我來請大人的安.

**Healthy** and sick, old and feeble men and women, 壯病老衰男婦.

**Heap** of earth and such things, 一堆土等類

**Hear** much select the good and follow them, 多聽其善而從之; there is a man in the

next room, 聽得隔房有人; I suspect he did not 我疑惑他没聽見.

**Heard**, ye or you have 你們是聽見的了; this thing you have also 這個話你們也聽見了; they can be 可以聽他們的 (2) 可以被聽見了; the heart is not troubled by what the ear has not 耳不聽心不煩; he replied as soon as he 他一聽即答; this phrase only ought to be 只有這一句說得可聽; you for half a day have already 聽了這半日; have you seen it or have you merely 還是你眼見的耳聞的; he acts truly as if he had not 却只當不曾聽見; it is what the world has never seen or 世所未見未聞者.

**Hearing** him she turned around her head and looked at him, 聽了回頭看着他; I will swear to it in your 我起誓與你聽.

**Heart**, this man hath already committed adultery with her in his 這個人心裏已經犯姦淫的罪了 (2) 這人心裏已經姦淫了; to one expiration and one inspiration, 4 beatings of the 一呼一吸心跳四次; is the ruler of the divine intelligent principle, 心者神明之官也; as if there was something on the 甚麼心事的一般; to whom shall I tell the feelings of my 教我把心上的事對誰說來; to appear right in the face but be wrong in the 面相是心相非; (*Chiu cho* is to wash the 酒濯洗心也; you take it too much to 你也太多心; you having such a good 你既有這段好心; you cannot pick out my 不能剝出我的心來; of ice in a gemmeous vessel, 一片冰心在玉壺; though a good man live in a vile place it cannot taint and disorder his 君子處於濁地不能染亂其心; rules or lords it over the body, 心者身之主也; in all cases judge of other men by your own 凡事以自己之心度人之心; can understand but the mouth cannot utter, 心可會意口不可述; united with reason and reason joined with the heart, 心合於道道合於心; not ashamed

before heaven, 心無愧於天; in knowing a man you know his face, but you do not know his 知人知面不知心; diseases of the similunar valves of the 總管三半月門病. artily I desired to come, 我巴不得要來.

at, the man who runs to the flame and attaches himself to the 趨炎附熱之人; I never experienced such 總沒覺得這樣熱; fluids are changed into gases by an increase of 水質添熱變為氣質; solids may be changed into fluids by an increase of 實質添熱變為水質.

rather, like the 像外邦人的樣兒.

Heaven was originally very high and very majestic, 天本至高至大; has unexpected clouds and rain and man has unexpected turns of good and ill fortune, 天有不測風雲人有旦夕禍福; he who can exalt his eye and depress his ear is no other than 能高其目而下其耳者非天也; father-heaven and mother-earth call him son of 父天母地謂之天子; I can manage the affair if it were as great as 天大事我辦得來; confers this yellow gold on Huc-chü the dutiful son: the government must not seize it, nor the people take it from him, 天賜黃金郭巨一子官不得奪民不得取; overspreads with a genial influence, and earth nourishes natural productions, 天煦覆面地軀育; and earth, father and mother are manifestly the same principle, 天地父母分明是一理; and earth are the sovereign rulers of all things, 天地者萬物之主宰; the people are regarded by the king as 民乃王所天; the affairs regulated by the magistrates are none less than the affairs of 庶官所治無非天事; makes the mind of mankind its mind, 天以天下之心為心; the whole family happily enjoyed the protection of 合家幸叨天眷; on the six dragons ascended to 乘六龍以御天; in no case shall enter into the kingdom of 斷不能進天國裏去; for theirs is the kingdom of 因

為天國就是他們的國; he who was not ashamed before men will be without the fear of 不愧於人不畏於天; not all certain to enter the kingdom of 未必都能進天國裏去; that thus you may be the children of your Father in 如此就可以作你天父的兒子了; and earth cannot contain the true God, but the heart of a good man can, 天地不能承載真主惟正人之心也; never produce any thing that was not made perfect by 天之所生未有不受天之所成者; who dares not to venerate the Lord of 那一個敢不敬老天爺; he who would wash the heart must first fear 洗心者必先畏天; to plan affairs rests with men: to perfect them with 謀事在人成事在天.

Heavens, what did you see in the 看見天上有甚麼; there are 33 天有三十三天; the gemmeous Emperor, great ruler, dwells in the azure 玉皇大帝住在青天.

Heaven's decree being terminated or not, 天命之絕未絕; grace and divine aid. Rely on 賴天恩神祐.

Heavenly Father already knows what you have need of, 你們所要的天父已經知道了 (2) 天父早已知道你們所要的東西了; Father will also forgive you, 天父也饒恕你們的過犯 (2) 天父也免你的罪; Father will bestow all these things upon you, 天父自然就把這些東西賞給你們了.

Heavenwards, ought I not to fear that you will take your flight 難道怕你飛上天去不成.

Heavily, he was fined very 把他從重的罰了.

Heed not his threatening, 不理其嚇呼的話.

Heels, shoes down at the 趺拉着鞋兒.

Hell, those who make obscene books will go to 造淫書必入地獄; and not let thy whole body be cast into 總不可全身投到地獄裏去 (2) 免得全身下地獄; hungry demons, state of brutes, the 3 ways of suffering after death, 地獄餓鬼畜生受三途之苦; I have heretofore never believed anything

about the retributions of 我從來不信什麼陰司地獄報應的; died and fell into the crooked nosed 死了墮阿鼻地獄.

Hell-fire, to be in danger of 地獄的火裏 (2) 難免地獄裏的火.

Helmsman, you do the part of a 你是個把舵的.

Help me to some money, 你幫我幾個錢; me to tighten this cord round, 幫著繞結實這繩子; with the strength of an arm, 助一臂之力; if you tell him plainly that I want 若是簡直告訴他不肯相幫.

Helper, I have now a 今日有了幫手.

Helpless, even I shall be 我亦無能為矣.

Hemorrhage before delivery. Accidental 產前偶有之血; from leech bites, 蟻吮後血不止; before delivery. Unavoidable 產前不得不有之血; from the bowels, 大小腸血瀉出; from the urinary organs, 內腎膀胱血溺出; from a wounded artery, 脈管傷流血不止; from injured kidneys, 內腎傷流血; from injured urethra, 溺管傷流血; from injured rectum, 直腸傷流血.

Hen ruling the morning (i. e. crowing) expresses by allusion woman's having the control, 牝雞司晨比婦人主事.

Hence there was no money made, 所以不能賺錢; I shall go a month 過了一個月我纔去.

Henceforth I relinquish the use of wine, 從今日就斷了酒.

Heptameter, but the poem was 却是一首七言律詩

Her husband then divorced her, 他的丈夫就休他出去; to look at a woman and lust after 看見婦女就動淫念.

Herdsmen, 看馬牛的人.

Here to-day, there to-morrow, 今日在此明日在彼; is not the horse you are riding, Sir, from 你納騎的不是我們這兒的馬麼; if you see that woman tell her to come 你見那女子叫他來; what are you doing 你在這兒做甚麼; how can I buy a foreign horse 外國馬在這兒那兒可以買; what is your business 先生到這兒來貴幹; he ordered them to be sent 他叫送來的;

I was to bring them 是給這兒送來的; I imagine you should have come 怕不是送這兒來的罷; to-day. What wind has blown you 今日甚風兒吹你到此; this one ought to be put 這個是該擱在這兒的; there is not any 並沒有在這兒; is the proper place for this one, 這兒是該擱這個的; can I hire a horse 在這兒雇馬行不行.

Hereabouts? Is not silk a native production of your country 那絲不是你們這兒的土貨麼.

Hereafter, you will not escape repenting it 日後難免後悔; you will have great and splendid promotion, 將來前程遠大; it will be necessary to go upon this road, 將來畢竟要上這條路; it must not continue thus 嗣後不得仍然如此.

Hereditary on the son. The father's office is 子蔭父之官; title of Yen shêng kung. The descendants of Confucius bear the 孔子後裔世襲衍聖公.

Heretofore? How has it been 一向怎麼的; thing never seen nor heard of 未見未聞之事.

Hermaphrodite, 並有男女蔭處.

Hermit, 離世獨居的人, (2) 出世入山林.

Hernia or protusion of the bowel, 小腸氣即小腸疝; oblique or scrotal 小腸邪墜入腎囊; direct or femoral 小腸直墜入大腿.

Hero, he who bears an injury is a 吃得虧是好漢.

Herself, from her sleeve she took out a snow white sword and wanted to stab 在袖中取出一把雪亮的尖刀要自刺.

Heterodox, what is not included in the 3 religions is 三教之外則為邪學.

Hew down, every tree that bringeth not forth good fruit 凡不結好果子的樹就砍倒了 (2) 凡樹木不結好果的只斫他下來.

Hide in the mountains and would rather die than come out, 躲在山中死也不出來; it can not be 不能殼遮掩的.

Hiding himself. Lest people should see him 遮遮掩掩的怕人家看見他.

High, his position was originally 他的爵位原來大; make a pagoda seven stories 造塔

高七層; this upper story is too 這個樓太高; place with an even sloping descent, 高而平平下之處.

high-way, one still travels on the 還是往大道走. higher, that hill is 那個山倒高.

highest point always has vapors covering it, 絕頂常有雲氣封之; possible degree of reliance in regard to one, 不勝瞻依之至.

highly pleased to go out with him, 歡歡喜喜和他出去了; he praises you very 他十分讚美你.

III, he heard there was trouble on the 他風聞得大道兒上有事; like a city built on a 好像城頭造在山頂上; go straight up to the top of the 直上山頭去; there is a temple on the 山上有個廟.

III, though you converse with one face to face, his heart is separated from you by a thousand 對面與語心隔千山; there are some houses in a hollow back of the 山背後洞裡有房子; some trees were near the 也有幾株依山.

III, you said you knew 他你納說是認得; if a man does not perceive what is proper in any affair then instruct 人暗不見事宜則詔告之; no, I do not fear 怕是不怕他; you do right in going constantly to advise 你正好時時去勸勸他; you must on no account think of 切勿以他爲念; do you go out with 你和他出去; it is not worth while to argue with 不值與他計較; I do at length recall 他我還記得; will you see him or will you not see 還是見他不見他; if it was not he, why mention 不是他提他作甚麼 (2) 我提他有原故; he whose rank is high, people envy 爵高者人妒之; he is not good for any thing: do not regard 他不是材料休要理他; I also do not love to talk with 我也不愛同他說話; all these men laugh at 那些人都噫噫的笑他; dare not offend 唐突他不得; the last time he went abroad, I asked him to take me with 他上次出外我求他帶我

罷; you can do nothing to 奈何他不得; shall not your Heavenly Father give good things to them that ask 難道你們在天上的父倒不把好處賜給求他的人嗎; who would meddle with 誰肯跟他動手; he died for me and I must perish for 他爲我死我必爲他亡; my thought was faster than my legs and I could not at all overtake 心急腿慢總趕不上他; I am very well able to manage 我最能降伏他; you do not know 這個人你不認得; let us go to his place and call upon 我們到他那塊兒瞧瞧; I think it must be 想必就是他.

Himself, he who acts the man does not indulge 成人不自在自在不成人; it is not another, it is 再無他人定是他了; it will be much better if he will attend to this affair 若是他做肯得一發好了; his failing was likely to make every body like 他患好使人同己; he has revealed 露出本相來; in a couple of days, he will come here 過兩天他親自還來呢; he who shuts his eyes and steals a bell deceives 掩耳盜鈴自哄自; in this matter he told on 這是他自己洩露; he is there alone by 他一個人親自在那一邊; he lives in that house by 那房子就是他自各兒住著.

Hinge of a door never rusts, (The benefit of exercise.) 戶樞終不朽.

Hire, he has not paid me my cart 我的車錢他那兒給過麼.

His father sent him here, 他父親打發他來; if he was not in the cart, how do you know the cart was 他沒在車上你怎麼知道車是他的; daughters all died before he died, 他女兒在他沒去世之前就都死了; father lives at Hsiang-shan, 他父親香山住; the accomplishing of that affair of 他那一件事情成了.

Hissed, he was once 受了一場沒趣.

Historian of our Lord, 吾主耶穌言行記錄者.

Hither, if he did not buy them for me, why did you bring them 不是給我買的你拿來作



甚麼; what good wind blows to-day that Hongs? When smoked was it at the foreign 喫  
has driven you 今天發有甚麼好風吹送 的時候兒還是在外國洋行裏麼。  
來; a group of men on horse-back came 一 Honor your parents, honor the aged, honor the  
羣人騎着馬往這們來了。 wise honor the noble, 上親上齒上賢上貴; thy

Hitherto it has been said, wine can perfect an  
affair and wine can ruin it, 從來說酒能成  
事酒能敗事; unaccustomed to quarrel  
with people, 向來不會和人拌嘴。

Ho! halloo! postboy, 兀那寄書的。

Hoarse, called out the whole day without being Honor your parents, honor the aged, honor the  
終日嗥而嗷不啞。 wise honor the noble, 上親上齒上賢上貴; thy  
father and thy mother, 該當孝敬你的父母;  
after that China lost her 後中國失其尊矣;  
those who do not honor the true God,  
whom will they 不尊真主却尊誰; one's  
parents. At home 在家敬父母。

Hole, the coachman said my carriage has fallen  
into this 夫曰我車落坑。

Hold, gradually let go his 漸漸的放鬆了手; Hood or cover for a carriage, 車耳反出所以爲蔽。  
this end or side uppermost, 把這一邊兒 Hook, then you may induce him to bite the 纜騙  
朝上擎著; all sorts of things, 甚麼都 得他上鉤: without a barb will catch no  
可裝得。 fish, 無鐵之鉤不可得魚。

Holocaust, 集木燎祭天。

Home, the man I went to see, was not at 我去  
拜的那個人沒在家; a pressing letter  
came from 家裡有個急信來; there was  
very important business at 家裏有件很要  
緊的事; you ought to have replied that I  
was not at 你該回不在家了; is your  
honored father at 尊翁在家好麼; are so  
many all at 這麼多呢未必都在家裏罷;  
they have all come 是都回家來了; he  
cannot be anywhere but at 總不過是在  
家; what is he doing at 他在家裏做甚  
麼; although the pavillion be good it will  
never be like the long wished for 古云涼  
亭雖好終非久戀之鄉。

Honest, you are certainly too 你也煞老實了。

Honestly, I speak 我說老實話。

Honesty, his two sons have not the least 他兩  
個兒子沒有一點兒誠實。

Honey produced amongst mountain rocks is call-  
ed rock honey, 生巖石者名石蜜; there  
is something made of water, cow's milk and  
sugar that is also called 有以水牛乳沙  
糖作者亦名石蜜; say not their tempers  
are as sweet as 莫言意氣甜如蜜。

— there is a horse in our 我們行裏有匹馬。

Hope, he seeks to deprive us of all 叫我們不  
要望想。

Hoped and trusted in the merciful protection of  
heaven, 仰賴吳慈眷祐。

Hopes, to gratify my wishes and 以慰我願望。

Hopes for, shang is what the heart 尙謂心所  
希望也。

Hoping I would be a good man, 指望我做個好人。

Morary characters, viz., 10 earthly branches, 甲  
乙丙丁戊己庚辛壬癸; 12 heavenly  
stems, 子丑寅卯辰巳午未申酉戌亥。

Horde of banditti made their way into Honan,  
一股賊竄到河南去了。

Horizon, Sir, I ask on what business you have  
come to the verge of the 問君何事到天涯。

Horizontal, a man at one side would regard it as  
在旁面的人就以爲是橫。

Horror, cold and trembling with 顫怨四肢寒掉也。

Horse, he has got every thing ready to feed his  
他安排餵好他的馬了; when you were  
buying a 買馬的那時候兒; was he beat-  
ing his 他還是打馬來著麼; he rode a  
騎着一匹牲口; in warm weather he takes  
the sedan: in cold weather he mounts the  
天寒坐轎天暖乘馬; in the presence  
of my parents I never uttered an angry



sound, even to a dog or 親在叱吒之聲未嘗至於犬馬。

orses, there are no carts and 車馬沒甚麼; on the one hand he prepared powder, and on the other hand he secretly collected men and 一面整備火藥一面暗點人馬; they are leading some 他們是拉了幾匹馬來; who wishes to buy those 那幾匹馬是誰要買的; I do not much care to buy 我不大很要買馬; has he been buying 他買的是馬麼。

orse-back? Did you walk or did you ride on 你是步行兒來的是騎馬來來的; I came on 我是騎馬來來的; though aged and infirm yet he can ride on 年雖老邁尙能馳馬。

orse-block, 將登車履石。

orsemanship, a little acquainted with archery and 弓馬頗知一二。

ostage, gave up his son as 交其子爲質。

ostilities, to be a cause of subsequent 爲異日興兵之端。

st, this summer is very 這夏天熱的狠; during the whole of yesterday it was very 昨兒個一天都是熱。

otel? Is the hotel-keeper responsible, if any thing is lost at the 店裏丟東西是店主人應管麼; we belong to the 咱們是店裏的; otels outside of the city are not very good to live in, 城外頭客店有不很好住的。

our, I must settle a fixed 我須要約定時刻; ours make one day. Twelve 十二時爲一日。

ouse? Have you built your new 你蓋起新房子沒有; to have the run of the 穿房入屋的; he is nowhere but in the 左右是在家裡; this house is a great deal better than that 這個房子比那個房子好多了; I wear shoes while sitting in the 我在家裏坐着穿鞋; unlike the shape of a 不像房子的式樣; fell not, 房子總不坍倒 (2) 這屋子總不倒的; the rain descended, and the floods came and the wind beat upon that 雨淋水淹風吹撞着那房子; a very large 大大的房子; for a long while you

have not called at our 好幾日並不上門; possesses a glebe of land and a small 有田一廬宅一區; thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's 不許你貪你鄰舍的房子; the gate looking northward is the gate of his 那朝北的門兒就是他家; that night a fire broke out behind the 是夜屋後起火; upon the wall of my 我屋裏牆上; his own 他自己的屋。

House-hold, unexpectedly there was a son-in-law in my own 不期家中倒有一個東床; stuff, 家裡的什物; the god of the furnace is the ruler of the 竈神爲一家司命。

House-rent, he does not even ask him 連房錢也不問他要。

Houses, in times of high antiquity men dwelt in caves in desolate places: in after times the sages changed these to 上古穴居野處後世聖人易之以宮室。

How about going by land? 走旱路怎麼樣呢; can that be called dutiful to parents? 焉得爲孝乎; populous has it become? 何其生齒之繁也; can he say? 怎能對兄弟說; wilt thou say to thy brother? 如何能對兄弟說; can it be performed? 甚麼法子辦的; do you think about that affair? 你想這一件事情怎麼樣; will it be in the long run? 天長日久的怎麼好; is it that for 3 days you have been laughing at me? 怎麼先有三天的笑話呢; is it possible that you can still see the man? 那兒你還看著那個人; do you know? 你那兒知道呢; shall this be managed? 這個怎麼樣辦法兒; about the carts and horses? 那車馬怎麼樣呢; far from Peking is this? 這離京還有多遠; was it then? 還是怎麼着呢; such language? 那有這個話; could the piracy on the sea affect his rank? 海賊那一案麼怎會干涉着他的功名呢; old were you Sir, when you began to study? 先生從多大念書; can any thing be added to this? 豈有加於此哉; pitiable! quickly did he pass along, 可憐走得快; can-

not you teach him 怎麼不能教他; did it come about? 是甚麼來歷; great the strength, 這等力量如何了得; far is that from Peking? 那離京還有多遠呢; severe is the pencil of the historian *Kan-mu*, 綱目之嚴矣哉筆; came the house to you when you were not the eldest son? 身底下住房你又不是長子爲甚麼歸你 then or what can they do? 可怎麼樣呢; could I dare to pursue my own course? 小弟安敢自專; could he utter a word? 那裡還講得話來; could he consent to receive it? He would die than not refuse, 那裡肯受抵死推辭.

**How long** will you be? 你要去多半天; have you been looking at it? 看了有多大工夫兒呢; will it take to reach? 得多少天纔到

**How many** brothers have you? 有幾位昆仲 mules and donkeys has he bought? 驢子騾子他買了多少頭; times have you seen? 見過他幾次呢; were purchased? 買了多少個; houses have you? 你們那兒有多少房子; men have already come? 他們來了多少人; of these things have you? 你們有多少這個東西; people are there? 有多少人在那兒; cash did you give for it? 你是多少錢買得; times have you been to the temple of the god of war? 你到過那關帝廟是多少回; trunks have you Sir? 老爺的箱子幾隻; days will you be away? 你要去多少日子.

**How much** shall your Heavenly Father give good things to them that ask him? 何況天父倒不把好東西賞給求他的人麼; money shall I pay for the carts? 那車錢呢還得給多少; more ye of little faith? 何況你們是個小信的人呢; money did they want for him? 他們和你要多少錢.

**Howl**, the dogs on the whole market place 一市之狗皆嗥.

**Man** life is like a white horse seen through a device, 人生如白駒過隙; mind is never without some knowledge, 人心之靈莫不

有知; goodness is not like this, 人之爲善未有如此; longevity was 60,000 years, 人壽六萬歲時; princes rule instead of heaven, 人君代天理物.

**Humanity**, justice and nothing else, 仁義而已矣.

**Humble**, in word and in deed you must be a little more 說話幹事要謙恭些兒; heaven's way is to withdraw from the self-sufficient and to benefit the 天道虧盈而益謙.

**Humility**, virtue springs from 德生於謙退; is the best security. 謙退是保身策.

**Humorous**, 好說玩話的.

**Hump** of a cow, 牛領有隆肉.

**Hundred and twenty** taels rolled up in a white cloth, 一百二十兩將一個白布搭包; hearings are not so good as one seeing, 百聞不如一見.

**Hunger**, many persons died of 許多人餓死; if you take away his tea and rice, will he not die of 若斷了茶飯豈不餓死; shall I die with 活活的餓死不成; if he does not die of cold, he will die of 不是凍死就是餓死; he is pitiable pressed with 餓得真是可憐.

**Hungry** stomach and empty hands, 腹中饑餓手內空虛; I believe you are 敢是肚餓了.

**Hunting**, to get a living by 以射獵爲生.

**Hurry**, he alighted from his horse in a great 下了馬慌慌張張; one should not be in too great a 也不可太忙.

**Hurt** in this way. He was 傷的是這麼著; if Heaven bids me live man can not 天叫我生人不能害; my younger brother has been badly 是舍弟受傷; then the little boy was 就是小孫子受了傷了.

**Husband**, her heart was upon her 其心在乎君子; and wife lived in a torn cow-skin tent, 夫妻兩個住在一頂破牛皮帳房內; and wife in equal circumstances, 敵體的夫婦; of a princess, 公主之類駙; is it so? Except in your family there is in all the world no good 難道除了你家天下就沒有好男人不成.

**Husbandmen**, gardeners, doctors and diviners,

農園醫卜者。

Hash, do not speak, 悄不聲兒的別言語。

Husks? What is there like peace and coarse 孰若安靜而糟糠。

Hydrogen is several times lighter than the atmosphere, 輕氣比地氣輕數倍。

Hydrophobia or canine madness, 狂犬咬令人癲。

Hypocrisy is the thief of virtue, 偽作善樣的人鄉愿德之賊也。

Hypocrite, 奸詐飾善的; it is difficult with the eye to act the 眸子不容偽。

Hypocrites, thou shalt not be as the 不要學那些假冒爲善的人 (2) 不可像那些假冒爲善的人。

## I

, he is younger than 比我更年輕的; have great regard for him, 我很佩服他; am not a Pekinese, 我不是京城的人; never knew you, 我不曾認識你們 (2) 我未曾認得你; am better than he, 我比他較好; have my own method or plan of action, 我自 有道理 am unable to lift it, 我提溜不動; he knows more characters than 他認得的字比我認得的多; do not know who it was, 我不知道是誰; think it was Mr. Chang, 我揣摩著是姓張的; say unto you, 我告訴你們 he has never suffered as much care as 他沒有我受的累多 the son of a minister of the state, 我一個冢宰公子; do not wish one for myself, 不是我要請; your child have no strength and am quite indisposed to dress, 孩兒沒有氣力懶得梳頭; remember, it is outside of the east gate, 小的想起來在東門外; thought the price too dear and did not give any thing, 我看看價錢多一點沒給 do not know whether they have been received or not, 未知得收否; suppose you must have received it, 諒必得收入; am quite ashamed of you, 我却替你羞; promised to pay him his money, 我應許了還錢; also will go with you, 我也同你去; do not swear at all, 我莫非說說不成; pray you

to teach me. 請見教一番; do not know what you wish, 不知有何事見教; am this kind of man, 我爲人是如此; do not yet know it, 我未知之矣; have no place to ease my mind, 我未有地方舒氣; being then an old man, bought a field, 余且老買田; also am a Shan-tung man, 我也是山東人; am not equal to the task, 我未之逮也; was born and bought up in the state wu, 予生長吳間; a young person had not attained a proper knowledge of things. 予冲人弗及之; am from Foochow, 敝處是福州; the Emperor, exceedingly dislike and am embittered against him, 朕甚厭苦之; have not heard it, 臣未之聞也; came for fear your work would be delayed, 小的來是怕耽誤老爺這兒的工夫; the prefect, am going out of town to examine into an affair, 本府出都查勘事件。

Ice, trembling and watchful as if approaching a deep precipice or as if treading on thin 戰戰兢兢如臨深淵如履薄冰; the body hot as fire, the heart cold as 體熱如火心冷如冰。

Idea, I also had the same 小弟亦有此意。

Ideas, books do not exhaust words and words do not exhaust 書不盡言言不盡意; it was very easy to understand the 我好容易纔明這個意思了。

Idiot or an unlettered person, an 不字識之人。

Idiotic, a certain person is 某人狀很。

Idle? Say is it better to be busy or to be 你說還是鬧熱的好冷淡的好; that man is very 他那個人懶惰; and promiscuous men should not enter, 閒雜人等不宜亂進。

Idleness, man should not be given to 爲人在世莫嗜懶。

Idolator, 非假神的人 (2) 拜偶像的人。

Idolatry, sin of 拜神像的罪 (2) 拜木偶之罪。

Idols in truth did not originate with the Buddhists, 然塑像實不自佛家始。

If you are thinking of going, just go, 你想去竟管去; you delay any longer you will not be

in time, 再遲了就趕不上了: a man enters a complaint against you, 若有人和你告狀; any shall rail at his brother as a worthless man, 倘有人罵兄弟是虛妄的人; you forgive not men their trespasses, 你們不饒恕人的過犯 (2) 你們不免人的罪 not a brute, what is it? 非禽獸而何; not taught. Nature will become changed, 苟不教性乃遷; he is not here, where then is he? 既不在這裡却在何處; it was not he, who was it? 不是他是誰; one stops in the outside city. 若是城外店裏住; I should be ungrateful to you, 若負了你呵; unable to do it, 倘若辦不得 it be he, use what language you please in excusing him, 如若是他隨你用甚麼話推辭; his losses were not as he said, 不是像他說的賠本; an affair occurs which requires to be consulted about, 遇有議處事件; that was so, why should he and you have changed places? 既這麼著怎麼他走了你來; he does not learn, how can he become a man? 苟不學何爲人; 300 taels are not paid over, we must confiscate or seal it, 若不給三百兩是要全封了; not enough for the use required, come again and get more, 不敷用再來取; your Excellency had not first spoken of it, 非是老人家先提起來; you should see her, I fear you would be mad (with love), 你若見了呵只怕要風魔; you are not seeking me, 不是你尋我; improper, do not look at, or listen to, or speak of, or do it, 非禮勿視勿聽勿言勿動; he is seeking a place, 若打算甚麼事; he once gets into his hands: what can we do? 萬一弄得上手怎麼了得; the sovereign views his minister as his hands and feet, the minister will regard his sovereign as his mind and heart, 君之視臣如手足則臣視君如腹心; the sovereign views his minister as a dog or horse, he will regard his sovereign as a common man, 君之視臣如犬

馬則臣視君如國人: the sovereign views his minister as stable on the ground, he will regard his sovereign as a bandit and an enemy, 君之視臣如土芥則臣視君如寇讎: you do not come down I will beat you, 若不下來我打; thy right eye offend thee, 若是右眼叫你犯罪; any other man gave you orders, 若別人命你罷了; you do not want so much, 你不要這麼些個; happily we should survive till morning, 幸而至於旦。

Ignited, when danger occurs the fire cone is 火烽有難則焚。

Ignoble are those who manage affairs, 賤也執事者。

Ignorant, I act as if I were 我且只當不知; whether proper to see or not. I am 不知可見得麼; of letters. 不識字之人; that one's self is sick, 不自知有病; rely on knowledge to deceive the 倚智而欺愚; whether true or false, 不知是真是假。

Ignorantly, many offend 多有不知誤犯的。

Ill, because a child was 因爲小孩子病; are you 你的身子有病麼; my wife is 我妻家裡有病; was not your father very 不是令尊病重啊; why do you people behave so 你們的人爲甚麼這樣不好; his mother was very 家母病得利害。

Ill-fated, most of the handsome women have been 紅顏多薄命。

Ill-natured, but he is not 也不是不好性兒。

Illegality, 不奉法之端。

Illiberal language, 嘴裡的刻薄話。

Illiberally, he treats every man 待人都是刻薄。

Illiterate, 沒讀過書的。

Illogical, 不合道理的。

Illustrate a right principle without aiming at the merit of doing it, 明其道不計其功。

Image, to 想出個樣子; thou shalt not make unto thyself any graven 不許你替自己雕刻偶像。

Images, days for carving sacred 雕塑聖像日期。

Imaginary, 虛虛空空的; thing, 無影響之事。



agination, that is all your 你不過這們想  
 utate the virtues of Wan-wang, and every state  
 will exercise confidence, 儀形文王萬邦作孚.  
 immediately, you must send some one with it  
 你即刻着人寄去; shall my brother come  
 back 小的哥哥得立刻就來; I under-  
 stood it 我就明白了; do you go and see  
 你立刻去看: money could not be obtained  
 銀錢一時不湊手; went up a mountain  
 and sat down, 就登山坐着; thronged like  
 bees the inner apartment, 遂蜂擁至內室.  
 began to gnaw the net through with his teeth,  
 遂將網啣破.

umoral pursuits, 不正經之事; thoughts are  
 like seed thrown into the ground: in time  
 they will grow and never can be changed  
 其不善之念猶投種於地有待而發而  
 終不能改也.

immortality, 常生常王之勢 (2) 永遠不滅之命.  
 immunity or privilege, 法外之特恩.

immutable, 不可更易的; in purpose, 固執不扭的.

impassible, 不得受苦的; streets are all 街街  
 都不好走.

impatient 不會含容的; disposition, 不耐煩  
 的性情.

impeach or accuse twenty times, 控告二十次.

impede? Who will dare come and 誰人敢來阻當.

impediments, I only fear there will arise 只怕  
 生些掛礙.

impelled by animal feelings, 爲血氣所使.

impenetrable, 不能鑽透的.

imperial heaven will not forsake a good hearted

man, 皇天不負好心人; laws, 朝廷三尺法;  
 officer. Of the Board of war the President,

and of the Metropolitan College of Censors  
 an 兵部尙書兼都察院右都御史; reply

I have seen it: respect this, 硃批覽欽此.

impertinent in language, 輕口出違言.

importunity, to invite misfortune by one's own

開禍招非的.

impiety, (a la Chinois) 不敬虔神明.

impious man, 褻瀆上帝者.

implicate your country in blame. Do not 無

封靡于附國.

Implicated, you are by no means 你是並無干  
 涉之人; if one family is guilty, nine families  
 are 一家有犯九家連坐.

Implication, 意思包含在內.

Imply? What does it 內藏何意思.

Imponderable, light and heat are 熱與光不  
 能權稱.

Importance, you think us of no 把我們看得恁賤;  
 union of minds, not of bodies, is of great 所  
 貴在心投不在形交; it is an affair of  
 no 爲一件不要緊事情; that man had  
 an affair of 那個人有一件要事; I have  
 an affair of 我有一件要事.

Important, in guiding a horse the reins are all  
 驛馬以轡爲主; this is not very 這也還  
 不打緊; this letter is 這封書信是要緊的;  
 whether beaten or not, is not very 打不打  
 沒甚麼要緊.

Imports, 以貨物帶進口 (2) 以貨載船帶進口.

Impossibilities, with the Supreme there are no  
 在上帝則無所不能也.

Impossibility, an 不能有之事.

Impossible to fill the heart of man, 不能充滿人心;

I fear it is 只怕不能勾耳; yet it is not  
 regarded as 又未爲不可; it is 是不能

彀的 for both to be perfect, 是不能兩全的;

for human strength to do, 人力不能爲 (2) 人

力做不來之事; they at once said, to

enter was 直說斷不能進去; to pack up

in time was 是一時收拾不及; for lan-

guage to express, 不可以言語形容也.

Imposter or hypocrite, an 冒名假色之人 (2)  
 假冒爲善的人.

Impotent to propagate, 不能御婦人.

Impracticable, that affair is 那事情辦不來; that

one is utterly 那一個萬不可行; business,

做不來之事; our wish to borrow is 欲揭

借亦無門路挪移.

Impression, one can not by any means make an  
 真是個滾刀肉.

Imprint of a tiger's foot, 虎所攫畫明文.

Imprison, do not kill him but 勿殺乃囚之.



**Improbable**, 無憑據可信.

**Improper use of medicine** has caused his death, 妄用藥速其死.

**Improperly**, if you wish to act so 要做這般勾當.

**Impropriety**, an affair of 不可有之事.

**Improve daily**, to 一天好過一天.

**Improved**, it is somewhat 畧畧好些兒.

**Improvement** has been gradual, 漸漸兒好上來了.

**Improvident**, 不用心預備.

**Improving more and more**, 一回比一回好上來了.

**Impure but without shame**, 邪而不知羞.

**In the street** a man should wear a cap, 人在街上得戴帽子; order to be seen, 故意叫人看見.

**In vain**, for him that taketh his name 因為亂用這名的人.

**Inability to preserve it for one month**, 不能期月守也.

**Inaccurately**, 也有記錯了的; I desired to observe secretly but in doing so observed 要去偷看却又偷看錯了.

**Inactive**, 手脚不活動.

**Inadequate to the office of criminal judge**, 不勝臬司之任; only I fear it is 只怕不能勾了.

**Inadvertently**, to shed tears 不由的落下淚來.

**Inalienable**, 不能移及他人.

**Inattention to a man**, 怠慢於人家.

**Inaudible**, 以聲音相求不可也.

**Inbred**, 裡頭生出來的.

**Incense**, to offer up every morning and evening three sticks of 早晚上香三炷; if you honor your parents at home, you need not go to a distance to burn 在家敬父母何必遠燒香; purity of thought constitutes the fast; repentance and reformation are the 思無邪齋悔過當香.

**Incensed**, you perhaps were 你敢是惱了; the wolf then instead of being ashamed became 豺則變羞為怒.

**Incessant succession of people**, 川流不息的人; in his thoughts, 時時刻刻放在心頭.

**Incessantly**, he thinks of him 好生記念著他 (2) 心心念念的放他不下; repeats the

name of Buddha, 念佛無間斷.

**Inch**, there are some things shorter than a cubit and longer than an 尺有所短寸有所長; if you obtain a cubit, there is a cubit: if an inch, there is an 得尺則尺得寸則寸.

**Inches**, the circumference of a man's grasp is 9 人之扼圍九寸.

**Include the affairs of man's life, birth and death**, 括人世生死之事; the affairs of life and death, 括生死之事.

**Included**, it was all 是都說在一塊兒.

**Incoherent**, 頭尾不相連; style, 文意不貫串; his language is 他胡說亂道.

**Incombustible**, 火燒不着的.

**Income**, now I have no regular 現在恒產沒了; the people who have no property producing a regular 百姓沒有恒產; that is called a regular 那就叫做恒產; my monthly 我月月兒進的錢; not sufficient for expenses, 所入不供所出; the way to live in easy circumstances is to measure the expenditure by the 量入為出則用之舒矣.

**Incommunicable**, 不能交通的.

**Incomparably cruel**, 殘虐無踰于此.

**Incompatible with my duty**, 與我本分不妥.

**Incompetency**, it was on account of his 是因為他沒本事.

**Incompetent**, assist in cases where the common course of human affairs are 輔人事之不及者; to the duties of a general, 不勝總兵之任; to devise measures, 不會定計策.

**Incomprehensible**, 非心思可能度量 (2) 所不能盡知的; to men, 人不能盡知者; the affairs of heaven are 天事不可測.

**Inconceivable**, 不可思議的; in the *Ying* and the *Yang* is called *shên*. What is 陰陽不測之謂神.

**Inconsequent**, 先後不相合.

**Inconsiderately** he eats to satiety, 不覺吃了一飽.

**Inconsolable**, 愁的了不得.

**Incontinence of urine**, 小便頻數症.

**Inconvenient**, it is really quite 實在是不方便; in the country many things are 屯裡有好

些個不便宜; that will be 那更不必了.  
**Incorrectly**, even if I did hear 只以爲我聽錯了.  
**Increase**, he who cannot forbear awhile will find  
 his vexations daily and monthly 片時不能  
 忍煩惱日月長.

**Indecent**, do not look at or listen to what is 非禮  
 勿視非禮勿聽; do not talk about or touch  
 what is 非禮勿言非禮勿動.

**Indefatigable** and the same from first to last, 無  
 倦則始終如一.

**Indefinitely**, to treat of an affair 論事不能指定  
**Indelicate language**, 不正宗的話 (2) 有污耳之詞

**Indented**, not 無凹凸無高低.

**Independent**, 朕肱不伏人; of each other, they  
 managed their own concerns without any  
 mutual connection, 彼此管理不相關會;  
 authority is the principle, 專主的是正.

**Indestructible** throughout the revolving ages of  
 antiquity and the present. To remain 亘古  
 亘今所不能滅.

**Indifference**, in every case when an affair is  
 viewed with 凡遇事物輕視不加意.

**Indifferent**, which one is 不論那一個; and  
 cold manner towards people, 向人形容淡  
 淡的不親熱.

**Indigested matter**, 沒克化的物.

**Indignant**, every body was exceedingly 人人兒  
 窘得很.

**Indiscriminately**, 不拘那一個 (2) 不分別  
 彼此; to treat men 無彼此於人; with  
 one foot he kicked 把隻脚亂踢; any day  
 不拘甚麼日; the aged and the young 不  
 分年高年輕的.

**Indisposed**, somewhat 身子有些不便 (2) 有  
 些不爽快; it was not convenient for him  
 to ask leave because you, Sir, was 因爲老  
 爺欠安他不便告假.

**Indisputable**, 不可辨駁之理 (2) 不可辨駁的  
**Indistinctly**, he heard 他聽不清楚; I remem-  
 ber him but somewhat 我模模糊糊記得

**Individual**? Where did you find out this 那裡尋  
 得出這個人來. in that place there was  
 only one 獨有一個人在那處.

**Indivisible**, 其間不容分; a point without length  
 breadth or thickness is 點無長闊厚薄  
 其間不能容分.

**Induce lewdness**. A secret hoard induces rob-  
 bery and blandishing looks 慢藏誨盜冶  
 容誨淫.

**Indulge loose desires**, to 遂其蕩佚之情.

**Indulgence in wine and sexual pleasures injure**  
 life, 縱酒色傷生.

**Indulgent to self but severe with others**, 寬以  
 律己而刻以繩人; parents are far too 父  
 母憐惜太過; mothers frequently ruin  
 their children, 慈母多敗兒.

**Indulging the heart is the cause of all moral**  
 diseases, 諸病皆起於縱心.

**Ineffable**, 言所不能盡之理.

**Inefficient**, another name for vulgar and 粗而  
 無能的別名.

**Inevitable**, 無可奈何的; if without a compass,  
 confusion is 若無指南必不免于迷亂矣.

**Inexorable**, 不肯聽人祈 (2) 不肯恕人的.

**Inexpedient** to deliberate lightly and change the  
 rules of a service, 未便輕議更張.

**Inexpiable**, 贖不來的罪.

**Inexpressible**, 言之所不能盡 (2) 言不能盡  
 的 (3) 言所不能盡者; delight, 美快不  
 可勝言; its baseness is 其弊不可勝言.

**Infamous**, 見不得人者.

**Infant just born does not cry**, 小兒初生不啼哭.

**Infantile diseases**, 小兒初生病症.

Swelling of breast, 小兒乳旁生炎.

Abnormal formation of head, 初生頭不正.

Elongation of head, 初生頭長不圓.

Protuberance of scalp, 頭皮有水高凸.

**Infatuate a person**, to 以邪術昏迷人.

**Infelicitous**, to kill those who have submitted is  
 人已降殺之不祥.

**Inferior officers under one's control**, 手下的  
 小官兒.

**Inferiors**, a good man does not encroach on supe-  
 riors nor oppress 君子不僭上不偪下;  
 to lose the distinction between superiors and  
 失尊卑之節.

**Inferred.** the rest may be 其餘可類推矣.

**Infidel,** 不信天啓者.

**Infinite** virtue, 無量無邊功德; increase it and advance onward to the 大之而遞進於無窮; mind incorporeal and 心無形體無限量.

**Inflame** a man's heart, to 令人心火熾.

**Inflammation** of the viscera, 臟腑炎又名炎法美順; of the investing membranes, 各臟腑胞膜炎; of the sclerotic coat. 眼白殼生炎.

**Inflict** severe correction and restraint, 嚴加懲治約束.

**Influence?** You depend on whose 你靠着誰的勢; he trusts to violence and depends on his 他恃強仗勢.

**Influenza,** 時行傷風傳染.

**Inform** him that your Excellency will not help him, 告訴他大人一定不肯幫他.

**Informed,** to study alone and without a friend makes a person odd, rustic and partially 獨學而無友則孤陋寡聞.

**Infusion** of quassia, 白木喇吵沖水; to make a ginseng 以人參浸取其汁; of chamomile, 野菊花沖水.

**Ingenious,** he is very 他很有權變.

**Inhabitant** of the soil, 食毛踐土之民.

**Inhabited** place, 有人烟之處.

**Inhale** the cool and floating dew, 吸湛露之浮涼; the flowing ether of the pure clouds, 嘯清雲之流瑕.

**Inheritance** from one's ancestors, 由祖父承的基業; he wastes his ancestral 他廢祖父之遺業.

**Inhospitable,** 不善待遠人 (2) 不厚待人客.

**Iniquity,** ye that work 你們做不好事的 (2) 你們這些作惡的人.

**Iniquities,** men and women who repent and reform of their former 男婦改悔前非.

**Injure,** my body with its various parts received from my parents I dare not 身體髮膚受之父母不敢毀傷.

**Injured?** Is he much 他受重傷沒有.

**Injurious,** not only not advantageous but 不但無益而且有害; a friend of convenience and

bias, a yielding and flattering friend, and a specious talking friend, are 友便辟友善柔友便佞損矣.

**Injury** to the people is very great. 其害於民爲大; done by excessive study is greater than by wine or sexual pleasure, 思慮之害甚於酒色.

**Ink,** use newly drawn water when you grind your 磨墨用新汲水; to write the round hand compared with writing the running hand requires thicker 寫楷書比寫行書墨的濃.

**Ink-slab?** What places produce the *luan* 端硯出在那塊兒; have you seen my 你見我的硯臺沒有; have you your ink and 你筆墨硯都有了麼.

**Inn,** that carter arrived at the 那趕車的到店裏; so it is best at an 那麼不如店裏好.

**Inn-keeper,** 開客店之人; sometimes the inn-owner is the 有是店東做掌櫃的; will charge some higher. I fear the 怕那掌櫃的可以多要幾個錢.

**Inn-owner?** Is the inn-keeper the 那掌櫃的就是店東麼.

**Innocent recreation,** 無辜的解倦; though the sword of justice be swift, it cannot decapitate the 刀劍雖快不斬無罪之人.

**Innumerable,** 不可計其數; resolutions many and thoughts 許多主意無數的念頭.

**Inquired?** Where have I not 何處不覓甚處不尋.

**Inquiry,** truth or goodness does not fear 眞金不怕火.

**Inquisitor,** (used by Romanists) 觀風整俗之御史 (2) 督察異端之司員.

**Inscription** was added to it, 上頭加字文的.

**Insects,** a thing first must become rotten or spoiled before it breeds 物必先腐也而後生蟲.

**Insensible** to smell. The nose 鼻不知香臭; as wood or stone, 似木石之無知也.

**Inside,** I am going 我入去裡面; please come 請進裡面來; if it is not empty, what is there 不是空的還裝着甚麼; he came 他進入裡頭.

significant, on no account look on another man as 切勿輕視人小.

insipid like bean curd boiled in water, 淡如白水煮豆腐.

inspire the hearts of the people with obedience, 令民心與順.

instance, it means in this 此處兒說的.

instantly he demanded the money, 立刻就要錢.

instep, the mud is up to one's 坭有脚面兒這麼深.

instinct of animals, 禽獸之本性.

instruction is a state near to that of the brutes. A life without 逸居無教近於禽獸; not to listen to 教道不聽從 diffused every where as far as the sun extended, 教道四達流被日遠.

instructions, look up and pray for your majesty's 仰祈聖訓事.

instructor of myriads of ages, 億兆之君師.

instrument, the hand is a wonderful 手爲最靈之器.

insubordination to the control of superior officers, 不服上司管束.

insufficient for daily use, 過日子不足; to prove my words, 不足証吾言.

insult to China was very great, 其辱中國莫甚焉. insults! Shall I gratuitously receive his 難道白白受他的凌辱.

integrity will be of no avail, 那良心二字使不着了.

intelligence, consists in skill to nourish the original constitution, an honest faithful spirit, and a severe 在善培元氣敦厚嚴明; an idler is deficient in talents and 嗜懶之人才智短; complete circle of 其覺員明普照.

intelligent, the outward appearance of one who is not 外面不明白的樣子; and reasonable man, 明白道理的人; and sensible man, 達理通情的人; could there be in the world a man so 難道世上有這等聰明人; being, 有靈覺之物.

intend, I don't know what you 不知你心下如何 (2) 不知爾心意如何; what do you 你意下如何.

Intention, it was his 係他的意思; what the thoughts are mainly directed to is called the 念之專注者乃意也; I never had any other 向來沒別的心; this article is small and trifling, merely to show the 此物些須聊申微意; if there really be such an 若果有些意思; to advise a man to take wine by no means shows a bad 將酒勸人並非惡意.

Intentions, to open one's mind and exhibit one's 披心腹見情愫; I spoke to her with the best 我倒好意說他; I have treated him with the best 我將好意待他; emanate from the heart, 意者心之所發也.

Intentional, his doing it was perfectly 他盡故意兒的做的.

Intercourse, of late they have discontinued mutual 近來絕了交了; with him I have had no 不與他做些甚麼; I and he have but a cold 我和他有些不合的勾當; with a crafty man, have no 奸險之人切莫交; after conception takes place, guard particularly against sexual 受孕之後大忌男女交合.

Interdict, an 禁止之告示.

Interest per annum 10 per cent, 週年加利一分; in the matter he does not feel an 莫非來打秋風; is placed above interest till the lamb is greater than its mother, 利上坐利羔兒大似母兒.

Interfere with other people's private affairs, 理人家的閒事; with the concerns of another nation, 干預別國之事; with him. I do not wish to 我不要管他.

Interior of the Imperial Palace is considered prohibited ground, 皇宮裡頭都算禁地.

Intermeddle with other's affairs, 雜人之閒事.

Intermeddling, 三鼻子眼兒多出氣.

Intermediate wall, 隔着一條牆.

Interpolation, an 重進去的字.

Interpreter, student 學習繙譯官.

Interregnum, 國統之虛懸.

Interstice, take the card and put it in the door's 把帖子放在門縫裡插進去.



- Interval**, it ought to be done in this 這陣兒該當做了。
- Intervals**, long 年歲之衍遠。
- Intervenes**, a week 隔一個禮拜。
- Interview**, by the blessing of Buddha I obtained this 藉佛之光得今日之見。
- Intestate**, 無遺詔而死。
- Intestinal canal**, 小腸大腸之路。
- Intimacy** between them has been of a long time. 他們兩交情日子深; of four years is broken off in a single day, 四年恩愛一旦決絕。
- Intimate** with his father. I remembered that he was very 我記得他和他父親很熟; were you 你和他很有交情麼; they two at first were very 他們兩起初相好; friends, 相契厚的朋友。
- Intimidate** people by power and strength, 迫脅以威力恐人。
- Intolerable injury**, 冤屈的受不得; this is perfectly 這也是無法奈何了。
- Intoxicated**, drinking all night with enjoyment and not returning home till 厭厭夜飲不醉無歸。
- Intrepid**, 沒害怕的樣 (2) 無恐懼的狀。
- Intricacies**, heretofore this affair had many 原來此事有許多委曲。
- Introduced**, this subject must not be 這話且不必提起。
- Introduction**, it is necessary to guard against its gradual 不可不防其漸; I have yet a few letters of 我還有幾封薦書。
- Intuitive knowledge**, 聖人之見識。
- Invaluable**, 無錢價之寶。
- Invariably** one should decide on a course to pursue, 總得有定向。
- Invent** a new method, to 原制作新樣。
- Inverted shape** of a cone, 物上大下小。
- Investigate** the abstruse parts of a subject, 究其精微之理。
- Investment**, these goods may be bought: there is no danger of losing by the 這貨可買不妨失本。
- Inveterate**, 已舊不能改。
- Inviolable**, 不可傷害的。
- Invisible** to the eye, 非目所經過的; to fleshly eyes, 非肉眼能見 (2) 非肉眼所能見; as to form or color, 以形色相見不可也; or obscure, 左右壅蔽而不分也; the mountains were 大山都看不見了。
- Involuntarily** burst into tears, 不由的流下淚來。
- Involuntary** emission of semen without dreams is called *ching 'hua*, 不夢而遺者謂之精滑。
- Involved**, his father on account of his friends became 他父親因朋友受累的。
- Inward** devils having been cleared away, external devils will be exterminated, 內魔既清外魔自絕。
- Iron**, kentledge 商船厭載鐵; that bedstead is made of 那床是鐵的; though your heart were made of 你就是鐵打的心腸; how many nails, would it make, if my whole body were of 渾身是鐵打得多少釘耳; has he a heart made of 難道是鐵做的心腸; there are 3,609 hills that yield 出鐵之山三千六百有九; filings, 鐵砂又名地砂; three parts are 有三分是鐵的。
- Irreconcilable** enmity, 不共戴天之讎。
- Irrecoverably** gone, 邈然不可復救。
- Irrefragable** arguments, 辯駁不來之詞。
- Irregular** and fond of amusement, 不端方愛頑要的; or superstitious sacrifices are not acceptable to the gods, 妄祭神不靈; behavior, 不端方行爲; if after 10 years there be no intercourse with the male the menses will be 踰十年無男子合則經不調。
- Irregularity** in the menses arises from coition not taking place at the proper season, 經不調由合之非時。
- Irregularly**, hands and feet dare not act 手足不敢妄動。
- Irremissible**, 永不赦之罪。
- Irreparable**, 不得挽回的。
- Irreprovable**, 無可做戒的。
- Irresistable**, 沛然不能禦。
- Irresolute**, 心裡頭猶豫不決。
- Irrespective** of day or night. He pushed on 無



分日夜進發。  
 reversible, 後轉不來的。  
 irrevocable, when once a word is uttered it is  
 一言既出駟馬難追。  
 italle whenever interfered with, 撞着就要怒氣。  
 itation at the insult grew into a rage, 羞惱變成怒了。  
 dated among men, 享獨立於人前。  
 celes triangle, 三角形有兩邊線度等; has  
 has two sides equal, 兩等邊三角形有兩邊線度等。  
 me from the nose and mouth, 自鼻口中出:  
 a proclamation, 出了一張告示 (2) 出一個告示。  
 as to this matter do not control 這也不要管他; if one is wise then he can do 賢者則能之:  
 when a grievance exists, redress it: when it is redressed, dismiss 不平則削平則舍之。  
 it is settled indeed only there is one other  
 定便定只是還有一件; he recognized the whole, item by 件件都還認得。  
 ems, in my opinion the gentleman's bedding and such 依我說老爺那個鋪蓋等項。  
 foundations were upon a rock, 他的根基在磐石上。  
 self, that thing could not come of 那件東西自己來不得的。

## J

ubber, who still wishes to 那個還肯多嘴。  
 icket, his father wanted to borrow a fur 他父親要借皮褂子。  
 pan! If they have not money why do they go to 他們沒錢往東洋去做甚麼。  
 panese? Do they get on well with the 他們和日本國的人對勁兒不對勁兒。  
 alous husband, 疑惑已妻之夫。  
 rusalem is the city of the great King, 耶路撒冷是大君王的京都。  
 esting, when there is death in the family, it is not the time for 人家有了喪事不是頑意兒的時候; I was only 我是說着玩兒呢。  
 low, the western nations call the Savior of the

world 耶穌西國言救世生也; seeing the multitude. 耶穌看見許多人。  
 Jetty, yonder at that 在大馬頭那裡。  
 Join, the parts of a song in which the company 曲尾衆人助聲; heart and strength in the despatch of business, 齊心努力的幹事。  
 Joined in the laugh and said it was unintentional, 陪笑道是出於無心。  
 Joints, movable and immovable 交節有動有不動。 a feeling of pain over the whole body and 身體骨節疼痛。  
 Joke, yesterday I spoke to you in 我昨日與你取笑。  
 Joking? Are you in earnest or are you still 還是常真還是常耍; he was only 不過是說個笑話兒。  
 Journey, one should feed his beasts as soon as he reaches an inn on a 道兒上到店裏得餵牲口: to a distance must commence from a near place, 行遠自邇登高自卑; that is the end of the first day's 那算是一天的道兒。  
 Joy, like an opening flower his heart expands with 喜得心花都開; my elder sister, your coming will make me die for 姊姊果然來了喜殺妹子也: I die with 真正快活殺; you make me die of 被你喜殺我也; say, will not this cause him to die with 你說叫他喜殺不喜殺; he desired nothing so much as to give him 巴不得買他快活; and anger, grief and fear are feelings which have no place in my heart, 喜怒哀懼非吾心之所有。  
 Joyful, they spoke once and again being very 說了又說歡喜無盡。  
 Judge not others, 你們不要議論人; will deliver thee to the officer, 官發你到差役 (2) 官交給皂隸。  
 Judged, then shall ye not be 人就不議論你 (2) 好叫人議論你們。  
 Judgment, day of 後世公判之日; whosoever shall kill shall be in danger of the 殺人的難免官府的刑罰 (2) 殺了人就應當

定他的罪。

**Jumble**, make a great 幹事情顛三倒四的。

**Jump**, one's heart made suddenly to 冷不妨的  
跳了一跳

**Jumped** down from the cart, 從車上跳下來的。

**Jumping** once he was on the top of the house.  
蹣一聲上了房。

**Junk**, compensation for damage to the mandarin's 賠補官船的損壞。

**Jurisdiction**, it belongs to a certain man's 在某  
人管轄之下。

**Jury**, 發誓審具之人。

**Just** so, just so, 如此如此這般這般; as if  
he had heard nothing about it, 就像不聽見一般; as he was about to speak, 剛要  
開口說些什麼; having taken a cup of  
tea, 剛纔吃了茶了; outside of the south  
gate, 就在南門兒外頭. in the time of  
blooming youth, 正在妙齡的時候兒

**Just** like an iron post and not like an ill person  
猶如鉄柱一般不像個有病的; a  
beautiful woman, 就像一個美人。

**Just** now he was still here. 他纔剛還在這兒;  
do not bother me, 這時候兒別攪我; we  
were talking about this matter, 剛在我們  
在這兒論起這件事來。

**Justice**, I beg you, Sir, to give me 求老爺伸冤;  
an ardent man fond of decorum and 禮義  
俠烈之人; every one can talk about such  
fidelity and 這些忠義話兒人都會說;  
then he need not expect the case to be de-  
cided according to 則不必望其秉公斷事矣;  
he is a vile thief: you can not speak to him  
of Philanthropy and 他是個殘賊不可以  
仁義說。

**Justly** and strictly tried and sentenced, 秉公嚴  
審定擬。

## K

**Keep** to your own female: if not yours do not  
debauch, 守己色非己者休淫; this to be  
used along with the rest, 留下這個淡著使;  
*down one's indignation* without a place to  
*give it vent*, 藏著一肚子氣沒地方兒生。

**Keeper** of that inn for carts, 那個車店  
掌櫃的

**Kettles**, there is no water in those 那倆  
頭有水沒有水。

**Key** of that lock is lost, 那鎖丟了鑰匙了

**Keys**, bring several large and small 拿了幾  
大小鑰匙。

**Kick** the ball merrily, 最是踢得好腳氣

**Kidnap** little children and bring them her  
sell, 拐小孩子帶來賣的。

**Kidneys**, structural disorders of the 內腎  
變壞; atrophy of the 內腎本體萎  
calculus diseases of the 內腎沙石

**Kill**, thou shalt not 不許你殺人。

**Killed** of the army and people several ten  
thousands, 殺軍民數萬; formerly  
went as soldiers to the west and were  
上回西路出兵都陣亡了; the father  
and elder brothers and bound the child  
and younger brothers, 殺其父兄係  
子弟; first his wife and then killed him  
先殺妻而後自殺。

**Kind** and compassionate, 溫和慈悲之  
when the hare dies, the fox grieves:  
natural to feel for one's own 兔死狐悲  
傷其類; to this and ungracious to  
厚於此而薄於彼; friend is more near  
related than a brother, 善氣迎人親  
兄弟; feeling is the duty of him who  
father, 為人父止於慈。

**Kindness**, surely he would not be ungrateful  
your 却不辜負了你一段好意。

**Kindred**, I cannot shelter my own self,  
can I shelter my 不能亢身焉能亢

**King**, for Jerusalem is the city of the great  
的是耶路撒冷就是大王的京都; or  
to rule the country and the courtiers should  
submit, 王該治國臣該服從; just  
speaking of a 如以一國而論; of medicine,  
thou god of medicine, may I not  
into the iron-bed hell! 南無藥王藥  
薩不墮鐵床地獄; is the source,  
ministers are the stream: if you make

source muddy and expect the stream clear,  
you will not obtain it, 君源也臣流也濁  
其源而求其流之清不可得矣。

**Kingdom**, he delighted not in virtuous principles and so he lost his 不樂善道而亡其國。

**Kinsman**, it will be quite easy to tell these things to my 此事與舍親家說倒容易。

**Kinsmen**, in the first place look after the interests of your 一則衛顧鄉族。

**Kitchen**, in the temples there is not even a 廟裏連廚房都沒有。

**Kite**, together with the false witnesses the eagle and the 並干證之鷹鵠。

**Knave**? How can you do the deed of a 怎麼好行這小人事。

**Knead** dough with the hand and bake cakes for eating, 用手攪麪烙餅喫。

**Kneel** down and pray to God, 跪下祈禱神。

**Knew**, the *Chou* men of former times were those whom the stars 昔之疇人爲知星之人。

**Knife**, was killed by a 將刀子殺的; in killing a fowl, why use a butcher 殺雞焉用牛刀; has cut his finger, 刀刺破指頭了。

**Knock** and it shall be opened unto you, 要叩門就給你們開門 (2) 叩門門就可以開了; down a man at a blow, 一拳打倒人下地。

**Knot** cords and make nets to catch wild beasts and to fish with, 作結繩而爲網罟以佃以漁。

**Know** the vices of the beloved and the virtues of the hated, 愛而知其惡憎而知其善, whether man's heart is good or bad, one does not 人心好不好人不知道; who the men are I do not 是甚麼人我不知道; what it was they did not 不知道是甚麼; where he went? Do you 往那兒去了你 知道不知道; there are some characters I do not 也有幾個字不認得; still how to give good gifts to your children, 尙且曉得把好东西給兒子; I seem not to 我只當不知; how could you 你們那裡知道; do you not yet 還不知道麼; one's self to be sick. Not to 不自知有病; you

yourself ask him and then you will 你問他自已就知道; mankind. Do not be concerned that men do not know you, rather be anxious to 不患人之不知患之不知人也; what do you 你們知道些甚麼; do you 你知道不知道; his eyes were opened to it but he feigned not to 眼開眼開只做不知; what thy left hand doeth. Let not thy right hand 右手所做的事不要叫左手知道。

**Knows**, perhaps it is the will of Heaven, — who or 有些天意也未可知。

**Knowing** it is not like loving it, 知之者不如好之者。

**Knowingly** cheat the simple, 知者詐愚者。

**Knowledge**, man's seeing and hearing are limited: he must study much to obtain 人之聞見有限必多學以識之; not to take precedence of men on account of 不以賢知先人也; Confucius humbly said he had no 孔子謙言已無知識; by daily reading to increase in 日日讀書以增見識; than to know one's self there is no greater 叔莫大乎自慮; by every affair a person transacts he increases his 經一事長一智; surpassing a thousand men is called *tsun*, 智過千人曰俊; which extends to every thing, 知周乎萬物; of a thing is called *ming-chê*, 知之曰明哲。

**Known**, a man extremely well 最顯名的人; Heaven's ways are exceedingly subtle and hard to be 天道甚微難知。

## L

**Labor** induces reflection and reflection virtue, 勞則思思則善; it cost him a great deal of 他費了多少心血。

**Lacquer-ware**, it is all Japanese small 都是東洋的油漆碎貨。

**Lag** behind, but my horse well not go. It is not that I wish to 非敢後也馬不進也。

**Lament**, it is useless to 煩惱也是枉然。

**Lamentable**, how 這實在可憐。

**Lamp**, he at once lighted a 他就點着燈; I have brought an oil 我帶來的有一盞油燈;

somebody has taken away the 有人拏了  
那盞燈去; have you lit the 你點了燈沒有  
Lamp-oil is made from beans, 燈油是豆子做的  
Land? Do you, Sir, wish to go by water or by 老  
爺要走的 是水路是旱路; of the son  
of heaven one thousand li, 天子之地一畿  
Lane, people of the same 本坊本里的人; you  
can not go by the 衙衙裡走不通; you  
spoke of what 再說是甚麼胡同; I said  
Tiger-skin 我說得是虎皮衙衙.

Language? What reason was there for such stern  
他說的這麼言重有甚麼緣故麼; that  
is not the 不是那個話; with levity of  
mouth to utter opposing 輕口出違言  
who taught you to use such 這句話是那  
個教你說的; the same but meaning  
different, 語同而意異; very confused and  
indistinct 言語甚支吾; some impropriety  
of 幾句不乾不淨的話; too strong 話說  
得太重; quite unintelligible 極沒竅的話  
of praise and blame, 褒貶的言語; suitable  
for receiving and waiting upon seniors and  
superiors, 接待長上的話兒; of those  
miscellaneous classes of men, 那些閒雜人  
等的話; of dreams, 夢見甚麼說甚麼  
can you speak the Chinese 你會說中國  
話麼; easy to be understood by men and  
women, 男女易知之言; it can not be  
fully expressed by 言之所不能盡.

Languor, felt a little 覺有些倦意.

Lanterns, at *yüan hsiao*, widely exhibit flowery  
painted 元宵大放花燈; are to use when  
walking, 燈籠是走道兒用的.

Laotze, at the same time there was also the doc-  
trine of 同時還有老子的教.

Large, the number of men is quite 人數較多些兒.

Largest will weigh 200 catties, 最大的可以稱  
二百斤.

Laryngitis, 氣管出聲處生炎.

Lasciviousness is the greatest of all wickednesses,  
萬惡以淫爲第一.

Lashe, with a willow rod gave him more than  
20 以柳條責打二十餘下; give him a

few 打他幾下鞭子.

Last year on a certain day you spoke often  
to me and I will kill you, 汝去年某日  
罪於我亦該殺; that was an affair of  
before 就是前年的事情; night I  
the neighbor's dogs confusedly barking  
夜聽聞隔鄰的狗亂吠; evening I  
people in the street calling out loud  
晚上聽聞街外有人大聲呼喊;  
I heard it, 昨夜聽了此.

Late, after the examination to enquire w.  
be too 場後來訪也不爲遲; why d  
comeso 你爲甚麼來得這麼遲; I d  
think it was so 我想不是這樣遲  
did he come 他爲甚麼來得晚.

Lately my expenses have been great, 近來  
浩繁; the officers have been very go  
來的官很好.

Later, only some strive to come a little soon  
some a little 只爭來早與來遲.

Latitude 40° North, 北極出地四十度.

Laugh, an infant at first knows how to 嬰  
知笑者; all burst out into a loud 都  
大笑起來.

Laugh at? What is there to 有甚麼笑頭

Laughable, this is extremely 這也可笑.

Laughing, he was only secretly 只是肚裡  
的笑; the whole house burst out 滿  
都笑起來.

Laughter he immediately burst into 他就  
的笑; sad in the midst of joy and gr  
the midst of 喜中帶戚笑裡含愁; a  
loud 一陣呵呵大笑.

Law, it was not to destroy the 不是要打  
法; but it was to fulfill the 却是要  
法完完全全的; if a man sue thee  
若是有人和你打官司; truly was  
out regard to 實屬目無法紀; sa  
drown daughters is what the king's rul  
not excuse, 律云溺女者王法所不;

Laws, I dare not again offend the 不敢再犯

Lax, his method of teaching is too 教書  
矩太鬆.



**Lay** heavy burdens on others and be indulgent to self, 責人重責己輕; not up treasures on earth, 不要積攢財帛在地上 (2) 不要堆積財帛在地; up treasures in heaven, 應該堆積財帛在天 (2) 只要積攢財帛在天上.

**Lazy**, if a man does not love to work he is called 人不愛用工夫謂之懶惰.

**Lead** us not into temptation, 不要由我入迷 (2) 更求你不叫我們入迷途.

**Leaden** knife is not sharp enough to cut at a single stroke, 鉛刀無一割之利.

**Leaks**, that bathing-tub 那澡盆是漏的

**Learn** and constantly practice what you learn, 學而時習之; thoroughly and then say the lesson by heart, 念熟了再背書; and not to think is vain. To 學而不思則罔; without finally succeeding, 學而不至於成

**Learned**, of eminent natural ability and one by effort thoroughly 天資高學力到; he is not very 文理不甚通透; I must call him 吾必謂之學矣; practice the principles you have 體行所學之理

**Learning**, if one does not listen to the words of ancient kings, he cannot know the greatness of 不聞先王之遺言不知學問之大; is a treasure ever at hand, 儒有席上之珍; understood both Chinese and European 兼通中西之學; then she will not be ashamed of his 方不負胸中才學.

**Lease**, he asked whether I wanted the house on a long or a short 他問我賃房子是長住是暫住.

**Least** in the kingdom of heaven. This man shall be called the 這個人在天國裏頭是定算的最小的 (2) 他在天國就算爲頂小的; I will return in 3 days. At the 少只三日就來.

**Leave** those, 那些個你擱下罷; there thy gift before the altar, 你就將禮物放在壇前 (2) 就把禮物留在壇前; he arose immediately and took 他即起身告別; then I will take my 那麼我失陪了; why did

he go off without asking 他沒告假怎麼走了麼; behind one several miles, 丟下去幾里路; better that you should 你去了倒好.

**Leavened** rises. Bread that is 饅頭發酵浮起.

**Leaves**, this one has shed its 這一根落了葉子.

**Left**, the ferry station having been 離了擺渡口兒; do not twist about your body to the right and 不可將身子左右擺扭; universal massacre: not a fowl or a dog was 殺了個雞犬不留; in the standing press there is a volume you have 立櫃裡頭的那一本還落下了.

**Left-hand side and right-hand side**, 左邊手右邊手.

**Leg**, the knee pan is the joint of the bone in the middle of the 波棱盖兒是腿中間兒的骨頭節兒; Sir, you may take off my 老爺要了我的腿都使得.

**Legations**, which gate should one enter, in order to reach the foreign 上外國的公館是進那門好.

**Legislator or law-maker**, 設立律法者.

**Legitimate and the illegitimate** not yet clearly distinguished. The 正偽尙未能明.

**Leisure**, I have not so much 我沒有許多的工夫; when you are at 沒有事的時候; when the days are short one has no 天短沒有空兒; if you have any thing say it quickly: I have no 有話就快說我沒空兒; at present he is at home and at 如今是回家歇着了.

**Lend a hand now and then**, 悵悵兒張羅張羅.

**Length or brevity of a man's life**, 人活的壽數長短.

**Lenient**, in executing a law it is necessary to be 行法不可不恕.

**Lens** that are concave cause light to diverge, 凹鏡透光令光展開; that are convex cause light to converge to a focus, 凸鏡透光成尖樞.

**Less than an hour**, 不到一個時辰.

**Lest** they trample them (the pearls) under their feet, 恐怕被他踐踏 (2) 恐怕他踢壞珍珠; truly, as in the case of the axe handle, repentance comes too late, 誠恐有如斧頭

悔之晚矣; he deliver thee to the officer, 怕他送你到官 (2) 恐怕他把你送官.

Let us all walk together, 咱們都一塊兒走罷; your light so shine before men, 你們的光亮也要照到他人 (2) 你們的光也應當這樣照在人前; me act as master, 容我做個東道主人; not one remain, 務使一隻不留; me pull out the mote that is in thy eye, 你的眼睛有根草讓我替你剔去 (2) 讓我替你撥出眼睛裏的刺來呢; us divide these two weighty matters between us, each taking one to do, 我和你兩件大事各任一樁分頭去做; your communication be yea yea, nay nay, 你們的話是說是不是就說不是; the rebels into the city, 放賊兵進城; him alone in regard to all this 這都不要管他; no man see, 休教人看見; him come as often as he pleases, 憑他來多少回; him come at the end of the month, 叫他月底再來罷; this be a perpetual regulation, 這件事永遠爲例.

Letter, he asked me to hire a man to carry the 託我替他雇一個人送信; he does not know a 他一字不識 (2) 他一字不懂 yesterday, Sir, I received your 昨接足下來信一封; the fact was he did not know a single 却是一字不識 (2) 却又一字不通; cannot add or deduct from it a single 增減一字不得; have you sealed the 你封起書未有; he fabricated a 他捏造一個字兒.

Letters pricked on the face, 臉上刺的字.

Level, the two walls rose very high and the path between was 兩壁峭立中途坦夷.

Levity, the eminently virtuous do not behave with contemptuous 德盛不狎侮.

Lowness, (Chu-tzu said, providence blesses virtue and curses 朱子謂天道福善禍淫; is the chief of the 10 sources of destruction, 然爲十敗之首.

Li, it still must be reckoned 50 and more 還算有五十多里路; one should go to the northward a little 2 or 3 是往北點兒多個

二三里地.

Liar, then he is this 就是這個撒謊的.

Liberal, 100 taels: that was pretty 一百兩那實在從豐了; illiberal is the opposite of 刻薄却是敦厚的對面兒.

Liberality, it is the best to treat men with an enlarged 涵容是待人第一法.

Liberally, they said, if you do not give money to us 說你若不多多兒給我們錢.

Library? Is he the one who looks after my 給我看書房的那個麼.

Lice are generated upon us but we are not their parents, 蝨生于我而我非蝨父母.

Lie, I dare not tell a 小的不敢撒謊; do I 我莫非說謊不成; he was obliged to come back and tell a 他只得回來打花兒.

Lie down on this bed. I want to 我要在這張床上躺著.

Life? If I should marry a rouged country lass, should I be throwing myself away for 若娶了一個脂粉村姑豈不悞却了一生; what pleasure has a man of his 人在世有甚麼趣兒; that leadeth unto 這引人到生命地方去的 (2) 領到永生的地方; the heart is the origin of 心者生之本; he that can forbear being angry awhile, need not be vexed all his 忍得一時忿終身無惱悶; to love wealth as one's 愛財如命的; what is his situation in his 地位是甚麼; with you I will venture death or 與你併個死活; just as if he preserved your 還是好了性命一般; for him who died for me. I must sacrifice my 他爲我死我必爲他亡; is a trust: at death we resign it, 生寄也死歸也; which of you by taking thought can add one hour to his 你們裏頭誰因爲憂慮就能多活一時呢 (2) 你們那個能設用思慮叫生命多活一刻呢; if he really reform it will be the happiness of his 他若是真改了是他一生的福.

Light travels to an immense and incomparable distance, 光行至遠無物可比; is deflected

by glass or water, 光透玻璃清水斜射;  
 bar.lens together: heavy burdens separated,  
 輕任并重任分; disease becomes heavy:  
 heavy disease becomes dangerous, 輕變重重  
 變危; the eye of a house is an open space  
 to admit 屋之目虛以通明; to love dark-  
 ness more than 愛暗黑過於光明; although  
 floating clouds obscure the sun they can  
 not injure its true 雖然浮雲蔽日不能  
 損其真明; of the body is the eye, 眼睛就  
 是身上的燈 (2) 渾身光亮的就是眼睛;  
 a lamp and bring it here. 點个燈兒來阿;  
 Sir, which shall I 老爺今兒點那個呢

lights, in winter be careful of the 冬天小心火燭  
 lighting on the very top of the tree. The bird  
 was 樹梢兒上落著雀兒

lightning (lit. thunder). The man who was struck  
 with 叫雷霹靂那個人; a great storm of  
 wind, rain, thunder and 暴風疾雨雷電  
 大作; is the electric flash, 閃係電氣所射  
 之火光; and thunder when both together  
 become very dangerous. 閃電雷聲齊發最危.

like your Father in Heaven. 同你們天父一樣:  
 unto a wise man, 如同聰明人 (2) 好比  
 有智慧的; unto the hypocrites, 像那假  
 冒爲善的人; mine. It is 彷彿我的一  
 樣模樣; I do not know which you will 不  
 知你中意那一個; which do you 你愛  
 喜是那一個; neither of the two. I 兩  
 樣兒都不愛; sitting on a carpet of needles,  
 如坐針氈相似; father like son. Truly  
 真是有甚麼老子有甚麼兒子; each  
 other and yet different, 相似而不同.

likened unto a foolish man who built his house  
 on the sand, 如同愚拙人在沙土上蓋房子.

likeness of a good man are different from those  
 of a bad man The 君子與小人異趣

limb, it would be better to lose a 寧可失一官骸  
 limit a time for reaching a certain place, 限某  
 時赴到.

limits assigned by the greater virtues must not  
 be transgressed but one can go in and out  
 at the barriers of the smaller virtues, 大德

不踰閑小德出入可也.

Line is length without breadth, 有長而無闊者  
 謂之線.

Lined clothes have an inside and outside, 夾衣  
 裳是有裏兒有面兒的; is this pair of  
 pantaloons wadded or 這一條褲子是綿  
 的是夾的.

Lining, it has an outside but no 有一面兒沒  
 有裏兒的

Linked together, hooked on and 鈎搭連環的事情.

Lion covered him with his paw, 獅隨以爪覆  
 之; after the rat was let go, he met the 鼠  
 得免後遇獅子.

Lip service or mere talk, 口誦心不行.

Lips, teeth here and there with broad 齒兒空  
 唇兒曠.

Lisp, to 結結疤疤說話.

Listen, you must stretch your ears and 也要放  
 長耳朵聽聽; if your tutor commands you  
 not to 你的師傅命你不聽; to doctrine  
 in the morning and die at evening that will  
 do. 朝聞道夕死可矣; to the master's de-  
 cision, is an old saying, 自古道聽主裁;  
 to what I say, 你且聽我道來; do as you  
 please if you will not 不聽也由你.

Literati, the men of the T'sin dynasty burnt  
 the books and buried the 秦人焚書坑儒.

Little, I advise you to accommodate a 我勸你  
 將就些罷; after being able to talk a 話能  
 說些兒; he knows a 略略明白二分道  
 理; wash thoroughly and clean your body  
 a 洗箇大澡把身子弄潔淨些; I can  
 write a 些須會寫寫字; mouse came playing  
 near him, 小鼠在旁玩跳; do you screen  
 me a 你替我遮掩著些兒; he owes peo-  
 ple not a 他欠人的賬目不少.

Live, better cease to eat and die than violate the  
 precept and 寧可絕食而死不肯破戒而  
 生; let us see how you manage to 且看你怎  
 生過活; you still do not know whether  
 you will die or 你還不知死活; the place  
 in which you 你住的地方.

Livelihood, you will hereafter obtain a 也將就

過得日子了。

**Liver**, enlargement and induration of the 肝質變堅變大。

**Lives**, why did not the braves take their 勇怎麼不要他們的命; it will be difficult to preserve our two 我二人性命難保: they love him as they love their own 愛惜他如性命一般; but enough! I will spare your dog-like 也罷賞你一條狗命。

**Living Buddhas**. In the house you have two 家中有兩尊活佛; I am your slave and when dead I will be your ghost, 我生是你的人死是你的鬼; how do you get a 把什麼過活: creatures. Do not for the sake of the mouth and belly kill 莫爲口腹殺生; do not cultivate virtue, how will they be prepared for death. If the 生者不修死將奚具; is very dear at this place, 這兒住伙食太貴。

**Local** magistrates also fully made it known. 地方官亦咸喻之: mandarins speedily gave out some rice, 地方官趕著賞了些來; mandarins bestowed presents of money. 地方官賞給銀錢。

**Locomotive functions**, 骨肉運動功用。

**Lodging**. seek for a clean 尋一個潔淨寓處; this world is only a temporary 今世不過一客寓耳。

**Lodgings**. a single guest does not need two 一客不煩二主。

**Lofty**, the 3 masts on board the vessel are too 船上三枝桅杆很高; only your eyes are too 只是你眼睛忒高; I do not know if my eyes are not too 不知是我的眼睛忒高。

**Logic**, 推論明理之學。

**Logomachy**, 辯駁言語之事。

**Lohans**, there are 18 羅漢有十八個。

**Loiterers**. 遊手好閑之人; be careful of 總要小心閒人。

**Lonely**, the doors are closed and they are very 關門閉戶很清冷。

**Long**, it cannot go on so 不能老是這樣; *deliberating without deciding* and the mat-

ter not finally done, 讓久不決事竟不行; to delay too 耽擱日子太多: that woman's nails are 那女人的指甲長; robe of pale blue, 翠藍布的大衫; the work will not be very 不很大的工夫兒; this piece of cloth is 22 feet 這疋布有二丈二尺長; and lean in the upper part is called 'hu, 長而瘦上曰瓠; that thy days may be 叫你的日子能長久; but you must tell it even if it be 就是話長你也得說了。

**Longer**. I can endure it no 再也不能認了。

**Longevity**, to die below fifty is called short-lived, but above fifty it is called 五十以上謂之壽五十以下謂之夭; but they are both favorable to virtue and 乃可以養德亦可以養壽。

**Look**, I will go out and 我出去看一看。

**Looking forward with eager eyes**, 眼巴巴的望着; at the mountains, sporting in the water, seeking flowers, and delighting amid willows, 看山玩水尋花問柳; from such a distance it appears to be my brother coming, 遠遠望着敢是哥來也; up to heaven and supplicating said. 仰天而祝曰。

**Looking-glass**, to see a shadow in a 鏡子裏見影。

**Loom**,—a machine used for weaving cloth, 織布用的一張機。

**Loop**, take a needle and put on the button 穿針釘上鈕襪兒。

**Loose**, every tooth in his mouth is 嘴裏牙都活動了。

**Loosening**, the more you are in haste, the greater his difficulty in 你越性急他越不開。

**Loquacious**, too 多口多舌的愛說話; I was too 是我多口了。

**Lord**, every one that saith to me 凡稱呼我說主呵主呵的人。

**Lose capital in business**, to 做買賣賠了本兒; some of the principal in trade, 生意缺着手。

**Loss**, he however is willing to bear the 他倒情願意喫虧; to cause another to suffer 令他很喫了虧。

**Lost**, if marriages occur on this day, the boys



will die and girls be 婚姻若是逢此日子死兒亡; thus all his capital was 這麼着他的資本全丟了; if the lips and teeth alike were united not one in ten thousand will be 唇齒相依連則萬無一失; I am afraid they in a long time will be 恐怕日久遺失了; all I had I 我甚麼都丟了; keep watch over it and do not let it be 看守著別丟了.

loud, he who has reason on his side need not speak 有理不用高聲.

Love virtue as you love pleasure, 好善則如好色; what your parents love do you also 父母之所愛亦愛之; your enemies, 你們的仇人倒要愛他 (2) 和你作對的人倒要疼愛他. of husband and wife is deep as the ocean, 夫婦之情深如海; jen is the virtue of the heart, the principle of 仁者心之德愛之理; on one person To fix the 定情于一人; why do you refuse my 怎教我不愛你; of the 7 passions there is none stronger than 七情莫甚於愛欲: be set on virtue, it will delight in cultivating it 若心之好在善亦樂以修之: men as to those things which they 人之其所親愛.

lovely, a summer's day is to be feared, a winter's day is 夏日可畏冬日可愛.

love-sick girl. After the manner of a 作兒女情痴之態

loving to eat but not to work, a good for nothing thing, 好喫懶做的不是東西.

Low or cheap (in price). 低低減賤平; this price is reckoned 這價錢算是低了; he knows neither high nor 不識上下高低.

Luck? Of late, what 近日光景何如; their escaping was entirely good 他們脫身是個微倖的事: it was sheer 那也是微倖

Lucky days for entering on office, 上官赴任吉日.

Lunch, he immediately called the servants to bring 他就叫家人取出點心.

Lurching backwards and forwards, unable to stand firmly, 前仰後合的站不住.

Lust, he has a wife and concubine who should be enough to satisfy his 有妻妾只可供其慾; is a poisonous drug, 貪淫者是毒藥 burning 貪淫者毒藥也; he who would adorn his moral conduct, must first entirely expel the the influence of 巡視修行之士先當屏絕姪慾; of the mouth and belly should be on every occasion parsimoniously supplied, 口腹之欲每加節儉.

Lying down, he is in the road 他在道兒上躺着; are you still 你就睡了覺了麼.

### IV

Mace, ten candarins make a 十分爲一錢.

Mackintosh cloth, 氈屬極細可以禦雨.

Made governor of Ho-nan, 放他是河南巡撫; tell me how is it 告訴我是什麼法子弄的.

Madman, the confused talk of a 狂者之妄言也.

Magicians, 與邪魔相交者.

Magistrate, to summon before a high 以大憲召來的; proceeded to the district 竟到縣中來; in Shan-tung, he was a district 是山東的知縣: who ordered him to act the 那個叫他做官.

Magistrates are official shepherds of the people, 州爲縣牧民之官.

Magnetic wire, 電氣傳鐵線有攝力.

Mahommed, the religion of the most noble and holy man, 清真教穆罕默德至貴聖人.

Mahommedan subjects have been living in China for a long time past, 各省皆有回民居住由來已久.

Mahommedans are of a sect peculiar to themselves, 回民自爲一教.

Maid-servant, or his man servant or his 或是他的奴僕或是他的婢女: first spoke and said, 倒是青衣女子先開口說道.

Maimed as eye or with a limb broken, 廢疾如瞎一目折一肢.

Majesty according to the particular circumstances of cases grants pardon. His 皇上隨事酌情寬免了; how could I offend your 安能得罪大王

Majority of them go from what province? 我

的人在那兒是那省的多。

**Make** all possible haste to do good lest it be not accomplished, 急急行善猶恐不及; what do two added to five 兩搭五個是多少; a loop and hang it up, 弄個套兒掛上去; how long will it take him to 限他多少天做好了

**Makers** of incense sticks about one thousand or more, 香炷工人約一萬有奇。

**Making** images and calling them the heavenly gods, 爲偶人謂之天神。

**Maladministration** of the authorities, 官長治理的不好。

**Male** and female semen may both be called 'Tien-kuei 男女之精皆可以天癸稱。

**Maledictions**, why do you heap upon me 怎麼倒反罵起我來。

**Malevolent** feelings in a petty man, 小人刻薄心腸也。

**Malign** people at random, 嘴裏混遭這人。

**Mammon**, he cannot serve God and 你們不能又事奉真神又事奉財帛的 (2) 你們不能服事上帝又要求財帛。

**Man**, if you follow a good man you will learn to be a good 跟起好人學好人; Heaven produced all things to nourish 天生萬物以養人; I am sitting looking at that 我坐著看那個人; I am afraid he will not become a 怕不是成人的 I did not say he was beating a 我沒有捉他是打人; an incorrect 爲非作歹的人, that man is a good 那個人是個好人; I shall not on any account tell about him to any 我橫豎不告訴人; he is a very unreasonable 不通情理的人; he is a fine straight-forward 他是光明正大的人; likened unto a foolish 好比那愚蠢的; you are indeed a happy old 也是你老人家造化; he is a Shan-si 他係山西人; he is not a 也不是個人; partakes of the strength and firmness of kang, 男子秉乾之剛, daily lives in the midst of this dirty world, 人日在塵世之中; when vexed or embarrassed scratches his head with his hand,

人煩急則手爬其首也; if your daughter should marry this 令愛得配此人; really are a good natured and faithful 在是個忠厚人哪; do not repine at him nor be resentful to 不怨天不尤人 is a clever 他是伶俐的人; it depends on heaven and not on 由天不由人; it is certain that he is a good 未必是個好 who goes down with the stream and sinks to a low state, 隨波逐流底人; he will not so, is not a correct 不如是非人。

**Man's** proper place is abroad: woman's proper place is at home. 男正位乎外女正位乎

**Manage!** In what manner did he then 他還怎麼法子辦呢, how shall I 我怎麼辦呢; do not permit the spreading weeds to grow; are difficult to 無使滋蔓難圖也; go and eat your own: you are not accused to 你不慣張羅你吃你的去 superintended for another, 替人家料理來

**Managed**, this whole affair has been by badly 這樁事都是他的詭計

**Manchu**, the characters on the reverse of copper coins are 錢錢兒上是滿洲字。

**Mandarin** in receiving great imperial favor is called feng-jen, 封疆之官爲封人; of high rank in the army and navy. 提督總兵 has he not been following a 他從前跟官出去麼; after the company quarreled about the money one reported the 大家爲錢爭鬧後來有個報了官 he himself did not desire to become 自己不想做官; that favored 那個的臣子; language for use with official 交官接府的話兒; dialect. Name of books in 講官話書名字; said with commentary, 聖諭廣訓解, not simply to speak a few words 並不是說幾句官話; I hear that you are studying 我聽見說你學官話; man does he know 他那個人懂得官話; the teacher that used to teach me the 教我說官話一位先生; caps are of

kinds, the cool and the warm, 它帽兒裏有涼帽暖帽兩樣兒。

**Manhood.** I have a son not yet arrived at 我有一子未及成人。

**Manifest** of a ship from another country, 各國船的批照。

**Mankind** all partake of the nature of Buddha, 衆生皆有佛性。

**Manner?** Is it in this or in that 是這樣還是那樣; he expressed himself in a confused and indistinct 他說的含含糊糊; this is a very excellent mode or 這等是極妙的了; also in the same 也是這個樣兒。

**Manners,** he is a man of no 他是沒禮貌的人

**Manufacturers** of gilt paper more than two thousand men, 造元寶有二千餘人; of idol shrines over four hundred men, 造神龕有四百餘人; of candles about one thousand men and over, 造蠟燭工人約一萬有奇。

**Manumit** a slave, to 放去任意自主。

**Many,** I have seldom seen it perfect an affair but have seen it ruin 我見成事的少敗事的多; will say unto me in that day, Lord! Lord! 當那日子有許多人要對我說主呵主呵 (2) 到那時候有許多人要向我道主公呵我主公呵, people crowded together stopping the road, 人多堆塞了; of the people melted down the copper coin to make utensils and images of Buddha, 民間多鑄錢爲器皿及佛像。

**March,** great storm of snow occurred and the troops died of cold on the 行遇大雪兵士寒凍殆死。

**Mark** carefully the events of one's life, 檢點平生之事; the trees of a forest in order to know the road, 斫樹枝爲道記識。

**Market-town,** it is only a 不過是個鎮店。

**Marriage?** Did you not say you were related to him by 你不是說和他有層親麼; there are five (feminine faults) to prevent a woman's 女有五不取; the sages accorded with the seasons in uniting persons in 聖人因時以合偶; you and I agree upon the 你

我訂了姻緣 is a joyful event: the death of a mother is a mournful event, 娶妻紅事一件母故白事一件。

**Marriages** are fixed in a previous state of existence 婚姻前生註定。

**Married,** my daughter is now 小女年已及笄; I only fear his daughter in all her life will not get 只怕他令愛今生嫁不成了; I thought the young ladies were all 我想那姑娘都是出嫁的; but my younger sister will be 連妹妹都有着落了, woman is called *fu*, 女子已嫁稱婦。

**Marry,** but I do not know whether she wishes to 例不知嫁人不嫁人; when I die, she will again 我死必嫁別人。

**Marsh fever,** 濕濕之地生病。

**Martyr** in the cause of the Emperor, 爲天子致了命。

**Marvellous,** Confucius did not speak of the 孔子不語怪。

**Masons** and carpenters were constantly employed, 土木工不息。

**Mass,** (Romanist) 奉祭與天主之體。

**Mast?** Has this boat no 這一隻船沒有桅麼。

**Master** of the house is the master of his servants, 家主兒是底下人的主人; as soon as he sees his 見了他的主人; I am not 我作不得主兒; you have killed my 你殺了我的師; the fist of the barbarian has killed the boxing 蠻拳打死老師傅; not to teach with due severity is the sloth of the 教不嚴師之惰。

**Masters,** one man cannot serve two 一個人不能奉事兩個主。

**Match,** it were better to apply to him to arrange the 莫若叫他做媒也罷。

**Materials** fit to be beams and pillars, 堪爲梁棟之材。

**Mathematics,** one or two of them were versed in 其中一二習算數者。

**Matter,** this is indeed a small 這也還是小事; what can be the 是甚麼事情. I must still understand about this 這件事我還得分晰明白; of great importance, 事情大得狠;

I cannot at all make out the 我總摸不清這件事; may be changed but not destroyed, 物質變不能滅盡: every one can understand about that 那件事是人都可以明白; he took a great deal of pains to arrange that 他辦那件事費了很大的力; whether I eat or not, to you what does it 我吃不吃與你甚麼相干. which of you copies this does not 你們倆不論誰抄寫都可以.

**Matters**, I returned home to look after my family 回去料理家務. I presume that he will presently arrange his domestic 敢怕隨後收拾家私.

**Maxillary artery**, 上牙床骨脈管.

**Mattress**, spread out the argus pheasant curtains and lay the hibiscus flower 屏開鸞鳳褥設芙蓉.

**May** rank on equal terms with us, 可與吾輩相並; the (three) stars, happiness, affluence, and longevity shed down their united influence, 福祿壽三星拱照; the foundations of general peace be perpetuated thousands of years, 太平基址千年; (the nations) blended in one retain the same carriages and books for 10,000 ages, 永混一車書萬古存; the azure heavens annihilate me, 蒼天滅了我.

**Me**, you may rely upon 你能勾倚靠我; I have invited a man to teach 我請過先生教我; it all devolves upon 都在我身上; I pray heaven's Lord to spare 求天老爺饒我罷; if I have done what was wrong, may Heaven renounce me, may Heaven renounce 予所否天賦之天賦之; let it all rest upon 都在小弟身上; when you have finished, then come to 做完事就來我處. that still is not as much as it cost 還沒沒我的本兒呢; you in all your talk are only fooling 你滿嘴裡的話都是誑哄我; it involves 有關係於我. he turned his face towards 與我打躬肅面. I beg you to do this for 求你給我作這個; do not trouble yourself,

about 那 你不用管我; it indeed see though it was made for 却一似與我做的; heaven has destroyed me, heaven destroyed 天喪予天喪予; who can 誰人沮得我; how would it do, Sir, to 老爺就可以雇小的好不好; have Sir, no farther orders for 老爺沒有別的事使喚小的; why does he w see 來見我作甚麼; I strike you and strike 我打你你打我, your losing money your being thrashed, what are those to 你的丟錢挨打與我何干; it indeed who are enquiring for 却是我我; you are mistaken, he never was p with 你是錯了他向來不喜歡我; shalt have no other gods before, 我不許你有別的神; do not deceive 要哄我; will he eat 莫不吃了我 would he indeed be still thinking of 還想着我; I think you are deluding 你哄我. the decision does not rest 主意不在我; venerable Sir, do not quire of 老先生亦不必問晚生 thrashed 他們打了我. it also devolves 也在老夫身上; if the Lord of heaven tect me, who can hurt 天主若佑我害我; you are quizzing 你這是要的話; it is nothing to 無奈得; I beg you to take this essay and consider 求你將這文章與我斧削. consequence is it to 於我何關係

**Meal**, the twelve themes were finished 12 time than one can take a 沒有一頓工夫十二題已全.

**Mean?** What do all these expressions 這兒都是甚麼意思; what does this 甚麼意思.

**Meaner** we become. The farther we depart the sacred wisdom the 去聖益遠而益 **Meaning** is that it is a common object, 他的意思: *ma shang* and *li 'ko* have the 馬上就是立刻一個樣. the mind pears and distinguishes the 心之專



別於其法; what, Sir, is your 你納還有甚麼高見; what is the 是甚麼意思; is that he will obey the order he heard, 順著聽話的意思.

**Meant**, I do not know what he 不知是什麼意思.

**Measure**, nor is it ever put under a 總沒有放下斗底下的.

**Meat**? Is not the life more than 難道生命不比粮食大麼 (2) 性命不比飲食貴重嗎; they do not cook 葷的他們不能弄.

**Medicine**, divination, astronomy and physiognomy are connected with the according and discording properties of the 5 elements, 醫卜星相不離五行生尅; terms used in 內部病證名目; attended him and prepared and gave him his 煎湯熬藥的伺候他. do not wait till you are sick before you take 勿待病生纔服藥.

**Medicines**, he does not even need to take his 連藥也不消吃得; do not lightly administer violent 不輕下劫藥.

**Meek**, blessed are the 溫柔的人是有福的.

**Meet**? Where did you two 你們倆是在那兒遇見的; with guests and strangers from all quarters, 迓四方賓客; it is inconvenient to see him, and I should be ashamed did we 不便相見亦無面可見.

**Melt** into tears. Involuntarily 不覺落下淚來.

**Member** of the literary Institute. A newly made 新點翰林學士.

**Memory**, on that account the boys can easily commit to 爲得是小孩子容易念; having once passed before the eyes, it is fixed on the 一經目輒志於心.

**Men** have all gone away, 個個人都走了; did not know it and demons did not suspect it, 人不知鬼不覺; who have seen the world, 見過世面的人; and women must not take or give from each others hands, 男女授受不親; with what face can I now look upon other 有甚臉嘴出去見人; to do the work of heaven and be good to 工乎天而愼乎人者 do not neglect yourself and wood for

other 勿舍已芸人; whose seminal power is weak, 男子陽精微薄; in ancient time said, 古時候有人道; he extremely dislikes to have to do with those 那些人他都不願意要; I do not love any of those 他們那些人我都不愛; to be trodden under foot of 被人的脚兒踏蹋罷了 (2) 被人踐踏了; if you see those bad 若瞧見那些不好人.

**Men's sons** should rest on filial piety, 爲人子止於孝; coats, 男人穿的衫.

**Mencius** went to 'Ping-lu, 孟子之平陸.

**Mended**, I went out to get my whip 我出去拴鞭子去了; be quick and have it 快叫人收拾罷; that riding coat should be 那一件破馬褂子得縫補了.

**Menials**, 服役使喚的人.

**Menses**, to have sexual intercourse during the 經行而交合 (2) 婦人月經來時交合陰陽; of the means of obtaining a son none precedes that of regulating the 求子之法莫先調經; excessive flow of the 經水太多又名血崩.

**Mention** clearly the cause or reason, 你說明白甚麼緣故.

**Mentioned**, this must not be 此話是聲張不得的; very mean and unworthy of being 卑卑不足道.

**Mercantile** affairs. A multiplicity of 生理事務紛繁.

**Merchant**, I humbly ask that you will bestow a glance on me a 伏祈垂顧本商; to be a shrewd and clever 做一個麻俐的客商.

**Merchants** are of a low class, 買賣人爲低品.

**Mercury** rises in fine weather, 水銀升則晴霽; falling indicates wind and rain, 水銀降則風雨; suddenly falling indicates a great storm, 水銀忽降有大風雨.

**Mercy**, for they shall also obtain 因爲他們也將得可憐; thank heaven's condescending 荷昊蒼垂慈

**Merely**, he blew through the hilt of his sword making a slight sound 吹劍首者呖而已矣; a case of momentary anger, 不過是一時氣鬱;

the ordinary prayer and worship, 不過尋常念經禮拜; take the book and read for amusement. 只不過拿書解悶; recite prayers without understanding them, 但誦經文不曉經義.

**Meridian**, the time of the sun in the 日頭上午之時 (2) 正上午的天頂.

**Merit and demerit** balance each other, 功過足以相抵; to reform one person from low courses has a hundred degrees of 感化一人不淫百功; what I encourage is virtue: what I praise is great 予懋乃德嘉乃丕績.

**Merits?** Where are your 你的功名却在那裡

**Meritorious**, he who does not boast of his merits is on that account 不自伐故有功.

**Messengers** simply receive it. 差人只得收了.

**Mesenteric glands** diseased, 腸胰膜之核生病.

**Metal** produces or accords with water, water with wood, wood with fire, fire with earth, and earth with metal, 金生水水生木木生火火生土土生金; discords with or is destructive of wood, wood with earth, earth with water, water with fire, and fire with metal, 金剋木木剋土土剋水水剋火火剋金; is acrid, wood is sour, water is salt, fire is bitter, and earth is sweet, 金辛木酸水鹹火苦土甘.

**Metals**, these precious 這般黃白之物; attract and unite with metals, 金質牽合金質.

**Meteors** are indeed quite frequent, 那流星也是常有的.

**Method**, in drawing there is 畫畫裡頭有規矩; formerly used is good, 從前的方法好; is it not this 難道不是這樣的麼; all the affairs of this world must be conducted with 天下事皆不可無法; a most true and convenient 至真至便之法; in regard to that I have a 那我倒有一個法子; of turning a female embryo into a male, 轉女爲男法; of writing on silk, 絹布上寫法; I have learned one 學的一箇法兒.

**Metropolis**, immediately buy a boat and go to the 省城 即便買舟來省; one went to

live in the 一在京師過活.

**Mewing of cats**, 嗷嗷的貓叫.

**Nice**, in a country town were two 村落中有

**Microcosm**, man is a 人是個小天地 (2) 一小天地.

**Mid-day**, what are you doing here till 你們裡半日做些甚麼.

**Middle**, since you have manifested a virtuous position you should not stop in the 善心不當中止; do not stop in the 半途而廢.

**Middle-aged**, he is still but 也是中年的人

**Midnight**, you had better go at 你不如夜好; it was still warm before 前半夜; and; in the night at 於是夜子時; noon, morning and evening not corresponding, 不對子午卯酉; was it yet 還是的時候麼.

**Midst**, Mr. Chang was not in the 姓張的 那裡頭.

**Might**, try it with all your 儘著量兒試一 I will help you manage it with all my 力兒幫著你幹.

**Mile**, 360 paces make a (Chinese) 三百六爲一里; whosoever shall compel the go a 若是有人勉強你走一里路.

**Miles**, a good action is not heard out of do but a bad deed is reported a thousand 不出門惡事傳千里; then go with two 你就索性和他走兩里路罷了.

**Military officers** are by law forbidden riding sedan chairs, 兵官例禁乘坐肩輿; cers. Those who have charge of troops 帶兵的是武官; affairs. I have not studied 軍旅之事未之學也.

**Militia**, the people cut off their fingers and hands to avoid serving in the 民截指斷腕以避

**Militiamen**, killed 60 or 70 of the 殺死鄉勇七十人.

**Milk**, 乳津液即乳汁; do you still want cow's 還要牛奶不要; we have to buy 我們這兒買牛奶; the saint forbid women riding on horse-back or drinking

mare's 聖禁婦女騎馬飲馬乳 a new born infant can suck 兒初生則能吮乳.

III, he who has money can make the devil grind at his 有錢使得鬼推磨.

mind. I am somewhat troubled in 我心裏有些煩悶; may perceive but words cannot express it, 可神通而不可語達; a bad thought arose in his 他就起了不良之心; alone constitutes the difference between men, 人之所以異乎人者心而已矣; is immaterial and without limits, 心無形體無限量; do not think on a distant person and distress your 無思遠人勞心忉忉; he is a man of 他是個有心的人; to study, arrange and install into one's 思釋浹洽於中; it is a tone of disquietude of 噫心不平聲; I have changed my 把心腸改變了; he who is habitually serious and respectful will habitually have a clear, bright 人常恭敬心常光明; he declared to him his whole 把真心話都對他說了; as to him, it is not in his 他也不在心上; he was much disturbed in his 心中十分焦燥; he who trips lightly has an unsteady 趾高心不固; has no limits: respecting it there is no such thing as near and distant, 心無限量無遠近; I cannot quiet my 好生放心不下; to agitate his 打動他的心; I have an affair which vexes my 我有一件事惱心; not a moment's peace of 滿心中無一刻之安; is the ruler of the body, 心者身之主也; I felt I had something on my 我自覺心裡有件事.

Minds of common people cannot fathom this principle, 常人心不足測此理.

Nine, it is for your sake not 是為你的不是為我的 what do you want to do with those articles of 你拿我這些東西作甚麼; I suspect they are not all 怕不是都是我的; this is not 這個不是我的; that shop is 那個舖子是我的; put in order my lance and spear that I may join you and make your enemies 修我戈矛與子同仇; if

well no thanks to him if ill it is no fault of 肥不着他瘦不到我 he is an acquaintance of 是我認識的. his age is about the same as 歲數兒和我差不多. he has better than 他有勝似我的 he has also not as good as 他又不如我的.

Mineralogist. 究金石先生

Minister Plenipotentiary (from abroad), 欽命駐劄中華便宜行事大臣; I ask you then who is the trusty 我且問你那一個是忠臣; he who comes first shall be prince: he who comes next shall be (First come first served.) 先到為君後到為臣; of religion, 事主之德士.

Ministers, if you wish to know the character of a prince, first look at his 欲知其君先視其臣

Minutely, do you tell me 你細細兒告訴我.

Miraculous conception without knowing man, 未有人事而生的 (2) 非由人道而生.

Mirror, the form of things can be examined by a bright 明鏡可以察形; to obtain light from the moon, 鑑以取明於月.

Mischievous, he began to make 弄出把戲來.

Miscoduct, clamoring or wrangling ignorant of their 囋囋然不知其所非也.

Misery, he has reduced us to great 弄得我們好不難過; he is a root of evil and a womb of 他是孽根禍胎; brought on one's self, 自己撞下禍來.

Misfortune, the death of my parents was my 先父母去世是弟福之薄; who can secure that he will never have a 誰人保得常無事.

Misfortunes, their successes or 他們的好處苦處.

Misinformed, I am afraid your Excellency has been 那怕大人是聽錯了罷.

Misrepresent, to 崇飾惡言毀善害能.

Missing, one of those spoons is 那些調羹短了一把了.

Mist, this morning there was a thick 今兒早起下得霧很大.

Mistake, orders received for goods and executed without 承辦貨物至固不悞; it is his son: no 不錯是他的兒子; there

been no 也不差甚麼: said the lamb, your majesty is under a 羊曰大王悞矣.

Mistaken, perhaps you are 你敢錯認了: confidence, 恐怕你看錯了: I nevertheless think you are 我還怕是錯了.

Mistress, the servants seeing him run as fast as possible into the house to tell their 家人看見他飛跑進去報知夫人; has not yet said to me one word, 夫人的香氣不曾聞見一毫.

Mistrust, between these and those I think there is a little 彼此怕都有點兒異心.

Mistrusted, I half 我就有一半不信.

Misunderstanding, the second time there was between them some 第二次是彼此沒說明白; not the least 一點也沒聽錯.

Mixed together, to eat of the two 兩樣兒攪和著喫.

Moat, when a fire breaks out in the city the calamity extends to the fish in the 城門失火殃及池魚.

Mock money. Tin may be produced from the ashes of 元寶灰燒回錫.

Models, for each kind there are 樣樣都有個款式.

Moderation is the means of retaining wealth, 節讓度所以長富也.

Modesty, again you evince your 又來謙遜了.

Moment, we never separated for a 一時一刻我們兩個離不開; if he looked down it was to read, if he raised the head it was to think: he never ceased a single 俯而讀仰而思未嘗息也; if my heart is false may I die before your presence this 我要是假心立刻死在眼前.

Momentary, only a joy that was 不過傾刻之歡; pleasure, 一時之懽娛.

Monarchical government, 一人專土國統.

Monastery, as there is a pagoda there must be a 既有塔必有寺.

Money is still very important, 這銀子還是要緊的; he told them to go to a foreign hong at Shanghai and draw the 跟上海洋行裏的銀錢; they were pressing me for

他們是急於和我要錢; the shop where the other day you, Sir, bought a table wished the 那天替老爺買的桌子鋪子裏要錢; the tildwaiters extorted a great deal of 那官役勒索的錢多: all he thinks of is making 他心裏頭竟想發財: did they not want any 是他們不肯要錢麼: in the present life all we want is 生前只要有錢財: they will swindle you out of your 他就拐騙你的銀子錢: that younger brother has absorbed over and over again other people's 那個兄弟還是疊次吞人家的錢: again made another present of 再把錢送了去了: die. Those who have money live and those who have no 有錢者活無錢者死: I was also unwilling to send any more 我也不肯再把錢送了去了; I have with me no 我在身上未有錢: where has he raised the 他那裡弄到本錢.

Money changing shop. 兌換銀錢鋪子; man from a 換錢銀舖的人.

Monk according to the Romanists. 隱居修道的.

Monkey riding a dog, where is there either a man or a horse? 猴兒騎狗甚麼人馬.

Monster, produced this 生出這箇怪物來; never was there such a 是箇非常的怪物.

Month? What wages per 每月多少工錢; they two go home 3 times a 他們倆每月三次回家; I studied with him last 上月我們在一塊兒看書: that house was nearly completed last 那房子上月差不多就得了; not more than a 不上一個月; I may be back next 下月可以回來; I came here last 我是上月到的; I have fixed on the 2nd day of the 2nd 我準二月二日.

Months, I have already studied that book 3 我看那個書已經三個月了; I have studied for 10 我念過十個月的書.

Mood, he has never been in a laughing 不曾有箇笑容.

Moon, 3rd and the 4th day an eye-brow 初三和四蛾眉月: 14th and 15th day a round 十四十五月圓圓: sailing on 1000 rivers: its



substance is not divided among the waters, 月落千江體不分水; to-night there is no 今夜又沒有月色; the 8th of the 10th 十月初八日; is the image or likeness of the sun, 月乃太陰之象; faces the earth it is called *wang*. When the 月與日對謂之望: appears to revive (or appears again) it is called *so*. When the light of the 月光復蘇謂之朔; is all intercepted (lit exhausted), it is called *'hui*. When the light of the 月光都盡謂之晦

oral work must commence from the heart, 從心地上做工夫; efforts, 爲善修行之事. sense or conscience, 真心告語善惡

reality, 整風修行的箴規.

are can not be stored away, 再多裝不下了; than 20 li, 有二十多里; say not only one but rather a hundred or 不要說一個一百個也有; it is two months and 有兩箇來月; crowded men are, the narrower the land they occupy, 人愈稠地愈窄; I can endure it no 我再也不能受了.

recover that local brogue of his, 況且他那個土音; what he said could not be depended upon, 而且說的話一句靠不住; it is in this place, 還是這兒的地方.

learning, I thought of coming this 我今早想來; whoever would effect anything must employ the 凡行事必周昏听; when he came in the 他早起來的時候兒; I rose early in the 我清早起身來了; and evening meals of tea and rice were the established custom, 早晚兩餐茶飯這是一定的規矩

orrow, take no thought for the 不要爲明天憂慮 (2) 不要憂慮明日的事; shall take thought for the things of itself, 明天的事明天再憂慮 (2) 明日的憂慮等到明日憂慮.

ortar of iron used for pounding medicines, 鐵坎用以搗藥.

loques all govern their own affairs, each by itself, and are not associated together, 諸井寺各自管理不相關會.

Mossy cicatrices of the steps were all green, 苔痕上階綠.

Most of them put up as soon as they have entered the street, 總是一進街就住下的時候兒多; distant grand-son (of a family) is called the ear grand-son, 遠孫耳孫; tender mothers spoil their children, 慈母多敗兒; it is not more than 4 li at the 至多有四里地; high and most honored in heaven, 太上天天尊.

Moth has put the lamp out, 撲燈蛾把燈撲滅了.

Mother, affection of a tender 赤子眷戀慈母; still has a son-in-law to depend upon, 母親也有半子之靠; brothers and sisters by the same 同胞兄弟姊妹; you in the house to take care of your 你在家裏伺候令堂; every one in the world says every son is like his father, and every daughter like her 世上的人都說兒子像爺女兒相像.

Mother-characters of India, fifty 天竺字母五十字.

Mothers, were there no daughters there could be no 若無女爾焉得有母.

Motionless, they were very attentive to observe all his 他們留心看他舉止動靜.

Motive, Sir, you need not ask the buyer's 買的意思你納倒不用打聽.

Moulds made of earth for casting metals in are called *hsing*, 凡鑄式以土曰型.

Mountain, step by step feeling along he ascends the 一步步摸上山來; he that has reason on his side can overturn the 有有理壓倒泰山; you cannot know the height of heaven, if you do not ascend a 不登山不知天之高.

Mourn, blessed are they that 哀憫的人是有福的; rejoice with those who rejoice and mourn with those who 樂人之樂愛人之憂.

Mourning, I could not leave home when 丁憂不能出門的; to wear 穿着孝衣孝巾.

Mouse, just like a cat catching a 便如貓兒捕鼠的一般.

Mouth, without clothing to cover his body and without food to fill his 衣不遮身食不

- 口; wine too hot or too cold should not enter the 酒太熱太冷莫入口. if you wish to know a man's heart, only listen to the words of his 要知心腹事但聽口中言; full of book expressions, 滿嘴的之乎也者; I cannot open my 要開口又開不得; about to speak and stopping itself, 口將言而囁嚅: you have such a thievish 你有這些賊嘴賊口的; as if he could not get the words out of his 如不出諸其口; I should not really dare to open my 我實在不敢開口; he who spurts blood at another will first defile his own 含血噴人先污其口; neither move his hands or open his 手也不動口也不開; he got cheaply out of that tiger's 他出了這個虎口是個便宜; you forbid me to open my 叫我沒的開口; having rubbed his teeth and washed his 擦了牙漱了口完畢; coming against the teeth of the file blood flowed down, 口觸銼齒血滴; it may be understood by the heart but not communicated by the 可心會而不可口傳.
- Mouth diseases:** Ranula or salivary tumor, 舌底水核管變大; gum-boil, 牙肉生小膿瘡; enlargement of the tonsils, 喉左右核變大; cleft palate, 上腭通鼻之縫.
- Mouthful of rice.** No time to eat a 吃口飯兒也沒空.
- Move,** heaven moves but the north and south poles do not 天動而南北二極不動.
- Much** less do you show yourself a man. 你一發不是人; more as regards man, 而況於人乎; you say it was not 你說是不多; worse than though he lost it, 比丟了還可惡; more. He may hate me 一發要恨我; when conversation does not take, half a sentence is too 話不投機半句多; why did he not consider it 那兒不覺多; why do you buy so 怎麼買的這麼多; you don't mean to say you would give so 難道你給多少麼; some people dislike him very 有幾個恨他恨到本分的; indeed I did not want so 也不要這麼多, reading injures the eyes, 閱書多傷目.
- Mud,** to put wax and grease on the bottom of the lead to adhere to the sand and 駝底鑿蠟油以粘探沙泥.
- Muff,** 包手的花衣.
- Mulberry,** the strange phenomenon of the gold-pheasant unalarmed beneath the 桑下有馴雉之異; let 300 blows be given him with a square rod of yellow 打三百黃桑棒; that man's Surname is 那個人是姓桑的.
- Mule,** he did not come in a cart: he rode a 不是坐車騎着騾子來的.
- Mules** or horses can be hired, 騾子馬都可以雇; they bought 7 donkeys and 3 買的是七頭驢三頭騾子; of this place are not as good as of that place, 這兒的騾子沒有那兒的好.
- Multiplicity** of mercantile affairs, 生理事務紛繁; they have also the designation of a multitude or a 也有這個一羣的名目.
- Mutilplied** by two are six. Three 三乘二如六.
- Multitude,** seeing the 看見這許多人; open the understanding of the 啓大衆之省悟; of people that fled away 那跑了的一羣百姓.
- Murder,** an instance when for money one commits 圖財害命的事.
- Murders,** received a bribe to confess two 受賄頂認二兇.
- Murdered,** an affair that is 作死的事情.
- Murderous** slaves! 作死的奴才.
- Muscles,** like a boat in its passage crashing and killing cockles and 如舟行壓死螺蚌.
- Muscular** action in leaping and swimming, 肉跳躍泅水功用.
- Muses,** the 善會唱的女人.
- Mushroom** has a pleasant taste but constantly poisons people, 菌有味而常毒殺人.
- Mushrooms** that are hairy and have no veins on the back are not eatable, 菌有毛背無文不可食.
- Music** assists eating, for the stomach delights in sound of silk and bamboo instruments, 樂以佐食蓋脾好音聲絲竹.

musicians do not rank with government officers,

樂工不與士齒。

basket, that man that carried the 帶著鳥槍的  
那個人。

skatoes, what a lot of 怎麼這些個蚊子。

st or new wine, 酒一宿而成; report to some  
other person, 少不得歸與他人; go out.  
You 你務必出去。

ste or silent man 不出聲啞吧

utton, sick people should avoid 有病者要忌  
羊肉; distinguished between good or bad  
beef and 分牛羊肉的好歹。

actually did they begin to console each other's  
hearts, 正說到心腹相愛之處。

son, do you sit down and be a companion to  
the gentlemen, 我兒你陪相公坐了: son is  
in the Board of Revenue. 小兒原是在戶  
部. servant, 我那個底下人; father this  
year is 69, 家父今年六十九: father went  
security for a friend, 我父親保那個朋  
友; heart is wounded: none knows my grief,  
我心傷悲莫知我哀. child, there is a  
mixed throug here: we must not remain  
long, 我兒此間繁雜不可久停, words  
are reasonable and may be carried into ef-  
fect, 朕言惠可底行; brother, why did  
you not immediately enter, 我的哥你怎的  
就不進來了; humble service to you, Sir,  
小的給老爺磕頭; pronunciation is not  
very excellent, 我的口音沒有甚麼大好;  
grand-sons and grand-daughters, 我的孫子  
孫女(2)我兒子的兒女; parents who bore  
me, how much pains did they take! 父母生  
下我來費了多少辛勤. son, be concern-  
ed only at a want of resolution: don't be  
concerned about the many cares (of life),  
我子但患無志不患多累。

lyself, I therefore have confidence in 予蓋有  
以自信矣; I must do it 必得我自己辦的.  
it is one I bought 是我本人買的; did  
he say I wanted a teacher for 他告訴您是  
我要找先生; *wu* an expression for 吾我  
自稱也; after a years explanation, I began

to read the commentary 講過一年多就自  
已看註子, the ripe I present to my mother  
and the unripe I eat 災者奉母黃者自食;  
Mysterious, the affairs of heaven are very 天下  
事奇奇怪怪。

## IV

Nadir, the 4 cardinal points, the 4 angular points,  
zenith and 四正四隅上下。

Naked does man come and naked does he go, 人  
赤身而來赤身而去; must not approach  
them 不得赤身裸體近之。

Name, his purpose and object was to buy a 他以  
買名爲心; do not write on the fan any 扇  
子上別落款; have we not prophesied in  
thy 我不是奉你的名傳教(2)我們難  
道不是靠你的名傳教; may I ask your  
surname and 請問高姓貴名(2)請問貴  
姓大名; I never before heard such a 從沒  
聽見這個名色; what is this man's 這人  
叫做甚麼名字; what is your 你名叫做  
甚麼; a son before his father uses his own  
name and a minister before his prince  
mentions his own 父前子名君前臣名;  
if he asks my 他若問我姓名。

Names of the wicked are written in a black book,  
造惡者名書黑造。

Napkin is hanging on the frame or clothes horse,  
手巾在架子上掛着。

Narrow, the space at the city-gates is 城門口兒  
的地方兒窄; these small rivers are very  
這兒的小河兒很窄; minded man is  
always bigoted to one side, 量窄的人常執一。

Nation, the human body resembles a 人身猶一國。

Nations, affairs between China and Foreign 中外  
各國有事情。

Nativity, to calculate one's 以八字算命。

Natural period (for any purpose), 天然之節候;  
accustomed to do as if 習慣如天性的。

Nature, wine is really a drug that corrupts the  
bowels: an axe that cuts down 酒真是腐  
腸之藥伐性之斧; to apply the law to  
one's self with laxity and the law with  
severity to others is human 人情寬以律

已而刻以繩人; the light of 凡人所稟之天理; of things being fully discovered, then knowledge is perfected, 物格而后知至; although a snake enter a straight bamboo tube it cannot change its 蛇入竹筒曲性難改; man possesses a spiritual 人有虛靈之性.

**Naval**, the cord connected with an infant's 胞繫連兒臍.

**Nay**, let your nay be 不是的就說個不是.

**Near**, to attain to what is distant it is necessary to begin with what is 陟遐必自邇; *Chu tzū* considered wealth as a dirty thing which defiles those who go 朱子以財猶膩物近則污人; 82 years of age, 年將八十二; the time of departing is 是快要走的時候.

**Nearer** to Tungchow. A little 到通州近一點兒.

**Nearly** seized and carried off the country mouse, 幾將村鼠攫去; defeated an important affair of mine, 幾乎誤我大事.

**Nearsightedness**, too much convexity of the cornea causes 明角單太凸不能見遠.

**Necessary** to spend a little money and then it would be well, 須要破些錢方纔得妥.

**Neck**, what is under the head is called the 腦袋下頭呷脖子.

**Necromancer**, 與邪魔交通者.

**Needle**, he is very skillful in using the 做得一手好針線.

**Negative and positive**. Electric fluids are 電氣具陰陽二性.

**Neglect**, cannot be compared to a case of common 非尋常疎忽可比; the exercise of government horses, 官馬不調習; the people's business, 民事不可緩; better that they treat me with neglect than that I treat them with 寧可他們待我疎慢我不可待他疎慢.

**Negligent**, a good man is liberal but not 君子寬而不慢.

**Neighbor**, thou shalt not bear false witness against thy 不許你做假見證論你的鄰舍; thou shalt love thy 和你一黨的就要疼愛他.

**Neighbor's**, or any thing that is thy 或是你鄰

舍所有的東西.

**Neither** combs his head nor washes his face, 頭也不梳臉也不洗; able to go up or down (nonplussed), 上不上下不下; reverence Heaven nor serve God, 弗敬上天弗事上帝; injure one's self nor injure others, 內不失已外不失人; moth nor rust doth corrupt, 蟲不蛀的 鏽不爛的 (2) 沒有蟲子蛀不能鏽壞; poverty nor riches can move his heart, 不能以貧富動其心; late nor early will I do it, 遲早我都不做; will your Heavenly Father forgive your trespasses, 天父也不免你的罪 (2) 天父也不饒恕你們的過犯; haughty nor mean, 不驕傲不下作; man knows nor devil perceives, 人不知鬼不覺的; of those propositions was good, 那兩個主意都不好用; this nor that, 這個不是那個也不是.

**Nephew**? Do you, Sir, know his 他那姪兒你納認得不認得; it was his 就是那個姪兒的.

**Nervous system**, the 腦體腦髓腦筋體用.

**Net**, caught by mistake in a hunter's 悞投獵者之網; of heaven is large and wide but lets nothing pass through, 天網恢恢疎而不漏.

**Never** became good for anything, 老不成材料兒了; listen to what your wife says, 不聽婦人言; attended on a tutor, 未嘗從人受學; was there such a doctrine, 原來無此理.

**Nevertheless** I shall go and call upon him, 我還要非他去; I had to go over to him there, 還是我到他那邊兒去的; if God so cloth them, 真神還叫他有這樣的妝飾 (2) 上帝尚且使他這樣美麗.

**New** method different from the old, 新法與舊不同; to reject the old and invent something 舍舊而圖新.

**New-comer**, being a 既是新來的.

**News**, tell it from one to another as a bit of 轉相告語以播新聞; I have not yet heard any 還沒聽見甚麼消息; he wants to come and find out the 他要來打探消息.

**Next** time it appears in the *Po-shih* of the 'Chin dynasty, 其次則見於秦博士; having



learned these, what do they learn 念了這  
個之後念甚麼呢; day, one can reach Pe-  
king, 明兒個可以進了京; year, the whole  
year will be according to your wishes, 明  
年一年如意:

Nice, this present of yours is very 這個你送的  
很俏皮.

Nice-looking, that house of his is built 他那個  
房子蓋得體面; that man has grown up  
to be 那個人長得體面.

Nickname, they established in the village a 里中  
起個譯名.

Niece, Confucius espoused him to his 以兄之  
子妻之.

Niggardly, they are altogether too 都是過於苛刻

Night, I was up late last 我昨日熬了夜; he  
did not return all 他一夜不歸; he did not  
shut his eyes for the whole 一夜不曾合  
眼; sun rising makes day and setting makes  
日出而為晝入而為夜; it blew last 昨兒  
黑下颼風; he loves to go home and study  
at 黑下回家看書; it rained last 昨兒黑  
下下雨; was it a good dream you had last  
莫非昨夜做了什麼好夢麼; he was with  
me here last 他昨兒晚上在我這兒來着;  
on the 15th of the first month, the flower  
painted lanterns shine through the whole 正  
月十五花燈通宵; he sleeps day and 明  
睡到夜夜睡到明; that which is thought of  
by day is dreamed of by 日有所思夜有所夢

Night-time, near 挨晚兒的候兒.

Nine millions nine hundred and ninety two thou-  
sands, 九百九十九萬二千.

Ninety eight thousand three hundred and one,  
九萬八千三百零一; diligent in study  
even at the age of 耄期倦于勤.

Ninth strata is the primum mobile, 第九重宗動天

Nitrogen simply dilutes the oxygen, 淡氣淡養  
氣之用.

No need to break the mouth in cursing him, 不  
該破口罵他; one knows me! 莫我知也  
夫; kitchen in temples! 沒廚房廟裏; matter  
which one, 不論那一個; more. They continue

for a day or a month and 日月至焉而已矣.

Nobility, the 5 degrees of 公侯伯子男.

Nobleman, he was not like a 官又不像個官.

Nobody, I take in 小的不訛人; can accom-  
plish this but Confucius, 除非孔子無人  
所能; is living in this house, 這個屋子沒  
有人住.

Nodding repeatedly he said yes, yes, yes, 連連  
點頭道是是是.

Noise, having walked into the hall nothing was  
observed but the guests making a loud 走  
進院內只見賓客喧鬧.

None of us can be compared with him, 我們都  
比不上; of the old books have this char-  
acter, 古本皆無此字; if they wanted to  
buy horses, here there are 要買馬這兒  
一匹都沒有.

Non-plussed, 摸不着頭路 (2) 到沒着落處.

Nonsense, talking absolute 滿嘴裡胡說八道  
的 (2) 滿嘴裡混口心窩說; he only talks  
單只管胡說; on the other he has made  
out 倒弄箇沒意思; do you, gentlemen,  
not listen to his 列位老先生勿聽他胡講.

Noon, come at 你中午時候過來; shall I come  
back to-morrow at 我明兒晌午來好不好.

Nor does he agree with other people, 和別人也  
不對; do they spin, 也沒有紡績; will  
he let you open your mouth, 口也不容你開.

Northern people expressing I or me, say *an*, 北  
人稱我曰俺.

North-west, having passed over the 2nd bridge  
go to the 過了第二道橋往西北; one  
must still go to the 還是往西北去.

Nose, prominent 真隆隆的鼻兒; I will break  
your 我要打破你的鼻; smelled it and showed  
no dislike with the 嗅之而無嫌於鼻;  
with a well directed blow he struck his 只  
一拳正打在鼻子上.

Noses, those persons shave their heads and cut  
off their 其人天且剃.

Nostrils, one expiration and one inspiration by  
the 鼻息出入一呼一吸.

Not to speak of any thing else, 不用提別的; a

single sentence of good import, 一句好話都沒有; only would the large carts cost a great deal, 不但用好些個大車費錢; only were his relatives and friends intimate, 不獨親友殷勤; merely of no use but injurious, 非徒無益而又害之也; in heaven there is: in earth there is 天上有地上無; do you remember or 你記得不記得; did he tell you or 他告訴了你沒有; to have yet chastized him sufficiently for the purpose, 不曾打得噪脾; I do not know whether they are received yet or 未知得收否; more than a month, 不上一個月; only for 4 or 5 years, 不止四五年; can you do it or 你做得做不得; so, not so: not in the least is it so, 不是不是一些也不是; shall you retain him or 你還是留與不留; among the people there is no one who hates him 凡民罔不識; have you yet seen him arise or 可曾看見他起身也未; I don't know whether he is at home or 不知在也不在; to look at them and see them not: to listen to them and hear them 視之而弗見聽之而弗聞; will you work or 做活呢不做活; do you wish me to help you or 想我幫你不幫; there can be no cause why he can 有甚麼不可以的; only beneficial to one but useful to all, 不但利於一身乃有益於衆; only doing this, 不是光做這個; have you seen him or 你看見過沒有呢; in your opinion is there such a man or 你看的那個人是有沒有; I suspect it is 我估摸著不是, more than 2 or 3 days, 過不上兩三日 yet, not yet, heavenly reason says, 天理未然未然; only should every family should have this book but every man should read it, 不獨戶戶宜藏此書更且人人宜讀。

**Note** on a bank for 3 thousand cash, 三吊錢的票子; when you see a man of 你瞧那些有名色的人。

**Nothing**, there is 沒有甚麼東西; of importance, 沒有甚麼事情; better than to buy

a foreign horse, 不如買匹外國馬倒好; I can find out 一些頭惱摸不着; I scarcely say 我倒不言語; effected nothing done, 東不成西不就; is left for me but to die, 我只是死了罷; he can do 甚麼都不能幹; at all to do, 一點兒事情沒得做; more desirable by men than life, 人之所欲無甚於生; it is entirely good for 到底是不中用了; else but to beg or steal, 除了討飯做賊再沒有去路; better than 比沒有東西強阿; is more mean than to assume a haughty air on seeing a poor man, 見貧賤而作驕態者賤莫甚; that a covetous man will not do, 貪財者靡所不爲; more unfortunate than not to hear of one's faults, 莫不幸於不聞過。

**Notice**, not at all worthy of 不足觀也已。

**Notification**, being stupid and thrown into confusion excuse any omission of 昏迷失次恕計不過。

**Nourish** the young prince. He ordered of a great officer to 使大夫之妾食子。

**Novel**, extraordinary and pleasing discussions, 新奇可喜之論。

**Noviciate**, an expectant sub-chief on arrival at any yamen serves a 新到衙門候補的司官爲學習行走。

**Now?** Do you think I can overtake him 你想我這會兒追趕得上麼; filial piety is the order of heaven, the sentiment of the earth, and the conduct of the people, 夫孝者天之經地之義民之行也; in every place, 現在各處兒; why did you delay till 爲何直到如今; benevolence is just kindness, 夫仁者慈也; what was there to rest upon? 夫焉有所倚。

**Nuisance**, a 掩鼻而過之物。

**Number**, how can there be such a 那裡有那麼些; one thousand eight hundred and thirty fifth 第一千八百三十五; of cash is written upon it, 上頭寫著錢數兒。

**Numerous**, the people in the streets are very 街上的人很多; the irregularities are 多有

參差不齊; the carts coming and going are  
來往的車馬多.

**Xun** of the Taoist sect who wears the head un-  
shaven, 帶髮修行的道姑; a female who  
leaves home and shaves off her hair be-  
comes a 女人出家削髮爲尼姑.

**Nutritive functions**, 消化食物養身功用



○ how great was the prince Yaou! 大哉堯之  
爲君也.

**Far**, the water being passed over there was no  
farther occasion for the boat or 水既渡之  
後不須舟楫

**Oaths**, thou shalt perform unto the Lord thy 對  
具神起了誓必要守着 (2) 凡指著上主  
發誓許願定要牢牢守着; and vows  
should always be observed, 發誓許願都  
不好違背的

**Obedience**, reverence is not equal to 恭敬不  
如從命.

**Object** before one's face, to 當面說不是.

**Objection**, because the affair is true there can  
be no 因具有此事也就不碍了; certainly  
I have no 可以沒有甚麼不可以的.

**Objects**, Heaven is the greatest of unintelligent  
天者乃無靈覺中最大之物; placed before  
the eyes, 設立在眼前的.

**Obligations** of benevolence and righteousness,  
仁義之羈絆

**Obliged**, if you, Sir, will give me your advice I  
shall be 奉求您替我打算; to your Excel-  
lency for favors, 蒙大人見招; to do so  
and so, 不得已做如此.

**Obliterate** the moral sense in one's mind, 抹了  
自己的天理; repetitions, 重複者刪去.

**Obliterated**, the sins of a former life will be in-  
stantly 先世罪孽即爲消滅; it should be  
pared off, cast away or 不可削除刊.

**Obscene** stories which ruin the hearts of men,  
淫詞壞人心術; books will go to hell.  
Those who make 造淫書必入地獄; ex-  
hibitions, 醜看的樣子 (2) 污穢的樣色

**Obscure** and without known shore, 茫乎不知涯岸.

**Observe**, and teach others to 也叫別人依從;  
the bearings of the land in order to steer  
the ship, 看山勢定船路; what he says,  
看他的口氣.

**Obstacle**, not the slightest 一毫也無礙.

**Obtain?** What does he desire that he does not 欲  
願孰至耶 do not know where to 不知從  
何而得也.

**Obtained**, do not value things hard to be 不貴  
難得之物; under the infliction of the Im-  
perial laws, what answer may not be 三尺  
之下何求不得; on opening the sale of  
offices only seventy odd thousand taels, 開  
捐僅得銀七萬餘兩.

**Occasion**, one man is allowed to go home on each  
每次准一個人回去; to rejoice. He has  
無欣喜之由; that was which 那是那一  
次呢: I seem to remember that 我彷彿記  
得那時候兒: good sister, only excuse me  
on this 好姐姐饒我這一遭兒罷.

**Occasionally**, he comes here only 他愧愧兒上  
這兒來; he spoke, 有時他講了.

**Occupation**, without the least 一點的事皆未  
有; at present he has no 現在是閒住;  
what has been your 有甚麼公幹; what  
is your 做些甚麼勾當.

**Occupied**, it so happened that for these few days  
I have been 適值這幾日有事.

**Occupy** the post of prime minister, 身都卿相之位.

**Occurs**, but whenever any thing 但凡有甚麼事.

**Ocean**, merchant ships came originally with  
tribute from the western 商舶乃西洋原  
貢: the pirates captured the ship on the 走  
到海面上叫海賊把船扣住了.

**O'clock**, to-morrow we will see each other about  
three 明兒咱們申初見罷; to-morrow at  
what 明兒個幾點鐘見; you were not up  
to-day at 8 你今兒八下鐘還沒起來.

**Octave**, an 過八律復其音 (2) 樂音隔八相生.

**Odds and ends**. A bag is to contain 口袋是裝  
零碎東西的.

**Odes**, there are many obscene 多是淫辭之詩;  
how could I discriminate, not having 我

the 若不見詩那裡辦得出。  
**Of it.** I have never heard of 我未之聞也。  
**Of course** when people hear them speak they praise them, 人家聽了自然誇他。  
**Off,** I hired a man and sent him 我雇了一個  
 人打發他去了。  
**Offence?** What 甚麼得罪呢。  
**Offended,** if it does not succeed you must not be  
 做不成不要怪; we have come late to re-  
 ceive you, Sir: do not be 我等接駕來遲  
 休得見怪。  
**Offer?** How much did he 這個他要結多少; sac-  
 rifice and the spirits in Hades would enjoy  
 it, 祭則鬼享之。  
**Office?** Had your father lived, would you have  
 retained your 令尊還在世你的差使  
 還可以當麼; beating at every step bring  
 him to my 與我一步一棍打上廳來;  
 of the superintendent of the nine gates (of  
 Peking), 九門提督衙門; who knows but  
 you will obtain some 或者你後來有個  
 官做也未可知; if you come at noon I  
 shall be just going to the 你是日向午來  
 我正要去衙門去; there is influence in  
 his favor in the mandarin's 衙門裡有人  
 情; use money to buy an 用銀子錢買官。  
**Officer,** administering affairs for another 有官  
 替他辦事; whether great or small 不論  
 大小差使; you are a very distinguished 你  
 是多大的官兒。  
**Officers,** Tai-tsung of the 'Tang dynasty, a lover  
 of learning, commenced the literary exam-  
 inations and took (from them) government  
 唐太宗好文開科取士。  
**Officials,** the smuggling was ferreted out by the  
 那個走私是叫官場中察着了; the  
 affair having become known to the 官既知  
 道這件事。  
**Officious,** don't be too 三鼻子眼兒多出氣。  
**Officiously** polite man must be a deceiver, an 禮  
 多者必詐。  
**Often,** he has been backwards and forwards so  
 very 他前前後後時常得來往; fought

but never conquered, 屢戰皆不能勝。  
**Oh woman!** do not weep, 兀那婦人不要啼哭;  
 is it not my elder brother? 兀的不是我哥  
 哥; how good! 是好好也呵; you are from  
 Japan, 阿您貴國是日本國麼; who are  
 you? 呀你們是些甚麼人; this poetry  
 was not made by me, 呀這首詩並不是  
 我做的。  
**Oh heaven!** save me. 上蒼救一救則箇; why  
 is this? 天阿可怎生; why must I die of  
 want? 天也兀的不窮殺我也。  
**Oil,** from old husks to express 老糠搾出油;  
 if there is any 若是有些油物: ascend  
 like steam and descend like 嚙然而上升  
 油然而下降。  
**Old,** my parents are 我父母年老了; woman's  
 affair, 婆婆媽媽之事; color is very much  
 faded, 舊的顏色兒太淡; he is over 30  
 years 他有三十多歲了; gentleman, you  
 indeed speak properly, 你老人家倒說的  
 好; as I am, should I die at once it would  
 be well, 老身便死也得好處; this year  
 I am 30 years 我今年三十歲; men sigh  
 in vain for years that are past. 老大徒傷  
 悲; she is only about 15 or 16 years 止好  
 十五六歲; that year you, Sir, were 14 years  
 就是先生十四歲那一年; they began to  
 be explained when I was 12 years 我從十  
 二歲上纔問講; a child 7 or 8 years 是  
 個七八歲的小孩子; you also have  
 heard that men said in times of 你們又聽  
 見古時候有人說(2) 你們聽見有吩咐  
 古人的話: lady chews betel nut and keeps  
 her thoughts to herself, 老太太喫檳榔  
 悶著; he is 他是有年紀的; and young  
 drummed on their full bellies and sang, 老  
 少老幼鼓腹而歌; and indefatigable, 老  
 期倦于勤; seeds of flowers must be gath-  
 ered fat and 收花種須擇其肥老者。  
**Older** than I by 20 years. 比我大二十多。  
**Olfactory** nerves, 聞臭之司官。  
**Olives,** trees producing foreign 西洋蔬油之樹。  
**Omen,** that can be called a felicitous 那就謂之吉兆。



manicent or a complete circle of intelligence

其覺員明普照

On purpose to be seen by man. 故意教人看見  
the 31st day of the first month of the third  
year. 於三年正月初一日 the contrary  
he is displeased. 倒反做作起來

Once seeing, you will know. 一看就知道了: is  
too much, why should I do it again? 一  
爲甚其可再乎: every year I go out 每  
年出門一次: the sun in one day goes  
around 日頭一天轉一遭: he can do  
any thing he has seen done 見一樣兒會一  
樣兒: lay on vermilion 上銀硃一道: for  
several days he has been but 他這些天裡  
頭來過一遭: I walked around the city  
yesterday 我昨兒個圍著城走了一遭  
I have been inside only 往裡頭就是一次:

One man can not fulfill the duties of 2 situations,  
一臣不能充二股: take out those  
eggs one by 把這蛋一個個兒拏出來  
they come out one by 一個一個走出來:  
the chains were all broken one by 一串一  
串的都壞了: word having been uttered  
4 horses can not overtake it, 一言既出駟  
馬難追: jot or one tittle of the law, 這個律  
法一點兒一畫兒 (2) 律法的一點一畫:  
horse cart will be able to draw it, 一個單  
套車就拉了: surnamed Yellow and named  
Dragon, 一個姓黃名龍: by one he men-  
tioned all, 一一都說了: hundred and  
twelve pounds make one hundred weight  
(avoirdupois), 一百十二磅爲一個鰐頓喊:  
was fitted up for his own use, 一隻是預  
備他坐的 mentioning his own son calls  
him *hsiao êrh*, 自稱其子曰小兒: is at  
the end of the south street: the other is  
at the end of the north street, 一個在街  
南頭兒一個在街北頭兒: sincere  
thought can move heaven and earth, 一念  
之誠可動天地: hand can not screen the  
heavens, 隻手不能遮天: (Chinese hour  
(2 English hours) contains 8 1/4, (quarters),  
一個時辰有八刻: woman is thus turned over

to several persons, 婦而展轉教人: man and  
one woman cultivated one hundred acres of  
land, 一夫一婦佃田百畝: brought 2  
children, 一個帶着兩個孩子.

Ones, to offer kine in sacrifice to the three 以  
大牢祀三一.

Oneself, to love another as 愛別人像本身.

Only playing. That is 不過耍頑耍罷了: you  
yourself suffer, 不過是你自己受苦: if  
ye salute your brother 你們單單請你兄  
弟的安: way if you do not want people to  
know (what you are doing) is not to do it,  
若要人不知除非己莫爲: one last gasp  
remains, 只有一口遊氣兒在這裡: I  
must have another dispute with him, 只是  
也要多一番唇舌: doing this. It is not  
不是光做這個: he continued to think of  
him 心心念念只想着他: about 5 or 6  
days, 只好五六日: offered 10 taels, 只給  
十兩銀子罷了: resident on the premises,  
獨門獨院兒的住: remains a small path  
or chance for escape, 只剩了一線之路  
(2) 你們單款待兄弟們好: to be cast  
out, 不過擲在外面: sufficient to make  
a handle of, 不過僅爲一柄足矣.

Open your eyes and see, 你掙開眼看一看:  
one eye and shut the other, 睜個眼兒合  
個眼兒: one's mind plainly, 破心腹現情懷.

Opened a road which was perfectly free and with-  
out any barrier to stop passengers, 開通道  
路無有障塞.

Openly, certainly shall reward thee 必要在明  
處報應你 (2) 就要顯明報你.

Operation for strangulated hernia, 小腸緊結  
割送法: for aneurism, 醫脈管跳血囊法:  
for hydrocele, 引腎囊水外出法.

Ophthalmia, tarsi 眼蓋內皮生炎.

Opinion, you yourself were wrong in your 自己  
錯了主意: this horse is a good one and  
that horse is a bad one in my 依我說這一  
匹好那一匹不好: never differed from  
my 未嘗不中吾志也: Sir, in your 依着  
你納的主意: about that kind of an affair

Any man can have an 這宗事情是人可以打算; which is the better 你說那一個好  
**Opium** comes from what place? 鴉片烟是從那兒來的; did he not speak of buying 沒提過辦洋藥麼; he did trade in 辦洋藥原有的  
**Opponent**, now you have met with an 你今遇一敵手.

**Opportunity**, but being a wise man he will then recognise an 惟聖人則知機; of doing yourself credit was given you but you did not embrace it, 給你臉不要臉; to have such a fine 有這個好事由兒.

**Opposed** the people to follow his own desire, 嘮百姓以從己之欲; not a word: he assented to every thing, 一口不違就都依了.

**Opposite** of short. Long is the 長者短之對也

**Or** he will hold to the one and despise the other, 或是重這個輕那個 (2) 或是重這一個輕那一個: thy maid servant or thy man servant, 或是你的婢女或是你的奴僕: that? Is it this way 是這樣還是那樣; did some one give him the information? Did he seek it 求之歟抑與之歟.

**Or not**, I do not know whether they can overtake him 不知可趕得着否; has that man come back 他那個人回來了沒有; do you love that man 他那個人你愛不愛; have you seen it 你看見過沒有; I ask you whether you recognise the characters 我問你這個字你認得不認得; but I do not know whether his Excellency will approve 也不知道大人准否; did you say this 你說了這個沒有.

**Oral** tradition without any writing, 口授而無章句;

**Orbit** of the moon is distant from the earth's centre 482,522 li, 月輪天離地心四十八萬二千五百二十二里.

**Order**, affairs are also without system or 事也有雜亂無章; a dozen chairs, 叫他做十二張椅子; he gave them an 他寫了個字兒.

**Orders?** Was it not to listen to your 聽老爺的吩咐來了麼; the established 排列之次序

**Ordinary**, although his form be quite 雖然姿

貌尋常: people do not understand the meaning, 常人不明其意: food of which much should not be eaten, 常物不可多食.

**Organs**, flutes, theatrical drums, guitars, violins, and all sorts of musical instruments complete, 笙笛班鼓琵琶絃子樂器俱全.

**Origin**, he took a most heavy burden of celestial 把天來的一番重任 is the chief good. The prime 元者善之長

**Originally**, I intended to go to Peking 弟本擬到京: he did not buy them for you, Sir, 本不是給你納買的: how much did you give you 根兒裏多少錢買的: we had a little money, 我們底根兒有那些錢; existing without beginning and enduring without end, 原有無始久遠無盡.

**Other**, let you and I not regard each 你我不相顧: will not that one do better than the 拏那個不更强麼: either he will hate the one and love the 或是憐這一個愛那一個 (2) 或是惡這個愛那個.

**Others**, on no account give an inch to 切勿尺寸與人: what do ye more than 你比別人有什麼强呢 (2) 有什麼比人强的: what you dislike yourself, do not do to 所欲必推所惡勿施 (2) 己所不欲勿施於人; feel as if it were your own, and observing the loss of others, sympathize with them as if it were your own. Observing the gain of 見人之得如己之得見人之失如己之失; he only bought it for 竟是替人辦的; with what face shall I hereafter look upon 叫我將甚麼面目見人; as for virtue is it a matter for myself or for 爲仁由己而由人乎哉; if a man can not rectify himself how can he rectify 有不能正其身如正人何; it is not the case that he who is unreformed himself can reform 未有己不正而能正人者.

**Otherwise?** Whose is 誰的不是一樣兒呢: I could not act 我不能做第二樣: it cannot be 不容不如此

**Ought** not lightly to arrest females, 不輕拘婦女;

thus to pray, 應當這樣祈禱; not to presume on the possession of money and go and insult the poor man, 不可倚仗着我有錢去欺負那貧窮的人; to think of future evil and provide against it, 應思後患預防.

**Our** Father who art in Heaven, 我們的父啊你在天上 (2) 我們在天上上的父.

**Ours**, his shop is next door to 他鋪子在我們鋪子隔壁兒; this is 這個是我們的.

**Orang-outang** can chatter but still it belongs to brutes, 猩猩能言不離禽獸.

**Out**, only to be cast 不過丟在外面.

**Out-laws!** Do you know the name and surname of the chief of the 那賊頭兒的姓名知道不知道 he was beaten in his fight with the 他和賊對敵打了個敗仗; a serious out-break with the 那賊匪鬧得利害; those are on intimate terms with the chiefs of the 和賊頭兒最親近的.

**Outrageous** and unreasonable, 出於情理之外.

**Outside**, we passed by on the 我們是從外頭過去; already 5 or 6 men have come 外頭來了五六個人; of the north gate there is a forked road, 那北門外頭有兩股岔道兒; see if that gentleman is 你去右那一位可在外面.

**Oven**, to-morrow it is cast into the 明天就丟到火爐裏去的 (2) 明天就可以丟在爐裏的.

**Over**, they pressed against the cart and turned it 把車擠得橫過下; this willow forest extended a li and 這帶柳林約有里餘; I have studied 10 years and 我也曾讀過十幾年書; there will still be one or two thousand taels 下剩還有一二千兩銀子的盈餘.

**Overcoat**, he has a new 他有件湛新的褂子.

**Overcome** people by virtue not by mere strength, 以德服人不可以力服人.

**Overjoyed**, 歡天喜地起來, husband and wife seeing this were 夫妻看了歡天喜地起來.

**Overplus**, though the daily account be not sufficient, in the monthly account there will be 每日計不足月計有餘.

**Overtake?** How can I 怎麼趕得着; I fear it is impossible to 怕是趕不上罷.

**Overtaken**, the sedan was already at a distance and could not be 轎已去遠趕不及了; and seized, 被追趕上了拿獲.

**Overture** or proposal, 程出之意請人想之.

**Own**, this is my 這是我自家的.

**Ox**, sell only a single 賣的是一隻牛; better be a fowl's beak than the posterior of an 寧爲雞口無爲牛後; they are going to kill an 他們要宰一隻牛.

**Oxen**, you bought all those 這些牛都是你買的.

**Oxygen** is so called from its nourishing qualities, 養育萬類稱養氣.

## P

**Pace**, to walk fast is not a good 怪行無好步.

**Paces** make a li or (Chinese furlong). Three hundred and seventy 三百六十步爲一里.

**Packet**, 5 *ku* (of incense sticks) make one package or 五股在一塊兒爲一封.

**Paddle**, he hired a boat with a long 僱了一隻大櫓船.

**Paddy**, while growing in the water rice is called 在水裡長的稱爲稻.

**Pagoda**, to save one human life is more meritorious than building a seven storied 救人一命勝造七級浮屠.

**Paid**, the money he has already 錢是他給過了; what is owing to people. Not to have yet 欠人家的還沒有還.

**Painting**, a most excellent 極巧的畫工.

**Pair**, both promise to become a happy 兩下許成佳偶; those two doors do not make a 那兩扇門不成一對; of eyes. One should carry a 總要帶雙眼睛.

**Palace** is ingeniously built, 宮殿蓋得精巧.

**Palm** of one hand will not make a noise, 一個巴掌打不響.

**Pan**, the water in that bowl was turned into the 那碗裏的水倒在鍋裏; be quick and turn the water into the 你快把這個水倒在鍋裏.

**Panic**, they were all seized with a 大家慌了.

**Panic-struck** they dispersed in all directions, 都四下裡驚散了。

**Panting**, diseased breathing causes 疾息爲喘息。

**Paper**, each particular should be written out on 每條當開在紙上; by intercourse with Buddhist priests one gets a subscription 交和尙得個緣部; as light and as little bulky as 跟紙的似的這麼輕巧; to day I pasted upon it a sheet of new 今兒拏新紙裱上一層; containing the previously estimated cost, 先算起使費之單; estimating the price, 開估價的單子。

**Papist**, 敬信羅馬教皇者。

**Parade**, he with great 好不去得鬧熱。

**Paralysis of one side**, 半身不遂之病; is loss of nervous power, 腦力失爲癱瘓。

**Paralytic**, he is a 他得了一個癱瘓病。

**Parasite or hanger on**, 趨炎附熱之人。

**Parcels**, there are also two small 還有零碎包兒兩件。

**Pardon my ignorance**, 恕我無知之罪; to offend purposely on hearing of a royal 聞有恩赦而故犯。

**Pardoned**, after having been graciously 受恩赦罪之後。

**Parenthesis**, a 文插中入的詞。

**Parents**, they do not act as his 不做他的父母, are living, do not wander far. While your 父母在不遠遊。

**Parlance**, in ordinary 把尋常的話兒。

**Parotid glands**, 耳下生水之核。

**Parrot** can talk but still it belongs to the bird tribe, 鸚鵡能言不離飛鳥。

**Part**, not a 10,000th 未及萬分之一。

**Parted**, two years have gone unperceived since we 自一別不料又兩年矣。

**Partial** for what they have an affection. Men are excessively 人之其所親愛而辟焉; very just and equitable and not at all 甚爲公平並無偏。

**Partiality**, blinded by 做溺愛不明了。

**Particular** in one's conduct. To be 狷介不敢行。

**Particulars**, tell me the circumstances or 把事

的情形告訴我。

**Parting** now we know not when we shall meet again, 此別不知何時相會。

**Partitioned off**, these three rooms were not 這三間屋子並不曾隔斷。

**Partner**, I am become a 我跟他搭夥計。

**Pass**, get up and let me 起來讓我過去; he may indeed have been ignorant but let that 既是不知這也罷了。

**Passed**, the place by which he 他經由之處; 1,000 years have already 一千年已經過了。

**Passenger!** Was this fellow the 就是這個他一個坐兒麼。

**Passion**, excited by 爲血氣所動。

**Passions**, to give loose to dissipated 遂其蕩佚之情。

**Passport**, whoever goes into the interior must take a 凡有進入內地必取執照。

**Past** present and future are all called the three ages, 過去現在未來謂之三世; well! do not speak of the 阿別的先勿論; antiquity is time long gone by, 早已過的時候兒是往古。

**Paste** upon the backsides to-morrow, 明天可以把後頭的糊上; 2 sheets of paper together, 雙張兒紙糊在一塊兒。

**Paths**, the great road is plain and straight but bad men walk in crooked 大道分明直無人曲曲行。

**Pathway**, a man will not walk in the 人不接著地走; they put a log across the 他們把一根小頭橫在道兒上。

**Patience**, only use a little 只是忍耐三分; we must still exercise 也只得忍耐了。

**Patois**, every place has its own brogue or 各處兒有各處兒的土話。

**Pattering**, the rain drops 雨水點兒八搭八搭。

**Pattern**, I made this in imitation of his 這物是我做他的樣子做的; this is made according to that 此物係做那個樣子做的。

**Pay**, not only the cart-mire but even the fare of the tea house they did not 不但車價連茶館兒的飯錢都沒給; attention to what has been above said, 要在這上頭留心;



before hand, 預先支出價錢; court to one, 伺候公卿之門; why should you not 不還是何道理.

ay-day, to-morrow will be 明兒是開餉的日子.

peace, no better plan can now be adopted than lay down arms and treat of 爲今日之計莫若息兵講和; the wine of to-day is not the wine of 今日的酒不是請罪的酒

peaceable, he is beautiful, talented, brave, honest, humble and 他爲人又俊秀又且多才又有俠氣又老實又謙讓又和氣.

peaches, I am very fond of eating 我很想吃桃兒. peaks on a mountain's top are not any one alike,

那山峰的尖兒是個個不同.

pearls that roll about, 滾圓的珠子; like cost-ly 就如珍珠一般.

pears plums and cherries, 沙梨李子櫻桃.

peasant, from Emperor to 自天子至於庶人 peck, 10 gills make one pint, and 10 pints make one (Chinese measures.) 十合爲升十升爲斗.

pecul, bought it for two thousand cash per 是二吊錢一百斤買得.

peculs, it will do if you keep 3 or 4 可以留三四百斤都可以.

pedant, a literary 滿嘴的之乎也者.

peddler who uses the little drum, 搖波浪鼓兒的

pedo-baptist, 提准小兒受洗禮者.

peking, I am writing to 我是寫信給京城裡; he sent me to conduct you, Sir, to 我是他打發來給老爺帶路進京的; how many times in all have you been to 你納通共進過幾次京.

pekingese? What would this phrase be in 說這句京話怎麼說; are you not a 你不是京城的人麼.

pell-mell, they all fled in every direction 都四下裏混跑.

pen, make haste and bring paper and 快取紙筆過來; I do not delight to be one of those officers who use the 不喜做這弄筆頭的文官耳.

pen-cil, from behind took hold of his 從後掣其筆.

pen-knife for mending quill pens, 修鵝毛管

筆之刀.

People, they are those who regulate and govern the 是治理百姓的; are all the children of high heaven and are therefore called heaven's 百姓都是上天的赤子故叫做天民; every word he speaks is like humbugging the 滿嘴裏的瞎話侮弄人家; take so very little care of it, 是百姓太不照應; of the whole empire know it, 普天下百姓知道的; the Prince who embodies benevolence is adequate to improve the 君子體仁足以長人; are called *yüan yüan*, 百姓曰元元; they take the insect *fu* and carry it about them as a philtre to cause others to be pleased with and love each other fondly, 人取螽蟴帶之令人喜好相愛媚藥; at the inn selected it for me, 店裏那些人替我挑的; know one thing and do not know another, 人知其一莫知其他; there was a great many 有好些個人; esteem it easy and despise it, 人所易而忽之; by an excellent ceremony to unite in bonds of relationship all the 以嘉禮親萬民; the country possessing abundant supplies for its daily use and a nation without any vagrant 國用充足國無游民; assembled in a place, 民人湊到一塊; what is it to deceive the 欺哄人是怎麼著呢; become mandarins in intimate relations to the 爲臨民的官; make it one's business to speak so as to please the 務爲口給以悅人.

Perceive a liberality of sentiment and a regularity about it, 覺得大方有體局; that thing I cannot 我看不見那件東西; the meaning I cannot clearly 不能明晰其意.

Perceives, 'po is that in the ear and eye which hears and 魄耳目之聰明.

Perfect, therefore be ye 所以應該完完全全的.

Perfecting of knowledge consists in scrutinizing the properties of things, 致知在格物.

Perfectly, very well: now I understand 很好如今我明白了. I remember 我牢記着哩.

Perform an operation on the eyes, 以金銀刮眼

膜使復明; I have many other things to  
另外還有別的事情該當辦; do not  
think any virtue small and therefore neglect  
to 勿以善小而為; do not think any  
evil small and therefore presume to 勿以  
惡小而為之.

**Performed**, the thing that he 他辦過這件事  
**Performs**, a good man is ashamed of saying more  
than he 君子恥其言過其行.

**Perfume**, I never before smelt this 這香味兒  
竟從未聞過.

**Perhaps** it is this thing itself, 或者就是這等  
better use will be made of it, 或別有  
妙用也未可知; it is this way: perhaps  
it is that way, 或是這樣或是那樣; it is  
so: perhaps not so, 或然或不然; purchase  
a few acres of land, 或者置幾畝地; you  
are mistaken, 恐怕你看錯.

**Perineum**, the 糞門谷道之前.

**Perish**, those who obey heaven will prosper;  
those who disobey heaven will 順天者昌  
逆天者亡.

**Peritonitis**, acute and chronic, 肚腹胞膜新舊炎.

**Perjure**, 本說謊以誓定之.

**Permit** me to negotiate this for you, 容小弟去  
與仁兄作伐.

**Permitted**, it is still 又未為不可.

**Permitting** Buddhist's priests to enter the  
female apartments must be punished with  
death, never pardoned, 縱僧入閨闈者  
必誅無赦.

**Perpendicular**, if a thing is laid straight before  
one it is 如若在面前直著的為豎; to  
make use of a plumb-line to ascertain the  
用準繩照正斜.

**Perpetuity**, 長在不息之勢.

**Perplexed**, I really am 實在傷我的心; mind  
unsettled and 心下踟躕不定, and blush-  
ing he knew not what to do, 着了急紅着  
臉左不是右不是.

**Perplexities**, heretofore there have been many  
原來有許多瑣碎.

**Persecuted**, they were in like manner also 也是

這樣被人逼迫.

**Person**, you should string together 108  
constantly carry them about the 當貫  
子一百八個常自隨身; it all dep-  
on the decision of the interested 都憑  
的主意; eyes fixed upon a 眼注定在;  
there is nowhere any such 並沒有  
一個人; never before seen the 是平  
見過的人; is not this then the 莫非  
此人麼, I resolved to enquire of him 我  
this 我心裏打著望他打聽打聽這  
is my friend. This 這位是我朋  
why do you have regard to such a 這  
理他做甚麼; it is nothing to any  
不與他人何干; a beautiful 果然  
人物; and property. To become sure  
以身家為保.

**Perspiration** fell like rain over her whole  
渾身汗如雨下; my whole body  
covered with 出一身汗來.

**Persuade** one's husband to correct an error  
vice, 勸夫子遷善改過.

**Persuasion**, men of the literary sect are sa-  
be of the common 儒教裡的人叫做

**Perusal**, supply paper one's self to print a  
and distribute it for general 自備紙  
刷流傳以廣閱.

**Pervade** heaven earth and all things, 暢  
地萬物.

**Perverse** conduct, 乖迂違拗作.

**Pervert** the correct laws of the Empire,  
下正法.

**Pestilence**, the spreading of the 疫氣之流

**Petition** should be employed in making a  
ment from an inferior to a superior,  
往上告報事件當用稟帖.

**Petticoat**, the smoothing iron fixes the plai-  
a 熨斗成裙襖.

**Pew** in a church, 禮拜堂之坐位.

**Pharisees**, sect of the 法喇賽教門的  
unless it exceed that of the scribes and  
能比讀書人和法喇賽教門的人還  
若个比讀書人和法喇賽人的更

**Philosopher.** 格物窮理之士: does not value gold and gems but values fidelity and truth, 儒有不寶金玉而忠信以爲寶.

**Phlegm,** a dry cough is the name for a cough with sound but without 乾咳者有聲無痰之名也.

**Phrase** means that I am very distantly separated from them, 說彼此相離的過遠的話頭兒.

**Phrases.** he spoke a few handsome 口裡說幾句好看話兒: for polite intercourse with friends, 應酬朋友的話兒.

**Physicians?** Having been made the care of how many famous 經過多少名醫.

**Pictures.** I have not bought any 我沒有買了畫兒: why did he send the 那麼送畫兒是作甚麼呢.

**Picturesque.** that mountain scenery is 那峰嶺也很好看.

**Pieces.** I want it made so as to take to 我要造得活便纔好呢: he took the paper and tore it to 把紙兒扯得粉碎.

**Piety.** in human acts nothing is greater than filial 人之行莫大於孝.

**Pigtail one.** they seized him by the 摺住他 辮子.

**Piles.** wooden stakes covered in the ground are called 地下埋的木橛叫樁.

**Pilgrims.** 照山燒香客: according to the Romanists, 遊行照天主堂客.

**Pillar of the state.** 國家之棟樑.

**Pills,** powders, plasters, and the *tan* are all medicines, 丸散膏丹都是藥: for regulating the catamenia and begetting children, 調經種子丸; for strengthening the constitution and giving firmness to the venereal powers, 固本壯陽丹.

**Pine-apple.** I have eaten too much 菠蘿我喫怕了.

**Pint.** ten pints make a peck. (Chinese measures.) Ten gills make a 十合爲升 十升爲斗.

**Pirate's vessel,** 飄洋的賊船.

**Pirates.** is it said that he was in collusion with the 難道他與海賊通了麼.

**Pit,** one day a coachman got his carriage wheels in a little 一日車夫將車輪陷於小坑.

one has made. To fall into the 布阱以自陷.

**Pitied,** although it is your own doing, you are really to be 雖你自取實亦可憐.

**Pity** the distressed, 矜憫苦累的人: him as much as you please, 怎麼憐恤他是憑你.

**Pitying,** how can one's heart help 心裏怎麼能不憐恤.

**Place** in official situations only virtuous talent, 任官惟賢才; at whatever 隨意甚麼地方; it was not at a certain 不是在大某地方兒; who is in a perfectly safe 他在十分穩當之處: quite ready to take his 甘心情願替他: 10 is in 2nd place, 100 in 3rd (i.e. from the decimal point) 十爲二位 百爲三位; he is from what 他是那兒的人; he is not from this 他不是這兒的人; it should be spread in a sunny 得鋪在日頭地裏: to leave here and go to a distant 出門往遠處去: go and put it in its old 照舊擱回那兒去.

**Places.** he was wounded by a knife in several 被了刀傷好些處.

**Plagiarism,** to commit 竊人之文以爲己作.

**Plague,** a family afflicted with the 病疫之家人.

**Plain,** learning on vacuum and raising a disturbance is called winds and waves on a level 憑空起事謂之平地風波.

**Plainly,** tell me 你和他說明: to be near sighted and not see 近視鏡看不清; I do not hear very 我沒有很聽清楚; in my opinion, it would be better to tell him 我想不如簡直告訴他: only I do not wish to say it 只是不好明言; tell me and I warrant it will be for your advantage, 可明對我說 包管有些好處: if one on my behalf explains the affair 有人替我說明白了; there is not the least illicit conduct: what objection to speak out 並無半點私情何妨直說.

**Plainness,** with regard to one's person one must study substantial 居身務期質樸.

**Plaintiff,** thereupon the dog who was the 於是原告之犬.

**Plan**, man makes a hundred plans: heaven devises but one 人有百算天只有一算; is not this a good 這個不是好法子麼; is it not your 不是你納的法子麼; here is a 有箇主意在此: this is indeed my 我也正有此意; having come to that condition we will then 到彼地再作道理; still we may hit upon some 也可以商量一個法子: I have a very wonderful 我有箇絕妙的計較: this is not a very good 此計不狠妥: why not more speedily fix upon a 何不早些決策.

**Plans**, if you cannot forbear in small matters, you will confound great 小不忍則亂大謀.

**Plants**, there are also male and female 植物亦有男女: and trees are the earth's hair, 地以草木爲髮毛.

**Plaster**, closing a wound by a 用膏藥合口法: isinglass adhesive 魚膠合口硬膏藥: lead adhesive 蜜陀僧合口硬膏藥.

**Plate** of the moon's waxing and waning, full and close, 月生月盡盈虧圖.

**Play**, that child cares for nothing but 那孩子盡貪玩兒; this affair is not mere 這件事不是竟空歡喜: there is merit from diligence but no profit from 勤有功戲無益.

**Play with**, these drawings are to 這個畫兒算玩意兒.

**Play off** some trick, 弄出些兒把戲.

**Play-things**, he said if you stop crying I will send you a few 他說你別哭我送你點兒玩意兒.

**Pleasant**, this weather is 這個天氣溫和的: it was quite retired and 却也精潔幽雅.

**Please** select for me a little that is good, 請你替我挑一點好的 you come up stairs or go after that man, either will answer: do as you 隨你愛上樓愛找那個人去都使得; just as you 隨便兒就是了; Sir, pay me the money and I will return, 請老爺給了錢小的回去了; do as you 任從你的意思; come over in about 10 days hence and we will speak again about it, 請你過

了十天前後兒來再說: Sir, make up to me my money. 請老爺補還我的錢: teacher take the dictionary and look up a character. 請先生拿字典找字.

**Pleased**. I have said what I liked and done what I 憑說什麼事我說要行就行: they let them do as they 竟聽其所爲.

**Pleasing** countenance and suavity of discourse, 面容喜悅言詞溫和.

**Pleasurable**, do not follow a (wrong.) course. Although 雖樂亦不從.

**Pleasure** stupifies no man: man stupifies himself, 色不迷人自迷.

**Plebeian**, he was not like a 他不像個民.

**Plenty** of money can doubtless open a way to the gods, 廣錢固可以通神.

**Pleurisy**, acute and chronic, 肺胞膜新舊炎.

**Plight**? How came he in this miserable 那裡是這個窮相.

**Plod**, to 慢慢做久可成功.

**Plot** of ground for a residence, 四方士可居也.

**Ploughman** sincerely rejoices in closing the year with an abundant harvest, the 耕田人實在歡喜豐熟年成.

**Pluck out** and cast it away, 就剝出來擲了他.

**Pluck up** this small shrub, 拔起這株小樹兒來.

**Plucked** it out of his hand, 從手中奪了去.

**Plumb-line** to ascertain the perpendicular. To make use of the 用準繩照正斜.

**Plum-tree**, do not adjust your hat under the 李下不整冠.

**Poetry**, without learning similitudes thoroughly one cannot be at home in 不學博依不能安詩; my disease is an excessive fondness for 我癖在章句; proceeds from the will, 詩出乎志者也: moves heaven and earth and excites the gods, 詩動天地感鬼神: music proceeds from 樂出乎詩者也.

**Point** of any kind of knife or of a pencil, 甚麼刀尖筆尖.

**Pointed**, a mountain top is high and 山峰是高而尖的.

**Pointedly**, do not speak to him 不好向他直說的.



aker, to burst open the door with an iron 擊  
鐵通條撬開門。

ake, to take in the hand a porter's 手裏擎著  
條扁擔。

alice-runners are talons and teeth and they  
view the people as fish and flesh, 胥役爲  
爪牙視斯民爲魚肉

ally, one should decide beforehand on his  
先得立准了主意

aliteness sometimes values a small degree or  
quantity, 禮有以少爲貴也。

allies, he likes to talk upon 他好談國政

olythelm, 奉拜五帝百神之事。

olytheists, 信有多帝多神之人。

omegranites? Are you fond of 你愛喫石榴麼  
if eaten to excess hurt the lungs and in-  
jure the teeth, 石榴多食損肺壞齒。

or, parents old, children young, and family  
觀老子幼家貧; without flattery and rich  
without pride, 貧而無諂富而無驕; do  
not depend on your wealth and go and  
insult the 不可倚仗着你有錢去欺負那  
貧窮的人; either cursing him that he  
might soon die or hoping that he would  
soon be 不是咒他速死就是望他速窮;  
in spirit. Blessed are the 虛心的人是有福的

opalace, to know men and tranquilize the 在知  
人在安民。

opular ruler, 庶民所奉爲王。

opulation increasing every day, 戶口繁滋日  
盛一日。

opulous, that place was once very 那個地方  
兒頭裡居民很多; it was formerly very  
頭裡居民很衆。

ort, he put the opium in it and smuggled it out  
of 他把煙下在裏頭偷着出口。

ort-charges, 船灣泊之費。

ortion? Is not this my 這分兒是我的麼。

ortrait, upon the wall was plastered a 牆上貼  
着一張行樂圖。

osition, he has not yet reached that 還不到這  
般地步。

ositively I will not see him, 我是決計不見

他了; shall not enter the kingdom of heaven,  
斷斷不能到天國裡去; and negatively.

To represent a thing 正筆反筆之論

Possesses, to give or take all one 盡罄其所有。

Possession, in time of prosperity always think  
of a time of want that you may not come  
to a time of want and then reflect on the  
time of 常將有口思無日莫到無時想有  
時; on seeing others possess talents, feel  
as if they were your own 見人有才能則  
若己有之。

Posthumous name, when alive it is called a name:  
when dead it is called an avoided or 生曰  
名死曰諱。

Post-man! Halloo! 兀那寄書的。

Posts, a room is the space between 4 是四根柱  
子的中間爲一間。

Postscript, the addenda to a book or writing is  
called a 書文字後曰跋。

Pot, when you have no rice in the 你没飯在  
鍋裡的時節。

Potatoes have been dear for 2 days, 山藥頭子  
這兩天貴。

Potter, pottery is manufactured by the 是盆兒  
匠捏做的。

Pottery where earthen-ware is made. 造陶器之  
處; where earthen-ware is burnt, 陶坊燒磁瓦。

Pouch, a monkey's 頰裡貯食處。

Pour out all together, 一齊傾倒出來。

Poverty, he has the virtue of patience in 他有  
忍耐貧窮之德; he does not indeed think  
of present 那今貧窮倒也不在心上。

Powder to act as a philtre on a woman, 惹惹牽  
裙散; aromatic 香物糖即桂皮散; of  
cinnamon, nutmeg and ginger, 桂皮白荳蔻  
散; of ipecac and opium, 呖嗶嘮鴉片散。

Power, do not despise 莫謂其勢不猛; of man.  
Not in the 非人力所能爲。

Practice virtue to prepare for death, 修身以俟  
死; virtue yourself and extend it to others,  
善行之於己公之於人。

Praise Father, Son and Holy Ghost, 讚美天父  
聖子聖靈; elevated kind feelings and a

- generous sense of propriety are exceeding- **Prejudge.** to 先起於意而遂於心.  
 ly worthy of 高情厚誼殊屬可嘉; he **Prejudice,** do not be influenced by 不先設成心.  
 who loves virtue and benevolence can have **Prepare** one's self for future promotion as a  
 nothing more said in his 好仁者無以尚之 mandarin, 預備自己將來出身做官;  
**Praised** be God, the preserver of the world, 感 the tea and wine cups. 預備茶酒器皿: the  
 讚保養一切世界之主. things which are necessary, 備辦需用之物.  
**Pray** for them all, 都要替他祈禱: for them **Prepared,** in every thing one must be 凡事必  
 which despitefully use you and persecute 先預備: all things were 一切備得齊備;  
 you, 毀謗你們逼迫你們的要替 is the family entertainment already 可曾  
 他禱告; why wait till you are sick and 備有家宴麼; opium, 烟膏雙培稅: those  
 then 豈待有病而候禱耶; to thy Heaven- carts. You have 你預備的那車輛.  
 ly Father who is in secret, 祈禱隱密的 **Prepossession,** to hold to a 執其先見之意.  
 父 (2) 禱告你暗中的天父: for him who **Prepuce,** 陽物尖頭之皮.  
 has sinned against heaven there is none to **Presages,** all have omens or 都有個先兆兒.  
 whom he can 獲罪於天無所禱也. **Prescription,** he went out to write a 他就出去開  
**Prayed,** for before you have 爲的是你們還 方: yesterday he made out a 他昨日開了方子.  
 沒有求 (2) 因爲沒有禱告之先. **Present,** he has moved out and is living alone at  
**Prayest,** when thou 你禱告的時候 他這會兒單搬出去了: where does he  
**Praying** in the corners of the streets, 和十字 live at 他如今住的是那兒: but the  
 路口上禱 (2) 三叉路口祈禱: for softening Confucian sect alone adore the 惟有孔門  
 showers and prohibiting the butchering and 崇現事: of all things. I will make you  
 killing of animals. 祈求雨澤禁止屠宰. 吾以萬物爲齋.  
**Precedence** of others on account of worth or **Presented** to him with the usual compliments  
 knowledge, 以賢知先人也. 與他見了禮: I do not know whether it  
**Precious,** do not deem the white gems precious is to be sold or 不知是賣不知是送.  
 but deem good men 不以白珩爲寶惟以 **Presently,** we will understand 回來就明白了  
 善人爲寶; sword is given to the dashing **Presents,** if I do not receive these 此禮我若不  
 warrior, rouge powder to the pretty woman. 受你的.  
 寶劍贈與烈士紅粉贈與佳人. **Preserved,** if the screen be broken its frame  
**Precisely** the nature of the disease I cannot will be 屏風雖破骨格猶存.  
 determine, 正不知什麼病症. **Press,** drawer that can be pulled out of a table  
**Preconcerting** they met together to the number or a 是桌子裏櫃子裏拉得出來的匣子  
 of 900. Without 未計而會九百. **Presume,** I would not 我不敢了也.  
**Predestination,** according to the Mahomedans **Pretended** not to know. His eyes were open to it  
 先天真種子. but he 眼開是眼開只做不知.  
**Prefectural** city, it is not as large as this 沒有 **Pretty** one was making sport of the ugly one  
 這兒府城那麼大地方. 那貌美的笑話那貌陋的: that idiot is  
**Preferable?** How could he be 那裡比得他上 indeed 那個戇子倒也標緻.  
 to that. This is 這個比那個好. **Prevail,** what was said did not 所言不投機.  
**Prefers,** let him do as he 要長也隨的他要短 **Prevent?** Is there no way to 沒有攔住的好法子  
 也隨的他. **Previously,** the child was as silly as 孩子仍是  
**Pregnancy,** three months of 身有三個月孕. 是那癡呆: having made up his mind to  
**Prehensile** tail, a 尾柔長可藉. deceive you, 從前就打量著是誑你;

was what he purchased a year 是他就是前  
一年捐的; the drawings were bought 畫兒  
是先買的; by several tenths. More were  
destitute than 比前日還要淡薄幾分.

riapism, a 陰莖挺縱不收.

ice wanted and the price offered, the 要價兒還  
價兒; still you could beat down the 還可  
以還價兒; here must be the same as the  
price there, 不能這兒要多少那兒也是  
要多少; has been rising of late, 近來價  
錢昂貴; what is its 是甚麼價錢; and  
then offer him a 再還他價兒; we at an  
inn usually have a fixed 我們人住店差不  
多有一定的價兒; if he asks a very large  
看他要的價兒若很多; I wish only to  
give a just 只要還價錢公道便好.

ickly heat, 夏時有痒疥疾.

idle and self-sufficiency, 自大自滿之意; in-  
duces calamity for ten thousand ages, 驚萬  
世之患.

riest, only shave off the hair and one will be-  
come a 只得削髮做了和尚; is such the  
conduct of a 那裡是出家的道理; how  
acted the Buddhist 和尚怎麼樣呢.

riests, those who leave their families to honor  
Buddha are Buddhist 尊佛爺出家的是  
僧家; those who leave their families to  
honor Lao-tze are Taoist 尊老子出家的  
是道士.

riesthood, Buddhist 和尚騙人之法.

time cost, I will sell it to you at 我照本銀  
賣過你.

rience, he rose in office to be guardian to the  
Imperial 做官至太子太保; he was able  
to assist his 克左右厥辟, is the style and the  
minister the shadow: when the style moves  
the shadow follows, 君表臣影表動則影  
隨; and subject, father and son, husband  
and wife, elder and younger brother and  
friends, 君臣父子夫婦兄弟朋友; being  
ill and taking medicine, the minister first  
tastes it, 君有疾飲藥臣先嘗之.

Principal, the interest of this debt comes to

more than the 他該的利錢比本錢還多.  
Principals, things said by other parties without  
meeting between the two 兩頭兒不見面  
兒的話.

Principally in order to present his son to me,  
著重的是帶他兒子見我.

Principle, there is but one 只是一箇理; the  
minds of common men are not able to fathom  
this 常人之心不足以窺測此理.

Principles by which to reform one's self and gov-  
ern other people, 修己始人之道; there  
is a sameness in the human mind and all  
minds are influenced by similar 人同此心  
心同此理; of Yao and Shun were per-  
verted by Tang and Wu, 堯舜性者湯武  
反之; ask a man about right and wrong  
and observe his 問之以是非而觀其志.

Printed, better be without books than believe  
all that is 盡信書不如無書; where was  
this book 這書在那兒刷的; this book  
now is not 這書現在不印了.

Prism decomposes solar light into seven colors,  
the 日光透三角鏡分七色.

Prison, he beat him and again sent him to 打了  
一頓仍舊寄監.

Private, matters whether public or 事情不分公私.

Prize or reward of merit, a 報功之賞賜; or that  
which is sought after, 所爭前要搶之物.

Probably you are over sixty years old, 你大概  
六十多歲; he came by accident, 怕是偶  
然來的.

Probe or perform operations on the eye, to 以  
金鑷刮眼膜使復明.

Problem in numbers and seek a solution. To  
state 設幾何之分(2)而立相求之法.

Proceed in a becoming manner, 端端正正珍  
珍重重的去.

Proclaim from the house top, 升屋而號告.

Proclamation, those rebels forged a 那賊捏  
造告示.

Produce a great deal of trouble, 生出許多事  
來; where is the man, that heaven did not  
那一個人不是老天生的; did he not

speaking of buying foreign 他没提辦洋貨  
呀; what 甚麼土貨呢.

**Produced**, *Puan-ku* was produced in their midst  
when heaven and earth were first 天地初  
分之時盤古生於其中; in the midst of  
ten thousand things, 生於萬物之中.

**Profit**, by the selling of this he made a large 他  
賣這個賺好錢呢.

**Profitable**, oh! it has rendered my trade much  
more 弄得我的生意好不熱鬧也阿.

**Profited**, then all the parties will be 便大家有益了.

**Profound**, his scholarship not very 文理不甚通透.

**Profusely**, the blood flowed 打得鮮血迸流.

**Progress?** Which of the two is making the greater  
他們倆那一個見長.

**Prohibit** magicians and depraved arts, 禁止師  
巫邪術; imposition on the public, 不許妖  
言惑衆; married and unmarried women  
from entering temples to burn incense, 禁  
婦女入寺燒香.

**Project?** Why should it not ruin the great 豈不  
悞了大事.

**Promiscuous** intercourse of the sexes, 男女野  
合成偶.

**Promised** to give him a few cash, 許了他幾個錢.

**Promontory**, 地形凸入海中.

**Promotion**, to purchase 捐了前程在身上.

**Proof** must be had and then people will believe,  
必有証而後人信; have you any 爾有  
憑據否; I will at once give the 我且先把  
些憑據; what 可有甚麼憑據

**Prop** up this window, 撐起這窗戶來罷.

**Proper**, in fact this way is 原來該這們著纔  
是; the affair is 宜其有此事; to call a man  
to mend it is very 叫人收拾很使得.

**Properly** you ought not to be doing thus, 你本  
不該這麼做.

**Properties**, every thing has its own peculiar 物  
物各有理.

**Property**, all the houses have been robbed of  
their 家家東西搶完了; who owns this  
這地地主兒是誰; the patrimony, was  
it in money or in landed 留下的是銀錢嗎

是產業呀; having lost all the 財物既失去.

**Prophecy**, 先言未來之事 (2) 先知所傳之  
經文 (3) 先知所說未來之事 (4) 前  
定徵兆之言.

**Prophets** which were before you, 在你們以前  
的先知, this is the law and the 這就是  
律法和先知的道理 (2) 那律法和先  
知的書不過這句話完了.

**Proportion**, the men on the cruizer did not di-  
vide it among their companions in 那巡船  
上的人不但沒接着分兒分給同事的;  
of good to bad among those men, 那些人  
裏分其善惡.

**Proprietor** of all things and the source of all  
happiness, 萬物主宰萬福之源.

**Prospect**, this is a dreadful 這個光景可了不得.

**Prosperity**, if evil is to befall me announce to me  
evil: if prosperity is to be my fate announce  
to me 有凶報凶有吉報吉; if the  
good have a remnant of adversity, when  
the adversity is all exhausted, there will be  
爲善有餘殃殃盡必昌; the wicked re-  
ceive not calamities but perhaps contrari-  
wise obtain 惡者未受禍或反得福; by  
it one can know there will be future 可以  
知道日後有祥瑞.

**Prostitute**, willingly connived at his wife becom-  
ing a 和縱容伊妻爲娼.

**Prostitutes**, the *kan 'chung* are mostly acquired  
from connection with 疳瘡多是因嫖妓而得.

**Prostrate** with two hands upon the earth, 兩手  
俯伏在地.

**Protest** before the public, to 當衆面前說明.

**Protestant**, 對衆明說不肯從者; or one who  
professes the Protestant Religion, 棄自立  
之教皇但從耶穌之聖經者.

**Proto-martyr**, 首先爲教致命者.

**Protrude** the lips and wink the eyes, 努嘴兒擠眼兒

**Proud** and conceited man, 驕傲自大的人; law-  
less spirit overflows in talk, 倨傲譎妄之  
氣溢于言詞; not strange that he should  
be lofty minded and 也怪不得他心高志大;  
possessing the dignity of Emperor, yet not



貴爲天子而不驕倨 at that time, men said he was very 那一時人就說他狂傲。

Examples of Proverbs (lib. translated),

- (1). Man proposes but heaven disposes, 人便如此如此天理未然未然
- (2). Let every man mind his own business, 各人自掃門前雪莫管他人瓦上霜。
- (3). To sail with wind and tide, 隨風到舵順水推船。
- (4). A word to the wise is sufficient, 君子一言快馬一鞭。
- (5). None cries stinking fish, 誰肯說誰的瓜兒苦。 Provided for, not only shall I be 不特愚姊有了着落。

Providence blesses virtue and curses vice, 天道福善禍淫; is also manifest, 天道亦昭昭哉; a family raised by meanness and avarice will not long enjoy (or endure) in the course of 刻薄成家理無久享。

Providential, our meeting to-day is 今日相會有因有緣。

Province, a Viceroy rules over the whole 制台統轄全省; I reside at the chief city in the 係在省城居住。

Provincial governor general is the *chih tai*, 各省總督就是制台。

Provisions brought out were coarse and foul and unfit to eat, 所出之食粗臭不堪。

Provoke the anger of the Supreme, 干上帝之怒

Provoked, this misfortune I have myself 這樣苦事是我自家惹出來的; to utter curses and squander oaths, 急得發咒賭誓。

Prowess of an angry individual, 匹夫血氣之勇

Prudent, nor will unexpected calamity with its misery enter the door of the 非災橫禍不入慎家之門。

Public documents of every kind, 公文各樣的情節。

Publicly? Was it sold 賣的還是公然賣麼, not 也不算公然。

Publish or hand down to the world for a thousand years, 傳於世已千年矣。

Pull back the cart a little way, 把車拉後些兒; the door fast to, 把那門拽住了; out

with force, 使勁兒拉出來。

Pulled him to a retired place, 拉他倒避淨處。 Pulmonary artery, 心肺迴血總管。

Punish, a bad man heaven of course will 惡人天自然罰; only I (the Emperor) have neglected to 惟予一人有佚罰。

Punished, to deliver the innocent the guilty are 以救無辜伐有罪; any person whatever breaking the laws must be tried and 無論是誰犯了法就得究辦。

Punishment, ought to be at once delivered to the tribunal for 就應當送他到公堂裏受刑; it would be difficult to avoid 那實在難免死罪; by fire in a future life, 後世受火刑。

Punishments were not extended from father to child, but rewards were diffused through the world, 罰弗及嗣賞延于世。

Pupil, clearness of the vision is in proportion to the blackness of the 瞳人愈黑視愈明。

Pupils, he says he will not come because there are so many 他說學生多不肯來; in your own country you have already taught many 在貴國教過多少門生。

Purchase, those black ones are his 那幾個黑的是他買的; at what shop did you 是在那一個鋪子裡買的。

Purchased rank is a delusion, 掣銀子捐官竟是上檔。

Pure and perfect without the least defect, 純粹無微瑕; men cannot bear to dwell long in a polluted world, 不忍以清白久居濁世。

Purify the heart and make it like a crystal bead, 鍊得方寸之間如一粒水精珠子。

Purity, the husband sets an example of chastity to the wife, and the wife follows the husband in 夫率婦以貞婦隨夫以潔; to cherish a proud conceit of one's own moderation and 以廉潔自居。

Purpose? Is there not some slight 可也畧有些意思麼; where the intention takes a fixed direction, it is called the 意之定向者乃志也; they would not eat what I killed for

them on 專爲我殺者不食; perhaps will  
some time change his 或者有時回思轉念  
**Purposely** wrote the word and scampered off to  
degrade him, 特書奔以賤之.

**Purses**, none of them had any money in their  
囊中都沒有錢.

**Put** the pencil on the table, 放下筆在桌上;  
it back in its old place, 攔回原處兒去;  
away old habits and one's self, 革其舊而  
自新也; it in the basin and wash it, 攔在  
盆裏洗一洗; to death without instruction,  
that is called *nio*, 不教而殺謂之虐;  
something under the leg of this table to  
make it steady, 墊穩了這條桌腿子;  
away external inducements to vice, 去夫外  
誘之私; off his clothes, dishevelled his  
hair, affected madness and became a slave,  
解衣披髮狂爲奴; off old and put on  
new things, 除去舊事更食新衣.

**Putting out** money to produce interest is called  
*hai*, 出錢生子曰息.

**Pyramid**, high stone 高而尖的石碑.

## Q

**Quantity**? How does it consist in 豈在乎多少: you  
said I was to buy a 你說的得買好些個

**Quarrelled**, they also mutually 也是彼此相爭.

**Quarreling**, parties of lawless men were con-  
stantly 每有強暴兩下裏爭鬧.

**Quarters**, it has struck one o'clock and three 打  
了一下三刻 it has not struck 3 hours  
and 2 還沒有打三下二刻.

**Quartz**, white 瑪瑙潔白如雪者.

**Queen**, a very benevolent 至仁愛的皇后.

**Question** him a little in regard to this trouble-  
some affair, 把這沒頭腦的事問他一聲:

**Questions**, all that you have to do is to answer  
my 只要我問你甚麼你說甚麼.

**Queue**, men wear a 男人們打辮子; the short  
hair on the outside of the 那辮子以外  
的短頭髮.

**Quickly** go and call a man to mend it, 快去叫  
人收拾; be reconciled with him, 該快快的  
同他講和; I promise to do it 包管隨

手而成; go quickly and return 你疾些兒  
去早些兒來.

**Quiescence**, *Tao* is a state of extreme 靜極乃道也.

**Quietism**, (Taoistic) 靜坐無思無念.

**Quietness**, in future I fear matters will not go  
on in peace and 日後怕不能安寧了;  
what is 甚麼是安寧呢: that was not a  
state of peace and 那就是不安寧.

**Quinsy**, 喉左右核生炎.

## R

**Radical**? What is the 這是歸那個部首; did  
you, Sir, look for it? Under what 您納我  
的是那個部首.

**Radii** of a circle are all equal, 輻線之度俱相等.

**Raft** must be used in crossing a river, but after  
reaching the shore a boat is unnecessary,  
渡河當用筏到岸不須船者.

**Rafts** one by one were pushed across, 一排一  
排的撐過去.

**Rage**, if sadness does not kill him, he will  
certainly die with 不是悶死定是氣死;  
you make me burst with 教人把肚子也  
氣破了; the whole party were in a great  
大家夥兒鬧糟糕.

**Rails**, he rails and then beats: he beats and then  
罵了又打打了又罵.

**Railing**? After death who minds men's spitting  
and 死後那管人唾罵.

**Raiment**? Why take ye thought for 你何必爲  
衣服憂慮呢 (2) 何苦爲着衣服煩惱呢;  
is not the body more than 身體不比衣裳  
貴重嗎 (3) 身子不比衣服大麼.

**Rain**, when it does not 不下雨的時候; if there  
is a drought, they then go to pray for 天旱  
了呢就去求雨; mandarins visit the  
temples and pray for 官府上廟求雨.

**Rain-bow**, the light of sun passing through rain  
makes the 日之光透雨成虹霓.

**Raining**, but I could not move on account of its  
但爲下雨不能走動.

**Rain-water** put into vessels soon produces in-  
sects which move up and down in it, 天水  
存貯器內不久即生小蟲上下遊動;

none of all the spring waters or river water has so sweet and excellent a taste as 一切泉水河總不如天水之味甘美。

Rains, here when it is hot it 這兒天熱的時候兒下雨; have been very great, and the roads are bad to travel on, 現在的雨水大道兒不好走; for these few days we have had heavy 這幾天雨大。

Raise the head and look up is called *yang*, 舉首望上曰仰; the wind and waves on a level plain, 平地起風波

Raise up, what the shoulder can not bear nor the hands 肩不能挑手不能提

Raised his staff and struck the ground and said "alas!" 舉杖擊地曰嗟乎。

Ramble? Where can we go for a pleasant 那有去遊玩的道理。

Rambling talk, 說話東拉西扯的 (2) 說話胡拉溜扯的。

Ran to his home, 跑到他家裡來。

Ran away, the thief threw down his club and 那賊扔下棍子就跑了。

Random, two bits of skin that form man's mouth talking at 人口兩塊皮說話無定期; he saw the outlaw assaulting at 看見了那個賊混打。

Rank in the state is exterior to one's person: when a man dies he cannot take it with him, 功名身外事人死不能帶去; he was also stripped of his 還把他的功名革了 had he in fact any 他原來有個功名麼。

Rapacious, the empire began to be disquieted and 天下始喬詰卓然

Rare, to be addicted to wine and not be addicted to lewdness is 恣酒不恣淫鮮矣

Rascality, 喪心惡詐之狀

Rash on the whole body, red 周身皮生紅點

Rashly, marriage is an affair for life and should not be done 婚姻及終身之事非草率可爲。

Rat remembered the favor while under his hand, the 鼠念爪下之恩。

Rate him? How do you 他是那一等人; of payment to be the same in giving and re-

ceiving, 出入銀兩不加二水。

Rather die than sin, 寧可死不犯罪; fluttered, 有幾分着忙; would I die than desert you, 死也丟你不開; an intelligent man, 幾明白的人。

Rats is too meddlesome a business. A dog catching 狗拏耗子多管閒事。

Ravelled or embarrassed without losing the clue or the end of the thread, 錯綜不失條緒; in straight threads and not 有條而不紊。

Raw, vegetables which the earth produces are 生菓是地下長出來。

Rays of light. 發光一道一道。

Razor, should shave or scrape the face with a 得拏剃刀子刮臉。

Reach, wherever the sun and moon illumine or the wind and rain 日月所照風雨所至; is called *ao* and the outer one *wei*. The inner bend of a 厓內爲隄外爲隈

Read? That being the case, how can I teach him to 這麼着我怎麼能教給他書呢; this man can 此人可以讀; he was required by mandarins to 被老爺叫的念書的; by boys and vulgar women, 邨童俗婦所讀; there were no books he had not 羣書靡不閱覽。

Reading his poetry truly makes one's mouth fragrant. 讀其詩真令人口舌俱香; what are you yourself 你納現在看得是甚麼書; that book? Have you finished 那一本書你看完了沒有。

Ready of speech, 說話伶牙俐齒的; are all your things 你的東西都齊截了麼; have you got them all 你都弄齊截了; bring it on. As soon as the food is 飯得了就端了來; every thing is 凡事齊備了; at an inn. Every thing can be prepared or made 店裏都可以預備。

Ready-made, there are no book-cases 那書架子沒現成的; the things are 打點齊備東西。

Ready-writer, 動筆如飛飛筆

Real, the hearing of the ears is vague but the seeing of the eyes is 耳聞是虛眼見是實。

**Really** I did not know it, 我却不知道: unintentional. 寔出於無心: what is the reason for it? 實在是豈有此理; it is of serious results to the national revenue and the people's existence. 實在礙於國計民生  
**Reap**, they sow not neither do they 並不撒種也不收成 (2) 也不種也不收。

**Reason**, this violence does not agree with 這樣兇惡不是天理: to talk without 說話沒有理: I have my 我有我的緣故: what was the 是因爲甚麼緣故 (2) 爲甚麼原故呢 (3) 是甚麼緣故: heaven gives the power of right 天所賦之真理也: this is for what 這是什麼緣故: this indeed is said with 這也說得有理: it is in accordance with 也是理上應該的: in this talk there is 你這些話說得有理: why do you not state it if there is a 有原故爲甚麼不說呢: why so long time. There must be a 何其久也必有以也; what is the 個甚麼道理。

**Reasonable**, what he says is 說來甚是有理: is that 有這個理麼: they still speak what is 却也說得有理: that man does not say what is 那個人不講情理。

**Reasons**, originally for three 原是爲這三門起見: it will be necessary plainly to state the 必得把所以然的話細說明白了。

**Rebelled**, at last the honest people also 末末了兒良民也反了。

**Rebellion** induced by a jest, 以戲言召亂: those who dislike to offend against their superiors are never fond of 不好犯上而好作亂者未之有也。

**Rebellious**, if superiors be not proud inferiors will not be 居上不驕爲下不亂。

**Rebels**, to be the chief of the 是賊中的頭兒: were too numerous to be all killed. 賊匪過多殺不完; they completely put down the 把那賊匪全都平了。

**Recall**, I cannot 我記不很清楚; but I could not 只是想不起來; what he said I cannot 他提過我不記得。

**Recalled** that you had trespassed against your brother. 想起你得罪了兄弟: 1,000 pieces of gold are easily obtained, but time once gone cannot be 千金容易得光陰去不還: when you have time, use it well: for time once past cannot be 有光陰時善用之蓄光陰過了不能挽回。

**Recedes**, the nearer this approaches the farther that 此愈近彼愈遠。

**Receive** abusive language from men. 受了人的不好話: an eatable thing into the mouth is called 'chih. 食物入口曰喫。

**Received**, a trifling present must be 些須薄禮定要收的: many bribes and promised many offices 多受人賂許以官。

**Receiving** a guest with ceremony is called *pin*: receiving the gods is called by the same name 接賓以禮曰賓接鬼神亦然。

**Recently**, not many hours 前不多幾時: the ocean pirates have daily increased, 近來洋匪日多。

**Reception** hall has no wooden floor, the 客堂沒有地板: it is necessary to make some preparation to give him an agreeable 少不得安排些甚麼款待他。

**Recitation** of the name of a Buddha is very advantageous. 念南無阿彌陀佛名號大有利益。

**Recite** this prayer 1,000 times, 誦斯經一千遍。

**Reciting?** What prayer were you 誦甚麼經卷。

**Reckon** it a good providence. 以爲得好造化: accounts for you. I will 我替你算賬。

**Reckoned**, there are still 20 li of road to be 還算有二十里地。

**Recognize?** Do you recognize or do you not 你認得不得認得: that man do you 那個人你認得不得認得: how could he 那裡還認得出: that person I 那個我認識。

**Recognized** Mr. Chang. I hardly 姓張的差不多我不認得。

**Recognizing**, do not err in 莫要認錯了。

**Recollect**, whether inside or outside I cannot distinctly 內外我不狠記得; his name I cannot 想不起他的姓名; this affair I



now 我如今記着此事。

recalled, I have just 我纔想起來。

recommend him to any situation! I will never do it, 叫我保他做甚麼我萬也不能: him to give up his vices and return to virtue, 勸他改邪歸正。

compense, virtue will meet with a good and vice with an evil 善有善報惡有惡報: to do a favor without wishing a 施恩不求報 for any thing you please, 隨便甚麼都算應 賄補的; in doing an act of kindness do not hope for any 施恩莫望報。

compensated, this virtue and this kindness I do not know what year it can be 此德此恩不知 何年可報; such great kindness, how can it ever be 如此深恩怎麼報答得盡。

record, my office consists in recording and your Majesty's errors in conversation I must 臣職在記言陛下言失臣必書之。

recover what was lost, to 得到手 所失之物。 recovered when in another family, 過個門 兒就好了; why could not he wait till I 怎麼不等我好呢。

recreation, not a single person is taking 一個 游人也沒有。

retitude, when one sees men of 見了那些正經人。 red, by rubbing his eyes he made them 把眼 揉得緋紅; original color is 顏色兒是紅 的; a heart without guile is called 'chih, 心無偽曰赤。

share several sections into one, 以數條併一條。 shined this temple by fire to the earth, 這廟 燒做白地; to extremities, 弄得七顛八 倒; the 8 tribes to one, 併八部爲一部。 smelt the silver and make it into sycee, 煅煉 銀子成絲綢了: human nature by knowl- edge, 以智慧鍊人性: golden human na- ture by the fire of wisdom, 以智慧火鎔 鍊金性。

spect, (lit. Please place your hand on your heart and rub it.) 請把心摩一摩; if the mirror be bright it will 鏡明則能照物。

Reflection of solar light. Lunar light is the 月

光係日光返照。

Reformed, he is now quite 如今他都收斂了。

Reformation, the meritorious work of examina- tion and 省察克治之功; to make a- mends for a crime is not sufficient 改過不 足以補愆: of a bad man is not only his happiness but also that of his sovereign and the age, 惡人回頭不但是惡人之福也 是朝廷當世之福也。

Refuse, do not you 你就不要推托; you are at liberty to assent or 肯不肯且由你; I know not whether he will consent or 不知肯屈從否; he could not 辭又辭不得。

Refute and put to utter silence, 辯駁了沒有說話。

Regard wealth and honor as a dream, 閱富貴 如夢有。

Regardless whether men live or die, 不管人家 的死活。

Region, a lion was sleeping in a wild 獅子熟 睡於郊外。

Regions, it seems like suffering in the infernal 分明是地獄受罪一般。

Regret, he could not express his 悔又悔不轉; the expenditure of money, 可惜費了銀子; while living serve them with love and respect: when dead serve them with mourning and 生事愛敬死事哀戚; the pains one has taken, 可惜費了心機。

Regretted, in laying great plans a small expense must not be 論大計不惜小費。

Regular order, the 3 Pure and the 3 Precious Ones are all moulded in the most 三清三 寶的法像都塑得齊齊整整。

Regulations, treaty and commercial 條約通商章程

Reins, the wild horse suddenly stops without the 野馬無繮快已遲。

Reject, what others reject I will take: what others take I will 人棄我取人取我棄; with those who are worthy treat: those who are unworthy 可者與之其不可者拒之。

Rejoice with those who rejoice and mourn with those who mourn, 樂人之樂憂人之憂; and be exceeding glad, 應該歡喜快樂;

if I could see him even in a dream I should  
便是夢見也快活。  
**Rejoiced**, his heart is much 肚裡好歡喜。  
**Related**, we are distantly 我們本是個遠親。  
**Relations**, they are all my 都是我的親戚  
**Relative of mine** was traveling with him, 我一個親戚同他一塊兒走來着; was not his  
Excellency your 大人不是你的親戚麼。  
**Relatives**, for in ancient times they never buried  
their 蓋上世嘗有不曾其親者; he who  
understands the principles of human conduct must lay stress on harmony among  
family 明人道必以睦族爲重也。  
**Relaxed**, at that time the prohibitions against  
opium was not 那時煙禁未解。  
**Reliable**, there is not a single word he says that  
is 他說的話也沒有一句可憑的。  
**Relief**, buttons with flowers in 藝花兒的鈕釦子。  
**Religion**, in after ages it was called the Holy 後  
世謂之聖教; the customs and formulas  
of our 吾教中之規矩範圍  
**Relish**, there is not the least 沒一毫意味。  
**Rely**, to have someone on whom one can depend  
or 有託收之依  
**Rely on**, a person men can 可以靠得住的。  
**Remain**, though a superior man be poor, propriety and rectitude will 君子雖貧禮義  
常在: let not a spot of ink 務使點墨不留; one of you two men must 你們倆總得  
留下一個人; I must constrain myself to  
又勉強住了; how many are put away  
and how many yet 除去幾多還剩幾多;  
does he yet 如今可還在麼。  
**Remaining**, there is not much 剩下不多些兒  
**Remarked**, it was thus and thus that I formerly  
我說的原是這麼着。  
**Remedy**? Have I any 我有甚麼法子。  
**Remember** not resentment but lay it aside, 勿記  
仇不釋; the Sabbath day to keep it holy,  
你該當記着安息日守做聖日; I did  
not think he would still 不想他還記得  
are there any more letters you still do not  
還有不記得的字麼; it is few that I remem-

ber: many I do not 記得的少不記得的  
**Remiss** in order to procure ease, 苟且以  
**Remonstrate**, if your parents are wrong, re  
your anger and with a pleasant look  
mild tone 父母有過下氣怡色柔聲。  
**Remorse**, great shame and heart-felt 大  
暴燥之心。  
**Remote**? Why pass by what is near and run  
what is 何必舍近走遠; from the near  
the 由近以及遠; to some place not  
去的地方兒大概不遠。  
**Removal of all (moral) diseases** is by repent  
of heart, 除諸病皆由於悔心; of  
gloom, 割努肉扳睛法; into the treasury  
office to reside, 遷入藩署居住。  
**Remove** some imminent peril from the temple  
and altar, 除宗社之大患。  
**Removed**, by mandarin messengers he was  
with chains and 被差人鎖拿了去  
**Removing calculus from urethra**, 掛取溺  
淋法; foreign bodies from the ear, 掛  
孔外物法; nasal polypus, 掛取鼻蛇法;  
tumors &c., from the flesh, 外物入肉取  
**Rend me** If I tell one sentence that is  
may the heavens strike and the thunder  
有一句話 天打雷劈  
**Renew** day by day, to 日新日日新又日  
**Renounce** one's allegiance to one's native  
country and pass to another, 背本圖潛從  
**Renovate**, to put off the old is called to 革  
之謂新。  
**Repaid**? The money is already spent: what  
can it be 銀已花銷從何籌還。  
**Repaired**, the house needs to be thoroughly  
子要修蓋了。  
**Repeat**, prepare your lesson to 預備你要背  
**Repeated**, the Thousand Character Classic  
no letter 那千字文沒有重字。  
**Repeatedly** we called upon him to come  
and consult with us, 再三的喊他過來  
**Repent**, you in heart do not 你心裡不  
if you miss this opportunity, it will  
be too late to 錯過了機會後悔就

after the tidewaiters got the order, did they  
這船役們要了這個字兒又有甚麼反悔麼.  
penance is the road to prosperity, 悔者入  
吉之路; in the grave there is no墳墓裏  
頭沒有悔罪.

petitions, do not use vain說話不要反覆.  
placed, a lost mother cannot be母不可復得  
plied, when questioned then inclined the side  
of the head and有問焉則辟呬而對.

ply, there is none other to沒有別人應嘴;  
to a letter of compliments, 答未曾通候; his  
voice was stopped: he could not陰喝不  
得對; I call but he makes no我叫他又不  
不應; but at the moment he could not却  
一時沒法回得; standing and hoping for  
a favorable竹望好音徘徊延佇; why  
do you not爲什麼汝不答應.

report, you need not come up to你不用上  
來傳話; perhaps he has heard some想必  
聽見些甚麼話兒; there is not the least  
並無一點風聲.

reports, every where there were false四處有謠言.  
reported, this affair is widely此事傳揚開了.  
pose, if fire is placed beneath a pile of fuel on  
which you sleep, before the fire has reached  
you, you of course call it夫抱火厝之積  
薪下而寢其上火來及然固謂之安; is ease  
and exemption from trouble, 安逸不勞也.

prehension, to be to one's self a cause of grief  
and自以爲憂責.

represent a thing positively and negatively, 正  
竿反竿之論.

press your momentary anger and your whole  
life will be without vexation, 忍得一時忿  
終身無惱悶.

proach, he teaches outsiders to treat me with  
教外人來欺負我; after having suffered  
such吃了這場大虧.

produced from the ashes of gilt paper. Tin  
was元寶灰甌回錫.

prove others severely but be indulgent to one's  
self, 責人重而責已輕; others as you  
reprove yourself, 以責人之心責已.

Reproved, I am very rightly我見責的極是;  
himself to stimulate others, 自責以勉人也.

Reputation, when there is the reality there will  
be the有實者必有名也; being lost,  
women hang themselves, 名節關一生婦  
無顏投繯自盡, every man who tells a  
lie loses his凡人撒謊就丟了臉; what  
was his他的名聲怎麼樣.

Request a friend to go with one in the same  
boat, 邀友同舟行; if you do not receive  
this, it will be denying my你不收便是  
推托我; him to come and talk with me, 請  
他過來說話則箇.

Require? How many days do you你要得多少  
日子; what do you你有何事相求.

Requisite, I have every thing一切東西我皆有.

Rescue? What providence came to the來了甚  
麼救星呢; persons from poisoning by  
opium and arsenic, 救鴉片信石毒法;  
one from syncope, 救頭昏失魂法; one  
from asphyxia, 救中炭氣昏蒙法; one  
from choking, 救吞物塞氣管法.

Resemble, name the plants from what they以其  
所似名其草也.

Resentful, your disposition is你性情愛抱怨.

Resentment, to give one's self up to act merely  
from gain produces many a放於利而行  
多怨; I have vented my我的氣已出了.

Reserve heavenly principles but put away hu-  
man passions, 存天理去人欲.

Reside, he has removed into the city to他搬在  
城內居住.

Residence, please let me ask where is his請問  
他住在甚麼地方兒; he told us to bring  
the pictures to your他叫我們把畫兒送  
到府上; what a pity he built that可惜他  
蓋的那房子.

Resist not evil, 總不要和歹人作對(2)不  
要和兇惡作對頭; if so then why did  
not Shun restrain or然則舜不禁與.

Resolutely reform and never afterwards offend  
all one's life, 毅然改過終身永不再犯.

Resource, I have no我無可奈何呀.

**Respect**, there is none I less 我最不實服他; my own elders in order to extend to the elders of others, 老吾老以及人之老; what your parents respect, do you also 父母之所敬亦敬之; demons and gods but keep them at a distance, 敬鬼神而遠之.

**Respectable** in his clothing? How can he be so 穿的怎麼那麼體面呢; how is he 體面是甚麼體面呢; man of eminent reputation, 難得這個臉面.

**Respectful** but ill bred man toils in his behavior, 恭而無禮則勞.

**Respectfully** present the enclosed a trifling present, 謹具微儀一函.

**Respectibility**, there are those who are extremely prodigal and affect 也有極奢侈粧體面的; to provoke dislike on one's self on account of want of 自己不體面討人嫌.

**Respiration** is the action of the lungs, 呼出吸入肺所管理.

**Responding**, one singing and another 此唱而彼應

**Responses**, two persons singing in alternate 兩人應和而歌也.

**Responsibility**, your Excellency in the national government has had already 大人是為國家當重任.

**Rest**, in the south are lofty trees under which none should 南有喬木不可休息; why still not at 怎麼還不安歇; neither of them had a moment's 兩個沒有片刻安寧; to go to a hotel is only to 到店裏不過歇着罷了.

**Restless** as ants on a hot boiler, 熱鍋上螞蟻一般

**Restore** again to life, 救活將轉來.

**Restored**? How can it be 怎麼能恢復原呢

**Restrictions** of late have been largely removed, 近來解了禁好些兒.

**Result**, I can not tell how it will finally 不知畢竟怎生結果; I am afraid much evil and little good will be the 恐怕凶事多吉事少

do not know what hereafter will be the 將

來不知作何結果

*Messistrate* a fish in a dry rut (by giving it

water), 甦涸轍之魚.

**Retaining** all the people who were about away, 把要逃的百姓都留住.

**Retchings**, who ever first gets into a car boat feels anxiety, headache and 凡車船煩悶頭痛欲吐者.

**Reticent** in his conversation, 說話含含糊糊

**Retinue** consists of one's servants, 跟班的人.

**Retire** a little, 往後退一點兒; it will be if I 不如我迴避倒好; he could 又退不去.

**Retiring**, the best rule for preserving one's is to be humble and 謙退是保身寶

**Retreat**, he could not easily advance or 頭兒難.

**Retrench**? Are you not willing somewhat 不肯減點兒麼.

**Retribution** evident to every body's eyes, 果報昭昭在人耳目; even of wickedness committed in this life have corresponding 生前所作種種死後必有種種之報; for the day of respect of lettered paper, 平日不節之果報; in Hades there is emptiness no 莫道虛空無報應; after death will be varieties of 死後必有重重

**Return**? Will you wait here till I 在這兒回來呢 (2) 你等我回來行不行; a few days I shall 過些日子就回來 he should ask when your Excellency 他若是問大人多時回來; when he多時回來了; day and night stand and hoping for his 日夜企而望歸 do you wish me to 叫我怎生去回.

**Returned**, of the soldiers that fled not one out of every 10 ever 士卒逃歸十無

**Reunited** family, a 一家子團圓了.

**Revel**, to 饕餮貪酒過日.

**Revenged**, in the world only is resentment fathers and brothers to be 世上只有兄弟之仇是要報的.

**Revenue**, they are the bulk of the national



計的大宗兒; is not your son, Sir, employed in the Board of 你納的少爺不是在戶部有差使麼.

**Reverently** sacrifice to the Supreme and present the benevolent, honorable and wise Emperor to the equal enjoyment of divine honors, 恭祀上帝于圓丘奉仁宗睿皇帝配享; and repeatedly bowing, 連連打恭拱.

**Reverse** the former order of things, 把從前的事情都反過來; Confucius said: a good man perfects men's virtues and not their vices: a bad man does the 子曰君子成人之美不成人之惡小人反是.

**Reversed** can. 'K'o denotes may not or should not and is from a 叵不可也從反可.

**Reviled**, you for my sake shall be 你們爲着我被人咒罵.

**Revived**? How is it that you 怎麼也活轉來.

**Revolving** a thing in the mind unable to forget it, 輾轉不能忘.

**Reward**, if you wish a flogging you can have it but not a 要打便有要賞可沒有; those who shun what is forbidden shall obtain a 忌行所爲禁止者得回賜; they have already had their 他們已經得了賞賜了.

**Rewarded**, whoever he recommends is promoted and 憑他保舉是誰都得陞賞.

**Ribs**, I will go and break your doggish 我去打斷你的狗筋.

**Rice**, he does not think of his tea or his 茶不思飯不想; he will not boil the 飯兒也不做; do not raise high the price of fuel and 不高擡柴米價; when the husk is removed the grain is called *mi*, 穀去了皮稱爲米.

**Rice-kettle** is used for boiling rice, 飯鍋是煮飯用的; the pan-cover is the cover of the 鍋蓋是飯鍋的蓋兒.

**Rich**, do not pass over the poor and follow the 不越貧而從富; the poor cannot contend with the 貧不與富敵.

**Riches** and honor can be obtained in a moment, 功名富貴也垂手可得; and honors all

arise from diligence and economy, 富貴皆因勤儉起; the scholar does not seek for great wealth: he esteems much learning to be 儒者不祈多積多文以爲富; and honors are what men desire, 富與貴是人之所欲也.

**Riddle**, just now this 方纔這箇啞謎.

**Ride**, formerly I rode every day but now I do not 我平日天天騎馬但我如今不騎; seated on one side of a horse, 是偏在馬一旁坐著; on the outside of a cart, 車外頭跨著.

**Riding** in a cart. I do not much fancy 坐車不大對我的勁兒.

**Riding-jacket**, when short it is called a 短的就叫馬褂子.

**Ridicule**, lest he expose himself to 恐怕被他笑話; don't make the people of the neighborhood laugh and 休着街坊人笑話.

**Ridiculed**, he is to be 可是取笑得的.

**Ridiculous**, making up spells and reciting incantations, so very 畫符念咒真可笑; never have I seen any thing so 不曾見這等好笑; what you say is 一發說得好笑; say you, is it not 你道好笑不好笑; that is extremely 這也可笑極了.

**Right**, the heavens revolve from the left to the 天左旋地右周; causing the boys not to learn to do 惹得孩兒們不學好; this watch is 這個時辰表的時刻準; are you in the right or is he in the 是你有理是他有理呢; every one says I am in the 衆人都說是我有理; then it will be all 纔是正經的阿; what is absolutely necessary in order to make it all 必定怎麼樣兒纔好呀; or wrong I will go abroad, 橫豎我要出門; both men said I was 二人皆說是極.

**Righteousness**, who will sacrifice his life for the sake of 孰肯舍生而取義哉; seek ye first the kingdom of God and his 你們要先求真神的國和他的義理 (2) 但你們先要求上帝的國和他的義; is that which is

suited to heavenly principles, 義者天理之所宜; that men and women should keep their proper places is heaven's great principle of 男女正天地之大義.

**Rightly**, you have said this 你這句話倒也說得不差.

**Rill** will soon become a river. If not stopped a 涓不壅終爲河.

**Ring** a kind of bell in order to assemble the multitude, 振木鐸以聚衆.

**Ringleader** in some mischief, 造意首禍之人.

**Rise**, for the Heavenly Father causes his sun to 爲的是天父叫他的太陽起來; at what o'clock did you 你是幾下鐘起來的.

**Rise up**, all under heaven will look around and 天下圍視而起.

**Risen**, I fear at this hour he has not yet 只怕此時未起.

**Risk**, he who desires to be rich must run some 欲要富險中做.

**River**, by an iron chain across to stop the passage of the 鐵鎖橫斷江路; call the ferryman to ferry these goods across the 叫渡船人渡此貨過河; which is the better bank of the 那一道河的兩岸兒那一邊兒好; this time she has cargo to deliver and take in at the ports along the 此次沿江各口又上貨又下貨; those rebels have returned to the south of the 那賊退到河南裏; the city is partly on the south, and partly on the north of the 那城是南北下裏騎着河面的; I have heard that there is still a place where one must cross the 聽見說還有過河的地方.

**Road**, you will avoid the difficulties of a muddy and slippery 省得路上泥滑滑的不好走; they belonged to a tea house near the 是道兒上茶館裏的人; the lonely 孤 grows in the windings of the 有杕之杜生于道周; you and he still being on the 你和他還在路上; your heart expects to get a smoothed 你心想得滑碌碌一條路; of the government will have pa-

trols on the 如木鐸以徇于道路; from the by-road he went upon the main 從小道兒奔大道兒跑了; to reckon the distance by the 算計道路的遠近; one degree of guilt is incurred every time a handsome woman is looked at in the 路遇美人熟視一次; that man that is lying out there in the 街上那兒躺著的那個人.

**Roads** were in a bad state, the 本來道兒不安走; are bad, 道兒不好走.

**Roaring of the lion** of 'Ho-tung is a phrase to ridicule a man who is afraid of his wife, 河東獅吼譏男子之畏妻.

**Roasted?** Have not these beans been parched or 這豆子沒炒麼.

**Rob**, to take something from a man by force is to 把人家的東西硬拏了去就是搶奪.

**Robbed?** Was he 莫不是銀錢被了竊.

**Robbers** (or rebels) do not shave their heads, the 不剃頭的那個賊; on that day there were two 那一天有倆賊; was carried off by 被賊人劫去; have carried away every thing, 都被拐子拐了去了; and thieves plunder people's property: a false hand at play also robs people's property: how does a gamester differ from a robber or a thief? 夫盜賊奪人財耳假手博奕以攘人何財異盜賊.

**Robust**, this man is very 這個人狠健壯.

**Rock**, resolution firmer and more uniform than a 心志堅平過於石; built his house on a 在磐石上蓋房子(2)建屋在磐石上; for it was founded upon a 因爲他的根基在磐石上(2)爲的是立基在磐石上的緣故; sat upon a 坐于磐石之上.

**Rogue**, language may act a deceitful part but the eyes can not play the 言猶可以僞爲眸子則有不容僞者.

**Roll up** a bundle of bedding, 捲了一個鋪蓋捲兒.

**Roll down**, those tears yet more like pearls 那淚更似走珠一般滾了下來.

**Romping**, do not be too rough in your 別玩兒太粗了.

**Roof** was blown entirely off, 瓦面就呼風全脫

了; do not be concerned about the frost on another man's 莫管他人瓦上霜.

Room, it was put on the table in the 擱在屋裏桌子上; I am here arranging the 我在這兒收拾屋子; bed, table, chairs and stools all are furniture for a 床桌椅櫈都是屋裏用的家伙: do not take up so much 別佔這們寬地方兒; he took tea and ate in his 端了茶飯到他房中; the gods know what is done in a dark 暗室鬼神知; why such a monster from the nuptial 爲甚麼洞房裡面走出個鬼來.

Room-money! How much money will I probably be expected to pay as 這個房錢可以望我要多少錢.

Rooms, I suspect his Excellency was in the city at his 大人怕是在城裏頭公館裏; the inn will nevertheless receive pay for its 店裏還得他們的房錢; I live in two small 我住的是二間小屋子; there are a great many rats in the 屋子裏頭好些個耗子; there are over 100 通共有百餘間.

Root, though a tree be 10,000 feet high its leaves fall and lay at the 樹高千丈葉落歸根 of successive births and deaths, 生生死死之根; multiplied into itself gives the square, 根自乘得平方; of the disease is an obscure view of heavenly principles and a disbelief in rewards and punishments, 其病根在昧於天道不信感應之理.

Rose, a fresh smelling 清香的玫瑰花兒.

Rouged and smeared with white powder, 搽胭脂抹粉兒的.

Rouge-money, the duties taken at the pass at yü-kou bridge are for the Empress 御溝橋關稅爲皇后脂粉銀.

Round, that watermelon is 那西瓜就是圓的.

Round-hand, he was unable to write a 楷書所不能寫.

Rower, I will act the 我是个撐船的.

Rub the chairs and tables, 揩揩椅子桌子.

Rude, to go and not to come is 往而不來非禮也; to come and not to go is 來而不往亦非

禮也; and dirty child, 下作黃子沒乾派淨的; thing, 無禮的東西.

Rugged path difficult to travel in, 崎嶇不易行.

Ruined, his whole family is utterly 他全家敗盡了.

Rule, I doubted whether previously there had been such a 我疑惑從來沒這個理; every thing should have a 甚麼都要有個規矩; not filling the place, not planning the 不在其位不謀其政.

Rummage a house in search of articles, 翻入屋找東西.

Rumpling, fold up the clothes without wrinkling or 把衣裳疊舒展了.

Run after gain esteem wealth, despise high moral feeling, exalt the rich, debase the poor and delight in being merchants, 趨利貴財賤氣高富下貧惡爲商賈.

Runs over, when the moon is full it wanes: when water is full it 月滿則虧水滿則溢.

Rustic, li is the name for the sons of the 野人歌曰俚.

## S

Saccharine aliments, 甘果糖飴之類.

Sacks, put flour and grain, some in bags and some in 迺裏餽糧于橐于囊.

Sacrifice to the Supreme in heaven, 祀昊天上帝; to a tiger esteeming it a god, 祭虎以爲神; does not consist in anything but in the heart, 祭不在物而在心.

Sacrifices cut off, 絕祀無嗣也; to the tombs of ancestors and sweep them on the seventh of the seventh month, 七月七日祭掃祖塋.

Sacrificial ritual for the Temple of Sages, with plates, 聖廟祀典圖考.

Sacrilege, the sin of 褻瀆聖所之罪.

Saddle, never off the 平常身不離鞍; our horses can back such a 那馬鞍子我們的馬還可以背.

Saddles, only I fear, Sir, you will not find it agreeable to ride our 只怕我們的鞍子老爺騎着不合式.

Saddlery, our 我們那兒馬身上的家伙.

Sadness filled his heart, 受了一肚皮的悶氣.

Safety lamp prevents explosion, the 煤 窟 燈 籠  
隔毒氣不焚.

Sage is the head of his species, the 聖 人 人 類  
之首; like the manner of a 聖 人 之 氣 象  
Sage's heart has not the least confusion of  
thought, 聖 人 之 心 無 一 毫 之 雜 念.

Sages reproved themselves in many things and  
reproved others in few things, 聖 人 責 已 處  
多 責 人 處 少; by Divine principles estab-  
lished a system of instruction, 聖 人 以  
神 道 設 教.

Said, all this may be 這 都 可 以 說 得; to have  
said what ought not to have been 不 該 說  
的 話 說 了; in ancient times man 在 古 時  
候 有 人 說; do you understand what he 你  
懂 得 他 說 過 的; he kept his temper and  
nothing 他 忍 氣 吞 聲.

Sale, there are no copies of this book here now  
for 這 書 不 印 來 賣 了.

Saliva running from the mouth, 嘴 裏 頭 流 粘 涎 子  
Salivation of the glands, 六 核 生 水 太 多.

Saluted the bright moon. He raised his goblet  
and 舉 杯 邀 明 月.

Same, the written character throughout the  
empire is the 寫 字 通 天 下 都 是 一 個 樣; sur-  
name but different name, 同 姓 不 同 名; as re-  
gards rooms and victuals, they are all about  
the 若 論 房 子 吃 食 都 差 不 多; do not  
even the publicans the 收 稅 的 官 難 道 不  
是 這 樣 的 麼 (2) 稅 吏 也 不 是 如 此 嗎.

Sand. the wind tore up the trees and raised the  
那 風 拔 樹 騰 沙; build a house in the 建  
屋 在 沙 地 上 (2) 在 沙 土 上 蓋 房 子.

Sand-glass? Where is the 沙 子 表 在 那 裡.

Sanhedrim, 七 十 長 老 之 會; to be in danger of  
punishment by the 難 免 大 會 裏 的 刑 罰.

Satiety, having eaten and drunk to 吃 得 醉 醉 飽 飽

Satisfaction or amends made, 補 贖 之 工 夫.

Satisfactorily, before they had settled the mat-  
ter 他 們 大 家 沒 商 量 妥 的 時 候 兒; I  
shall have already settled for you most 必  
是 我 給 你 先 都 辦 妥 了; that affair is not  
disposed of 那 一 件 事 還 沒 有 辦 妥 當.

Satisfied? Were they 他 們 依 不 依; with  
ing to the delights of flattery. The  
耳 飽 從 諛 之 說

Satisfy, lakes and ditches are easily filled  
the heart of man,—it is impossible to  
易 填 人 心 難 滿.

Saunter a hundred steps with an intimate f  
to 共 知 已 閒 行 百 餘 步.

Savage tigers do not eat their whelps, 該  
毒 不 食 其 子.

Save, if heaven bids me die, man cannot  
我 死 人 不 能 救; a man from the  
水 中 撈 救 人; from the midst of water  
fire, 拯 已 於 水 火 之 中; to sit still and  
serve the malady without trying to 坐  
病 而 不 救.

Savor, if the salt has lost its 假 如 鹽 失 了  
(2) 鹽 若 失 了 鹹 味.

Savory, he chopped up the meat very fine  
it smells very 把 肉 燉 了 個 稀 爛 噴 香

Say, do in all things exactly as I 全 照 着  
話 做; what did you 你 怎 麼 說 來 着;  
did this head-dress cost? 你 道 這 樣  
便 工 錢 也 費 多 少; he has not much  
未 有 甚 麼 話 好 說; should we meet: I  
nothing to 見 時 亦 無 言 可 說; do  
in a hurry: I have something yet to  
別 忙 還 有 話 說; I have a word to 我  
言 相 告; nothing about others, I even  
learned it, 莫 說 別 人 就 是 我 也;  
what have you yet to 還 有 甚 麼 講;  
not think it strange in me to 你 別 怪;  
not that I am afraid to speak, 莫 道  
說; not the moxa is a small matter, a  
once go and cauterize with it, 勿 謂 艾  
小 即 可 灸 也; what do you 你 說 的  
麼 話; don't again foolishly believe  
ever people 再 別 混 信 人 家 的 話; you  
heard men 你 們 聽 見 人 說; do you  
what I 你 聽 見 我 說 麼

Saying? What is he 他 講 的 是 甚 麼 話  
thing and meaning another, 口 頭 不  
頭; he opened his mouth and taught



- 開口教訓他們道; so the men of the world have this 如世人所謂.
- Sayings. Jesus ended these 耶穌講完這幾句話 (2) 耶穌說完了話.
- Says, I cannot hear what he 聽不見他的話.
- Scabbard, to put a sword into its 把刀插在鞘子裏去.
- Scabies (or itch), the dry and the moist two kinds of 疥瘡乾濕二種.
- Scald, boiling tea will fearfully 滾熱的茶怪燙的.
- Scalene triangle has three unequal sides, 不等邊三角形有三邊線度俱不等.
- Scapula or shoulder bone, 飯匙骨即肩胛骨.
- Scarcely was I asleep, 我待睡些兒.
- Scenery? Is there not some pleasant 可有什麼好景緻麼; on that side there is some 那一邊兒有景緻; there is quite a fine 那兒的山水也可以.
- Sceptical, the worst thing is to have a mind that is 最不好是個疑心.
- Scheme to introduce one's self to notice, 得進身之計; reflected but was unable to devise any 尋思不出計來.
- Schemes, men design thousands and thousands of 意有所圖千力百計.
- Scholar, to be ignorant of one thing is the disgrace of a 物不知儒者之耻; the mere assent of 1,000 people is not equal to the honest declaration of a single 千人之諾諾不如一士之謬謬.
- Scholars are at the head of the four classes of people, 士爲四民之首.
- School, for the first two years in my home I taught 前二年在 家裏教書; impossible to keep them at 不能栽培他們念書.
- Schools, till the 'Han dynasty opened their 至漢始開學校.
- School-fellow, he is our 是我們同學的.
- School-house, this boy is going to the 孩兒往書房去了.
- School-master, at seven or eight years old boys are sent to a 至七八歲時男則送與先生.
- Sciatica, 腎下腦氣筋痛.
- Science of numbers is wholly included in lines, superficies, and solids, 算術之學不外於線面體.
- Scintillation, 火星出來之貌.
- Scolded, having scolded then he beat: having beaten then he 罵了又打打了又罵.
- Scolding, he is continually beating or 不是打便是罵; when I see such men I at once give them a 這樣的人我瞧見了就惱了他.
- Scorn, every body will look upon you with 人家都冷臉兒瞅你.
- Scoundrel, to revile your brother as a rascal or 罵兄弟是混賬人.
- Scout soon returned and said, 早有探卒報道.
- Screen one's eyes and not desire to see again, 掩耳不欲復聞.
- Scribes, not as the 不像讀書人的樣兒 (2) 不像那讀書人.
- Scriptural, 依聖經之道理.
- Scrupulous, 煩瑣狐疑之心.
- Scull, I want your 我要你的腦蓋.
- Scurvy, the 身虛牙肉脚瘡泄血.
- Sea, the Taoist says that Pung-lai bliss is in the eastern 道說蓬萊在海東; met with a tempest at 在海面遇着大風; like the sun first rising from the 如日之初昇於海; this anger has increased till it has become as high as a mountain and as deep as the 這口氣積得有山一般高海一般深; he sees men like a mountain or the 但見人山人海; the year before last you went by 你前年坐海船; as if buried in the bottom of the 如沉埋海底.
- Seal? Have you used the 打了圖書沒有; having seized it, they put the goods under 抓住了就把這個貨封了; of chief officers abroad, 頒給欽差大臣關防.
- Search, allow me leisurely to 容我謾謾尋着; every one coming in or going out, 是盤察出入人的.
- Searching, they should not however be over-strict in 也不可太刻搜.
- Season of animal heat, 綱繆之時候.

Seasoning, to mix with 以各味調制.

Seat, in bowing to a person one must quit his  
揖人必違其位.

Seated in the cart was an old woman, 車上坐  
着個老婆子.

Second and third terms being multiplied into  
each other and divided by the first the  
fourth is obtained, 二率與三率相乘一  
率除之得四率: you do the first and I will  
do the 你做了初一我就要做初二了.

Secondly, if the cartmen are numerous, the priests  
are displeased, 二來如果趕車的多和尚  
不願意: he was not courageous, 二則是  
他心裏膽虛; the superior or head of family  
was not at home, 二來當家的沒在家:  
he makes very many mistakes in talking, 二  
則他說的話也訛錯的多: to protect  
his own door, 二則保護門楣.

Secrecy, he managed that matter with all 那事  
他辦得機密.

Secret whispers among men are heard like thun-  
der in heaven, 人間私語天聞如雷:  
let thine alms be in 你施捨的事總要在  
暗中作 (2) 便見得賑濟的事隱密了:  
thy Heavenly Father who seeth in 你的天  
父看見隱密的事 (2) 你天父在暗中  
察看: in a short time he disclosed the 過  
些時把馬脚露出來: plans should be kept  
close and 謀事要閉密.

Secretary, afterwards for several years I have  
acted as a friend's private 後幾年在外頭  
作幕幫朋友; it is a good thing that you,  
Sir, have been, 先生作過幕那更好了:  
for my younger brother is abroad acting as  
a private 因為舍弟也是在外頭作幕.

Secretly conspired with him, 陰與之通謀:  
it should be done openly and not 明之不  
要暗之.

Secrets, to strive to get a knowledge of people's  
攻人之陰私也: speaking of most im-  
portant 說些甚麼好不密切得緊哩.

Sections, of a good book one feels no dislike to  
read a thousand 好書不厭千回讀.

Secured, let husband and wife agree and  
the welfare of the family is 夫婦和  
家道成.

Security, for that affair I will be 我保任那  
to take them prisoners as 願將身家

Sedan, he went in a small 是坐着一頂小轎  
sat in an open 坐一乘亮轎: chair. To  
between the poles of the 入轎杠中

Sedentary employment, 身靜心勞之事.

See? How can I 怎麼瞧得見呢; not only  
the boys come out to 不但小童出來  
please, Sir, go out and 請老爺出去看  
bring a sheet of paper and let me 那  
紙拏給我看: you may go out and  
出去看一看: if I do not flog you,  
打你耳刮子不打: for what pur  
he is going out, 看他出來做些甚  
if the eye be evil, it is useless to try t  
目非是無欲見: do not let him 休  
看見: do you go and 你可去一看: it  
only necessary to go and 只得去了  
whether he will or not, 看他肯也不

Seed, you have only just sown the 如今方  
of the metempsychosis through succe  
ages, 劫劫輪迴之種.

Seeds after being put in the ground three or  
days must have rain: if a drought follow  
will not live, 種子下後三五日又  
雨旱則不生.

Seeing the natural products of his native dist  
他看見家鄉的土物; that he spoke  
reason, 見他說得有理; him approach  
他走到面前; the prospects were no  
vorable, you ought to have fled, 見勢  
好自然該走; talent, do not be envi  
勿見才而嫉; I am satisfied myself  
我飽看一看; is believing. 耳聞不如

Seek assistance from a great state, 求介  
國; medicine and not pay attention to  
ers, 求藥不事祈禱 after these th  
do the Gentiles 這都是外邦人所  
的 (2) 這些東西都是外邦人所求

Seeking? For what are you 尋什麼東西.

ask, to practice the principles one 行其所求  
之志 (2) 行義以達其道。  
seemed as if he wanted to move hands and feet,  
像要動手動腳的樣兒。  
simply, your manner is still less 你的模樣一  
發看不得了。  
seen, it would have been much better not to  
have 倒不如不見的好; by the length of  
the road is known the strength of the horse:  
by length of days a man's heart is 路遙  
知馬力事久見人心; in order to be 故  
意叫人看見; like a man entering a dark  
house, nothing was 如人入暗室昏昏冥  
冥一無所見。  
seen in secret. Thy Heavenly Father who 要叫  
中的天父看見 (2) 單要給隱密的天父看。  
sized at Tientsin. It was 在天津叫人搜出  
來了; the old and young were both alike  
老幼並皆拿下。  
sizing a spear he approached to strike, 把竹  
篙來打。  
seldom, this time he has been here but 他這一  
次來的日子不多..  
select able troops to form the center of the army,  
抽精兵入中軍。  
selected, that man is not worthy to be 其人不可  
取; some were obtaining the middle place,  
and some were being 中的中了選的選了。  
selecting beautiful women from the eight stand-  
ards, 挑選八旗秀女。  
all, of knowledge there is none greater than  
the knowledge of 審莫大乎自慮; should  
not know only one's 不可惟知自己。  
all-defeated, if you see an unnatural thing do  
not act unnaturally, and the unnatural thing  
is 見怪不怪其怪自敗。  
all-indulgence can not secure a single person.  
Pride, idleness, extravagance and 驕惰奢  
縱一身不保。  
allishness, 知有己而不知有人; Heaven's  
law does not in the least degree comply  
with 天律分毫不順私情。  
all-willed, the mandarin there was too 大家都

說這個人執拗 (2) 那塊兒的官太謬。  
Sell at four thousand cash a picul, 賣四吊錢  
一百斤; there must be a little addition  
made to the price of this article, then he  
will 這件貨要加多些價錢他纔肯賣;  
seek a good price and then 求善價而沽;  
one of the partners in our Hong wishes to  
我們行中夥計的要賣。  
Selling the magistracy and vending high offices  
began with the two emperors *Huan* and  
*Ling* in the *Han* dynasty, 賣官鬻爵起於  
漢桓靈二帝。  
Semen, breath, and anima are the three precious  
things in the human body, 精氣神人身之  
三寶; to lose 外腎津液即精。  
Seminal discharge is different from an urethral  
discharge, 精濁與便濁不同。  
Sense, a man of good 一人心下有數兒; you  
have no mind to talk 你有點兒不懂好  
歹; of shame is the turning point by which  
a mean man may become an honorable one,  
人有恥心便是小人轉做君子的機關;  
the same as *nio* in sound and 音義與虐同。  
Sensual, 迷於聲色臭味。  
Sent, it is reported that some other man is to  
be 聽見說要另派別人; he has already  
been 是已經派過了; it is also said the  
person 又說派來的那一位; many thanks  
for your compliments, 多蒙你的寄聲;  
it was he who ordered these drawings to be  
叫送這個畫兒就是他; a messenger,  
打發了人差。  
Sentence, you a word and I a 你一言我一句;  
does not form a 不成一句話; I wish to  
ask you a single 我要問你一句話; I  
heard every 一句句都聽的了。  
Sentiments, I am afraid it does not agree with  
your 恐怕不合你的意思。  
Separable or divisible, 相離得開的。  
Separate you should not, 汝等不宜分離; with  
the hand, 拏手撥擲開他。  
Septuagint, 七十士譯出的聖經。  
Serious disturbance occurred in the country, 也

方兒鬧得大亂。

Seriously, the disorder has broken out in his family very 他家裡那個病鬧得利害。 Seriousness, worship the gods with 供給鬼神以誠莊。

Serous fluid, 各胞膜津液如水。

Serpent? If he ask a fish will he give him a 討魚倒給他蛇麼 (2) 求魚倒給他一條蛇呢

Serpents, when suspicious feeling arises, then all the bows hanging in the house appear 疑心一生則屋上之弓皆為蛇。

Servant, answer of a 底下人啞得一聲; women are called *pei* i. e. slaves, 使喚之女為婢; he whom fortune favors has servants: the unfortunate man must himself be a 有福之人人服待無福之人服待人; if it does not concern you, Sir, it concerns your 不關老爺却關老爺的底下人。

Servants, one was for his 一隻是他下人坐的; should never leave the house without asking leave, 底下人出門到底應當告假; usurp the authority and serve the master, 奴僕操權而役主人; the mind is the master: the blood, breath, figure and substance are the 心是主人血氣形質是奴僕; followed after me behind, 跟班的在後頭追趕我。

Servant-girls, on the top of the hill were sitting, dressed in red and green several 階上坐着幾個穿紅着綠的了頭。

Serve, now on account of these passions the mind is caused to 今因嗜慾而心為之用。

Served, the rites of *Chiao* and *Shê* are those by which the Supreme Ruler and Queen Earth are 郊社之禮所以事上帝后土也。

Service, at that time you had a place in the public 你那時候兒是有差使; he does not like to come forward to public 他不愛出身; the completion of this term of 這兒差使的期滿了。

Services, one person cannot fulfill the duties of 一臣不能充二役。

Sesumum, sweet oil is made from 香油是芝麻做的

Set, the sun is 太陽平西了; apart to the service of God only, 分別止為事神而用者; on foot a petition, 動一張呈子; merits over against demerits, 以功過相抵。

Setting is of pure gold, the 都是金子鑲成了。

Settled, they had already 他們已經說妥了。

Seven hundred thousand and thirty, 七十萬零三十; thousand three hundred and ninety two, 七萬零三百九十二; passions are affected by external objects and by them the thoughts within are confused, 七情緣然於外思慮紛擾於內; organs of perception, 耳目口鼻舌身意。

Several years ago we knew him, 前幾年我們就認識他; men take an interest in him, 有幾個人管他; if more than three men it is common to say there are 三個人以上常說得是幾個人。

Severe, the ancient saying is, in exacting a law it is necessary to be 古語云立法不可不嚴; with others and lenient with self is human nature, but it is the cause of resentments, 人情寬以律已而刻以繩人此怨由生也。

Severely, he punished all of these men very 那些人他都責罰得利害; not very 却没有甚麼很利害。

Severity in the enactment and clemency in the execution of the law, 立法嚴行法恕; you spoke these few sentences with too much 你這幾句話也太說重了。

Sew? Do you know how to 你會針線不會。

Sex, the rebels slaughtered all without regard to age or 賊把男女老少都殺了。

Shade, it is cooler sitting in the 陰涼兒裏坐着涼快罷。

Shadow, one must guard even against a 連影子也要隄防; I stand alone in the world: I look but see no companion's 吾獨立於世顧影無俦。

Shady, under these trees it is very 在這些樹底下很好的陰涼。

Shagreen, 海魚皮可歸刀。



allow, their education is quite 他們學得還算不深.

ame, if your words are few and your acquaintances be select, there will be no need for repentance and 寡言擇交可以無悔吝可以無憂辱; cheeks flushed with 見羞臉紅起來; to reform faults the first thing is to arouse a sense of 改過者第一要發恥心; i. e. a heart ashamed of vice, 恥便是羞惡之心.

ameful, having 10,000 chariots of war, to have it said "he scampered away" is exceedingly 以萬乘而書奔'可愧之甚矣; amefully, still it was best not to treat them very却又不好十分羞辱他們.

ameless, 不知害羞的人.

anghai, I thought all the firewood was imported at 我想上海的柴火都是進口的. now formerly when you met him at 却原來就是你在上海遇見着他.

ape, it is not peaked in 沒有那尖的樣子. are, let every man keep his own 凡人必須各守其分; in a dispute do not seek for victory; in a division do not desire a large 狼毋求勝分毋求多; bone or os pubis, 陰毛中橫骨; my two brothers, elder and younger, each had a 家兄舍弟一個人分了一分兒.

ares, take my family property and divide it into 將我這家私停停分開.

arp, eyes sunken and nose 眼兒深鼻兒高; file happened to be before him, 適有利鏗在前. rved, a fortunate day for a child getting its head 小兒剃頭吉日; off her hair and become a nun, 削髮為比丘尼.

ie came to announce the joyful tidings that a fine son was born, 他來報喜生個好兒子; is indeed at home, 他在便在這裡; said it was his cart 他說是他的車.

ie-ass, he was riding a large 他騎着一匹大驢.

ieep are delivered easily and without difficulty, 羊子易生而無留難; but it is indeed to exchange a cow for a 却也是以羊易牛; replied, your majesty is at the upper part

of the stream and I am at the lower, 羊對曰大王在上流羊在下流; the wolf sent out a bailiff and arrested the 狼則出差將羊拏獲; replied, it is no such thing, 羊曰並無此事; his idea is surely not to sell a single cow or a single 必不是賣一隻牛一隻羊的意思.

sheeps-eyes, 羊目肛腫者毒害.

shelf, the soap is on the 那胰子在厠板兒上.

shine on the evil and on the good, 照那好人和那不好的人.

ship, tell them to take all my books and send them to me here by 叫他們把我那書都從船上寄了來, who is it that attends to the cooking on board 船上吃飯是甚麼人管.

ships, Japan originally had no merchant 日本原無商船; what cargo is contained in the 船上裝了什麼貨物.

shipboard, his servants were on 底下人們還在船上.

shipping goods for shopmen, 替店家下貨.

shirt is an unlined garment worn innermost of all, 汗衫是儘裏頭穿的單衣裳.

shoes? Has he got on boots or 他是穿靴子是穿鞋; do you love to wear boots or 你愛穿的是靴子是鞋; and boots made of leather or satin, in every style, 靴鞋皮緞各色.

shooting-star, without regarding rain or night one must run like a 不分雨夜星馳.

shop, after eating walk thirty steps and there will be no need of opening an apothecary 飯後行三十步不用開藥舖; he had just bought them at our 剛纔從我們那兒買的; then he frequently was in an opium 他也常上煙館麼; in ancient time a venomous serpent wound its way into a blacksmith's 昔有毒蛇沿入鐵舖; I can buy it for the gentleman at a 我可以給老爺在舖子裡買去.

shops, that man opens ten 那個人開著十個舖子; a little further off there are some 往這些兒舖子是有.

short, his person is tall or 身材兒長共短; but on the other hand you prate about

long and the 你倒說長說短; was it that the opium was 還是那洋藥短了罷; long is the opposite of 長者短之對也.

Shortly, you yourself also think of leaving Peking 你納慢慢兒的也有出京意思.

Shot away his arm with fire from the cannon, 炮火烘斷手臂.

Should wait for a price and not supplicate it, 當待買而不當求之耳.

Shoulders are above the arms, 肩膀兒是胳膊的上頭; as we go down hill I will lean on your 下山時我靠你肩; upon one of his 擔在他一個肩頭.

Show kindness to friends, 應酬朋友們罷; he dresses entirely for 穿衣服盡鬧排子.

Shows, just as this bundle of sticks proves or 此木足以為証矣.

Shrink, when washed it will 洗了要縮小了.

Shudder, iced water makes one 冰涼的水冰的慌.

Shut, a blind man whose eyes will not 睜着眼兒瞎子; with opened mouth which he could not 開了口合不得.

Shuts the books and knows nothing: opens the books and perceives clearly, 掩卷茫然展卷豁然.

Shuttle goes backwards and forwards day after day, 梭往返如度日; time flies like an arrow and days like a 光陰似箭日月如梭.

Shy, that child is very 這孩子很慚怩.

Sick, while I was on the road I heard that he was 我在道兒上的時候兒聽見說病了; I have been for these several months very dangerously 是我的身上這幾個月病得利害; his family, old and young, are all 他一家子老幼都病了; your father was 是令尊病着來着; men. Do not despise poor 不輕忽貧賤病人; for over ten years, 病了十來年呢; are you 是身子有病麼; he does not know that he is 不自知其有病.

Sickly from the former time till now and is still no better, 病自從上一回到如今總沒有好.

Slakness, he could not endure the 病又生不; first relate about his being an orphan

and then relate his 前述其孤後述其病; poverty and all adversity, 疾病貧窮諸衰; if boiled and drank, it will produce abdominal 如烹飲多生脹病.

Side, my relative was sitting on the left 我的親戚在左邊; the censor was on the right 都老爺在右邊; is this shop on the north side or on the south 這鋪子在北邊兒在南邊兒; you are biassed in favor of that 你偏著那邊兒; to be lying on one's 側著身子躺著; do not go towards that 不望那邊走了.

Sieve, pass the rice through a 挈篩子篩米. Sighed, he both wept and 一面哭一面嘆.

Sighing once he said, 嘆了一口氣道.

Sight, the sense of touch can take the place of 手知覺能代眼目.

Sign, thirty degrees make one 三十度為一宮; do you give me some 你打與我箇狀兒.

Signboard, I beg the noble guests who honor me with their countenance to recognize and mark the 貴客光顧請認招牌為記.

Signify, whether I give it to you or not, it does not 指給不指給不要緊; any one will do: it does not 不論誰都使得.

Silence, to read prayers in 念經呬聲不出; to put to 使人無言可對.

Signs, the zodiac is divided into 12 黃道分為十二宮.

Silent, I cannot keep 要閉口又閉不得.

Silk wadding, 絲綿即豬肚棉.

Silver, he did not have so much 他沒有這麼些個銀; they demanded thirty taels of 他們要的是三十兩銀子; he has with him ten taels of 身上有十兩銀子; iron is lighter than 鐵比銀子輕; this is pure 這是十足紋銀; is but dirt: reputation is worth any amount of gold, 銀錢上如糞土臉面值千金.

Simmer with a slow fire, 從容上火慢炒.

Simple men and simple women when they hear do not even seek for any other explanation, 愚夫愚婦聞之亦不求復解.

Simple-minded, you are too 你也太老實了。

Simpleton, I am a 我是個忤漢了。

Sin, unintentional 無心而致罪; if thy right eye cause thee to fall into 倘若你的右眼坑陷你犯罪; of not showing respect to lettered paper, 不敬字紙之罪: committed in this world, 陽間所犯事項: only the living suffer from their 只有活人受罪

Sins, those that hate me, — I will seek the punishment of their 恨我的人我就討他們的罪。

Since you are of a lofty aspiring mind, 既有高尚之心: last year I have seen him in Peking, 我從去年還見他在城裏頭; you, Sir, took your second degree for these 6 years. 先生中舉人之後這六年裏頭; heaven and earth commenced, 自天地更始 the time of Confucius, 自孔子以來。

Sincere, he takes me to be 他把我認做真的  
Sincerely do I honor and respect him, 我實在尊敬他。

Sincerity of mind depends on the man himself. 誠心在乎人; in having intercourse with one's countrymen the appropriate duty is 與國人交止於信。

Sing a song to quiet me, 且唱箇曲兒出這一肚子不平之氣。

Singers, in ancient times there were five good 古善唱者五人秦告。

Single bite of a criminal will go three tenths into the bones, 賊咬一口入骨三分。

Sir, you should make up your mind, 老爺便該拿定主意: shall I ask him? 大人要我問他麼: I beseech you, save me, 求老爺救小的則箇; when did you arrive? 尊駕幾時來的: be quieted: there was a small accident, 老爺放心有點兒事情; allow me to go for you and arrange the marriage, 容小弟去與仁兄作伐; may I ask why you came to our country? 請問尊駕到我們這兒做甚麼; how quick you have rendered a recompense, 公何相報之速: there is a teacher who wishes to see you, 有先生來要見老爺; how old were you when

they were explained? 先生從多大歲數兒上開講: what part of the country are you from? 您貴處是那兒; what do you wish done, 老爺叫做甚麼; that is as you please, 那是隨老爺的意; how could I dare to quiz you? 那兒敢要戲你納; how much baggage have you? 老爺的行李有多少; do you want cold water or hot? 老爺要的是涼水是開水; where is your residence? 你納府上在那兒住; have you any thing for me to do? 東家有事給我做。

Sister, you have not yet married his younger 你又不曾和他的妹子成親; my sister! my小姐呀小姐呀; my wife is his younger 我媳婦兒是他妹妹。

Sisters, besides there were 3 還有三個姐妹。  
Sit like a corpse and stand with reverence or gravity, 坐如尸立如齊; why will you not 有何不坐之理; do you take the couch, bring it here and 你們把床抬來這裡坐着。

Sit down on a chair, 在椅子上坐下; here. Do you 你在這兒坐着; able to stand but unable to 會站之不會坐之。

Sitting under a large tree enjoying the cool air, 坐在大樹之下乘涼; sit straight: do not lounge on one side, 坐須正坐勿偏倚; on the outside of the cart, 坐在車外邊兒; idly will certainly cause disease, 懶坐必生病。

Situation, what is his 他是甚麼身分 (2) 他當甚麼腳當; the duties of one's office or 分所當爲的事; it is an unhealthy and an important 爲烟瘴要缺。

Six, two added to four makes 兩個加四個共六個。  
Sixteen, four multiplied into itself makes 四自乘爲一十有六。

Sixty thousand three hundred and three, 六萬零三百零三; seconds make one minute, 六十秒爲一分。

Skeleton of the body, 交連全體之骨。

Skilled in making a feint, 善爲詐佯者。

Skillful questioner is like one who attacks a piece of hard wood, 善問者如攻堅木。

Skim off the scum of it, 浮頭兒的撇了牠去。

**Skin**, man dying leaves his name as the tiger leaves his 人死留名虎死留皮.

**Skins**, redeemed him with five sheep 以五殺羊皮贖之.

**Skiping and jumping**. 連竄帶跳的.

**Skiping about**. your feet should not be 兩隻脚不要混跳.

**Skies**, the flame rising higher and higher. at length reached the very 必必剝剝燒得烈焰騰天; all the people beneath the 普天之下萬國萬生.

**Sky**, in the heavens to-day there is a clear 今兒是個晴天 (2) 今兒晴了天: suddenly clouded over. 忽然雲彩鋪滿了: the sun and moon revolve in the 日月在天運行.

**Slander** is what he will not do. 叱其所不爲.

**Slanderers**, flatterers. and men trying to please. 諂諂恭悅之人.

**Slanders** leading me to injure the faithful and the good. I will never believe 吾終不信讒言以害忠良: occur every day: do not listen to them and they cease to exist. 是非終日有不聽自然無: a man must harbour suspicions before he listens to 人必先疑也而後證入之.

**Slapped** by his elder brother. 捱了大哥的一把掌.

**Slaughtered** and burned in the most dreadful manner. 殺燒得利害得狠: and raised the dust all around. while the battle and drum resounded to the heavens, 殺得沙塵四起戰鼓喧天.

**Slaves**. the word small or petty includes the term used for self by sons, daughters, grandchildren, concubines, and male and female 稱兒女孫妾僕婢等冠一小字; pimps, play actors, the children and grandchildren of police runners, 奴僕倡優及胥吏皂隸禁役之子孫.

**Sleek**. the mule was very 那驢子十分臃壯.

**Sleep?** How can you 爲甚麼你睡得着; the mind distressed and no leisure to undress 心之憂矣不遑假寐: I will send some pills for you to take when you go to 我送

丸藥來隨時睡時用. do you only try and go to 你只管睡你的去.

**Sleeping or walking**. he is the same. 睡似醒醒似睡: on the thighs bent up. 側身曲腿而臥.

**Sleeve**. took a book out of his 袖中出一編書.

**Slender waist**. a 細細的腰兒.

**Slept during the whole night**. Not to have 正宿的睡不著覺.

**Slight shower of rain** fell. 下了一陣微雨.

**Slip**. do not let your words 休要失言不失稱.

**Slippery**. the stone road is wet and 石路已濕滑了.

**Sloth**. indulgence in former habits and inability to control one's self arises from 因循不能自克者爲也.

**Slothful**. to use the running hand would be considered 用行書那就算草率.

**Slow**. the donkeys here compared with the donkeys there are 這兒的驢子比那兒的慢.

**Slowly**. the 3rd day will be enough if you go a little 慢着點兒第三天足可以.

**Slur over the work** and not really employ the mind to learn. 掩飾工夫非真用心學習.

**Small?** Is the house you live in large or 你住的房子大小: the vessels that go on the river are all 走河路都是小船兒: charge is then magnified into a great one. 小題便改做大題: feet. 小小的脚兒: they were still quite 他們還小呢: tall and large or short and 長大也是短小.

**Small-pox**. goddess who presides over the 天花聖母行痘娘娘.

**Smashed**. a tea cup fell on the ground and was 茶碗掉在地下碎了: that one was 那一隻破碎了.

**Smell**. what is contained in the heavens has neither sound nor 上天之職無聲無臭.

**Smile**. showing a glad countenance he began to 滿面笑臉起來; gentlemen, do not 列位不要見笑.

**Smiling**. he cannot refrain from 笑个不住了.

**Smite**. turn to him the left cheek to let him 你就把左邊的臉袋子索性給他打罷.

**Smoke**. even we did not himself 自己也不哭;



he did 吃烟是有的; out the wasp mother, 以烟火燻去蜂母.

aking? Was he not very fond of 他不是 很愛吃烟麼.

smuggling, it was not at all on account of the pirates but on account of 却不因爲海賊 是因爲走私.

ake wound itself around it and gnawed at it, 蛇則纏而咬之.

ap, the time of man born in this world passes like a finger's 人生於世光陰彈指即過.

are, the lion escaped from the 獅子得脫網 脫身; unable to escape his 不能脫他圈套.

eezing, twice 打兩箇噴嚏.

ipping the frenum of the tongue. 剪舌底筋帶法. ore and call out in sleep, 眠中喚喚呌呌呼.

oring in sleep, 鼻口內打鼾睡 (2) 齁齁的 睡着 (3) 呼呼的睡着.

ow, a pair of hands whiter than 一雙雪白的 手兒; he wishes to hide his tracks and yet he walks in the 欲滅跡而走雪中; white cheeks, 雪白的臉蛋兒; is excessively deep, 那個雪下得過遠深; when this heart repents, then it dissolves itself like ice and 此心一悔則消愆如冰雪.

ows, when the weather is cold it 天冷的時 候兒下雪.

ow, to hold the candle in the left hand and with the right hand to break off the 左手 秉燭右手折聖.

it may be so or it may not be 或然或不然; great an age, 年紀這麼大; not quite 也不竟是那們樣; it was not 不是 那們樣; do not even the publicans 稅 吏也不是如此嗎; much as virtue. Love nothing 所宜好者莫如賢; I only think 我不過想是這樣; he has always been 長成是這個樣兒的; it has long been 老是這個樣兒; rich as you are! 像你 這樣富人.

ok, put that thing in water and let it 你放那 個東西在水裡頭浸了.

op? Where have you put the napkin and the

那手巾那膀子還攔在那裡.

Sober, if you wish to break off drinking habits look at a drunken man when you are 若要 斷酒法醒眼看醉人.

Soft metal will bend but hard substances will break, 柔則鎚堅則折.

Softly! not a word! 偷偷兒的別言語.

Soil, the hundred sorts of grain and the vegetables and trees are attached to the 百穀 草木麗乎土.

Soiled my hand, 污着了我的手.

Sold, everywhere it was 處處兒都是賣的.

Solder metallic implements in order to join them together, 釐金銀器令相著.

Soldier, that is the same as saying he is a 那都 是說他做兵; I am a 我一介武夫.

Soldiers, when fear once arises in the mind, then all the plants on the hill tops become 懼心 一生則山上之草皆爲兵; in ambush returned to camp, 埋伏的兵回營.

Sole of the foot. Beat with a stick the 用板 子打脚心.

Sollicitous, for these two days, I have been very 這兩日幾乎想殺我也; must not on any account be too 切不可過於着急.

Solicitude, in attending to business there is much 辦事受的累多; you will cause me 未免 叫我放心不下.

Solid, that which has length breadth and thickness all complete is 長與闊厚俱全者謂之體; a superficies squared makes a 自面積之爲體.

Solomon in the time of his glory, 所羅門極榮 華的時候.

Solution, to state a problem and seek a 設幾何 之分而立相求之法.

Some are temples of Buddhist priests, 有幾座是 和尚廟; are temples of Taoist priests, 有 幾座是道士廟; died: others who lived ran back a little ways, 死的死得命的逃 了些回去; jumped and others danced about 跳的跳舞的舞; money must be offered to secure him, 要些賄賂打點他; morn- ing there will be no business: all business

- will be ended: what would you hurry about? 一旦無事萬事休忙甚麼; of your nation's merchants there are 貴國的商民也有; 6 or 7 year's work, 有六七年的工夫: trees were near the water, 也有幾株近水.
- Somebody** is rushing in, 有個人闖進來; chided him a little, 有人說了他兩句.
- Something?** Is he beating 他是打甚麼呢; because I have picked up 因為我拾了一件東西; he went on the street to buy 上街買東西去了; the father said, I have 其父曰吾有一物.
- Sometimes** I read and sometimes I write, 我或讀書我或寫字; the inn-owner employs some one to look after the buying and selling and be inn-keeper for him, 有是店東外請別人替他照應買賣做掌櫃的.
- Somewhat** stupid to-day, 今兒有點兒發呆: deaf, 耳聾有點兒背; respectful way of addressing a man, 點兒尊重人的意思.
- Somewhere**, he is 必有地方所在.
- Son**, if you wish to know the character of a father first look at his 欲知其父先視其子: of heaven has received the command of heaven to rule the world, 天子奉天命平治天下; a father's office hereditary in the 子庶父之官職: if a woman is undutiful it is owing to the conduct of the 婦不孝順皆子所致; becoming an officer may obtain the bestowment of rank on his parents, 做了官兒封贈父母; he solicited him to negotiate a marriage for his 央人替他兒子作代; he loves him like himself and not merely like a 愛之如身不止如子; as to the father's first born 至若父有'長子': the one who has come is his 來的是他兒子: if she had 10 girls, they would not be equal to one 便生十個小姐却也算不得一個兒子; he had only one 兒子單生了一個: only vexed that being 40 years old, he had no 只恨年過四十却無子.
- Song**, it is the same as people singing a 是和人唱歌兒一般的.
- Songs** sung by the people, 民俗歌謠之詩.
- Sons** and daughters of slaves shall be married according to the will of their masters, 奴僕子女由家主婚配.
- Son-in-law?** Where have I not for my daughter sought a worthy 我為女兒姻事無處不覓一佳婿.
- Soon** as he comes. Do you go as 他來了你就去.
- Sooner** than you. Came 比你較早來了; by a step and I should have seen him, 早一步見一見到也妙.
- Sophistic**, 有名無實之語.
- Sorrow**, to feel 覺的愁愁悶悶的; did not shed half a tear nor show the least appearance of 眼淚全無半點愁容不露一毫; alone fills his breast, 惟煩懣盈胸; and anxiety injures the heart, 憂愁思慮則傷心; you cause me excessive 教我肚裡好悶.
- Sorrowful?** Why are you so 何須這等心焦.
- Sort**, there are some of every kind and I want a little of every 各式各樣兒的都有每樣兒要點兒.
- Sought?** Where have I not looked? Where have I not 何處不覓甚處不尋; for it 27 years but I have not found it, 求二十七年而不得也.
- Soul** returns to heaven at death and the spirit ('po) returns to the earth, 死者魂氣歸天形魄歸地; and spirit exist after the body is annihilated and forgotten, 身落空亡魂魄終在; and spirit. 'Hun and 'po are names for the 魂魄神靈之名; is there indeed not a man here, not a 難道人便沒有鬼也沒有.
- Sound**, it conceives by the influence of 以音感而孕; emitted by a small mouth, 嚙小口鳴聲也; the shadow follows substance: the echo responds to the 影隨形響應聲; continued without interruption, 接連不斷之聲; of a small gong, 小鑼兒鐺鐺的聲兒: of the recital of the classics in them, 在那兒念經的聲兒.
- Sounds** have these differences, - shrill, base, long, short, high, low, quick and slow, 聲有清

濁長短高下疾徐之異。

undly, this fellow sleeps most 這漢子好不睡  
得自在。

up, either is good. Meat soup or chicken 肉湯  
雞湯都好; you like what kind of 愛喝甚  
麼湯呢; he took a few mouthfuls of 呷了  
幾口湯汁。

our, the taste of vinegar is 醋之味是酸的;  
and sharp, 酸酸辣辣的。

ource, to cut off the streams is not so effectual  
as to stop up the 絕流不如塞源; heaven  
is reason's great 道之大原出於天。

outh, I am from the 我是南邊來的; but two  
immovable points in the north and 乃南北  
二點不動之處; he said either north or  
他說得是往北往南。

uthern barbarians weave it into cloth, the  
南蠻人織爲布。

outhward, he turned off by a branch road lead-  
ing 他走岔道兒斜着往南去。

vercign, the present 當今的老佛爺; accord-  
ing to place or circumstances, 朝廷隨地酌  
情; an act of grace on the part of the 那都  
是皇上的恩典; is the master of all man-  
darins and the people, 君上是百官萬民  
的主子; of China is the manifestation of  
the sun in the heavens, 中國之主天日之  
表; of the people. *Shang-ti* is the 上帝下  
民之辟; *Shun* recognized his father as  
father but presumed not to recognize his  
father as 舜父其父而不敢君其父。

ow, like a muddy 似個泥母猪的一般。

ace between or behind the shoulders is called  
the spine, 兩個肩膀後頭的地方兒叫脊  
梁 脊梁背兒。

anish stripe of different colors, 大呢哆囉呢  
雜色呢。

are or excuse them. Where you can spare or  
excuse men you should 得饒人處且饒人。  
aring, in treating yourself you must be eco-  
nomical and 自奉必須儉約。

arks produced by wood and stone striking  
against each other, 木石相擊透出火星。

Spars, 成條不割的。

Speak of a thing with reference to the principles  
of reason, 以理而言之; here can we not  
這裡可說得話麼; I have a word, shall  
I be allowed to 有一句話可是敢說麼;  
now is the time to 如今好說話; think  
and form opinions in the mind and then 擬  
度而後言; we must not 說不得話不得;  
to him. I dare not 不敢道他甚的; I have  
a word. May I presume to 我有一句說可  
是敢說麼; there is only he to 只有他講  
話; if you have any thing serious why not  
有正經話爲甚麼不說; he was so noisy  
that I could not 他太鬧教我不能說話;  
the most important thing for a man is to 人  
最要緊是說話; close his mouth with  
nippers so that he dare not 籍其口使不敢言。

Speaketh, although dead yet 雖死其言至今。

Speaking, he does not spare one when 他說話不  
饒人兒; one fair and tripping him up, 嘴  
裏說好話腳底下使絆子; in a loud im-  
posing tone, 話得朗朗烈烈。

Spear in the light is easily avoided but it is dif-  
ficult to guard against an arrow in the dark,  
明鎗容易躲暗箭也難防; he pierced  
him to death with a 鎗來扎死他; one  
had a long 一個擎著一條長槍; shall I  
drive or shall I wield the 執御手執射手。

Special artful talkers can confound right and  
wrong, 佞人能變亂是非。

Species, a wise man is the head of the human  
聖人人類之首。

Specimen of the composition of a formal letter  
of correspondence, 大書柬往來體式。

Speculation? Did he make a bad 是他打算的  
不好麼; it can indeed be called by that  
term a bad 打算得不好那一句話也  
可以說。

Speech, her speech is like a woman's 口氣也像  
女人口氣; which implies its opposite  
term or 反講的說話。

Speed, he urged the man to make a little more  
他催人快著些兒。

**Speedy** answer without hesitation, 應之速而無疑也。

**Spend** a little money, 花點子銀子罷。

**Spend-thrift**, a 花散錢財的人。

**Spent** to no good purpose. All this day is 今日把一天工夫全費了。

**Spermatic cord**, 外腎精管血管。

**Spied** when Confucius was from home, 瞞孔子之亡; when he was from home. Confucius 孔子時其亡也。

**Spiked** those guns or not? Have you 你釘死了那個砲門沒有。

**Spin**, they toil not nor do they 他也沒有勞苦也沒有織紡。

**Spirit** attached to the material form (of man) is 'po, 魄附形之靈; in life you will be his companion: in death his guardian 你活是他家人死是他家鬼。

**Spirits** are indeed afraid of him, 神鬼也怕他: heaven made the lofty hills to be the abode of gods and 天作高山神靈之宅; the true God created angels, good and bad 真主造化天仙神鬼。

**Spirited**, his discourse on this doctrine is very 此理說得極精; always low 時時心下有幾分不快。

**Spiritual** languor and weakness in all the limbs, 精神倦怠四肢無力。

**Spleen**, he could not digest or vent his 一肚氣洗又洗不去發又發不出; having vent-ed his 出了這口氣。

**Splendor**, riches, and honors are merely a flower before the eyes, 榮華富貴眼前花。

**Spine**, induration and softening of 脾質變堅變軟。

**Split** wood into fuel with an ax. 斫斧子劈柴火。

**Spoiled**, that tea certainly is 那茶葉實在是壞的; in the room the tables and chairs are all 那屋裏那些桌子椅子都壞了。

**Spoke**, as soon as you 你如今一說; could not hear a word he himself 自己說話也聽不出一字; these few words, 說這幾句話。

**Spokes of a wheel**, 輪中木之指者; of a wheel are thirty in conformity with the sun and

moon, 輪輻三十以像日月。

**Spoken**, not to understand or comprehend anything 甚麼話都不懂。

**Spontaneously**, if one passes a day without thinking of virtue, all evil thoughts will arise 一日不念善諸惡自皆起。

**Sport**, I was only in 我不過說笑話。

**Spot**, the earth is in the midst of the heavens just like a 地 在天中猶一點也; a lonely deserted 冷冷清清的地方兒; he rode in a cart to a certain 是坐車到某處兒; to have come to that 到這個地步兒。

**Spots**, some persons break out in red 人有生紅痣的; there are good spots and there are bad 有好痣有惡痣; cannot you tell of his good 他有好處不可以說麼。

**Spouted out** or spirted out a whole mouthful of tea, 一口茶都噴了出來。

**Spread out** in the metropolis. Population is widely 京城中人烟廣。

**Spreading** everywhere without confusion, 四達而不諱。

**Spring** is the best, 春天是最好的; and summer one should rise early, at the cock's crowing, 春夏雞鳴宜早起; the weather is alternately cold and warm in 初春之氣做寒做暖。

**Sprinkle** water around on the ground, to 水在地下散開了。

**Sprouts**, grass and shrubs as soon as they come up are called 草木一出土兒叫苗兒。

**Sponge** one's living out of other people, 餽其口於四方。

**Spurt** cold water in the face, 以冷水噴人面。

**Squall**, a violent 一陣風雨急過的。

**Square** of three is 9, 三自乘之積爲九; and circle cannot be formed without a square and compass, 不以規矩不能成方圓。

**Squirrel skin**. White 大白灰鼠皮。

**Stable**, without the instructions of the sages how can future generations be 無聖人之法後世何以能立; he led the horse out of the 把那馬從馬槽裡拉了來。



ge, that market town is the first 那個鎮就是頭一段兒。

gging about and unable to stand up, 晃離盪的站不住。

mmering as he does, 他這麼哼阿哼的; his words were 其言訥訥然。

nd. he could not sit or 坐又不安立又不坐; how does the barometer 風雨針到幾度。

nd-still, the business is somewhat at a 這事情有點兒撓頭。

ndard, the princes arranged themselves under their 諸侯罷麾下; the *Sze ma* scales issued by the board of Revenue are accepted throughout China as the 通天下以司碼平為準是戶部頒的; in Canton the Customs' scales are the 外國通商以與海關平為常則。

anding to either side, 中立而不倚。

aring, gaping and 張着嘴瞪着眼。

arry, the whole sky is 滿天都是星。

ars, the two Poles are not 二極實非星也。

art? What time to-day did you 你今兒甚麼時候兒起身。

arting, about the time of 臨走的時候兒。

artled, to be suddenly 冷不防的唬了一跳  
arvation? Must I then nearly die of 難道當真餓死不成。

ate, a *chu 'hou* is the prince of a 諸侯一國之君;  
*chang ché* name of a place in the *Loo* 長勺

替地名; the fixed laws of the 國家定的律例;

I did not think the thing would come to this

我不料那件事必到這個光景。

tated, in a few words it cannot be clearly 非數言可了。

tatesmen, they have the spirit of ancient great 有古大臣之風。

tation, at the west yonder on the road is a custom's 西路那邊兒道兒上有卡倫。

ay till the storm of wind passes over or away, 待等惡風過了。

deal, thieves do not break through nor 盜賊不挖洞偷竊的 (2) 沒有賊挖洞來偷;

thou shall not 不許你偷竊。

Steamer, he is going up the Great River in a 他是搭輪船從大江去。

Steering, on the stern of the boat sat a man 船稍兒上坐著個舵工。

Step, not to go abroad one 一步門也不出; he can not move half a 半步也走動不得。

Steps, this ladder has 12 這個樓梯有十二級。

Step-mother, married a 娶了一位繼母。

Stepping-stone in a brook, 聚石為步渡水; by which to ascend a carriage, 將登車履石。

Stick, do you pull out each 汝且逐條抽出。

Sticks, then he threw down a bundle of 遂擲木條一束。

Still it can be colored blue, 還可以染藍的; I shall be sitting here 我還在這兒坐着; inferior to a flower, 還不如這花一朵呢; it is thus, 仍然是這麼樣; this can not be reckoned as having escaped out of the tiger's mouth, 還有這不算所出了虎口; another item, 還有一件事; I needed a little more to make me comfortable, 總得能多點兒纔寬綽; you have younger brothers, 還有你的兄弟。

Sting, be on your guard against smooth tongued people, for sometimes they employ a poisoned 戒人家的滑舌頭因有時其會使針毒。  
Stinking? Is this meat fresh or 這肉是香的還是臭的。

Stitching and patching are a matter of duty, 縫縫補補是本分事。

Stockings, a pair of men's 一雙男子的襪。

Stomach (i. e. brain). The essay is the product of my 文子是肚裡做出來的; take it with wine on an empty 空心酒下送; things in the 肚裡的東西。

Stone, he stands at the mouth of the river like a man of 立在河口就如石人一般; was killed by a 拿石頭打死的 (2) 拿石頭擗死的; screen split into 3 pieces, 石屏裂為三片; man's life is like the lightning flash or a spark from a flint 人生世上如電光石火; I think this rice will not amount to 5 這米我量了不穀五石; will he give him a

給他一塊石頭呢(2)倒給他石頭麼。  
Stop, the terror of martial power cannot make him 威武不能屈; the literary man at each sentence puts a 文人每句一點。

Stop up this hole, 堵住這個窟窿。

Stoppage of a woman's monthly courses, 婦人月水不通。

Stopped, the mouth of the passage by which they came was already 口頭來路已經塞斷; the clamor of grief and lamentation in the city cannot be 悲愁於邑誼不可止兮。

Store, when he was in the draper's 他在布舖作買賣; what does he buy and sell in his 他的舖子是甚麼買賣; the book is in only one 此書是獨行的。

Store up, in spring to grow: in summer increase: in autumn, gather: and in winter 春生夏長秋收冬藏。

Storm of wind suddenly arose, 忽起一陣怪風。

Story, at the time of his telling his 他說這個話的時候兒; is long and can not be finished in 2 hours, 說來話長一時也說不盡。

Stout, you, Sir, are still hale and 尊體還康健。

Stove-bed, he spread matting on the 他在炕上鋪蓆子; one uses coal in the furnace of a 炕爐子是用煤。

Stoves or furnaces are of different sizes, large and small, 爐子有大小不同。

Straight, it is not turning things upside down putting right for wrong and crooked for 不是把是非曲直顛倒過來。

Straight-forward friend, a sincere friend, and an intelligent friend are useful, a 友直友諒友多聞益矣; if an opening occur, at once avail yourself of it and go 苟有罅隙即乘間直窮; remonstrance in opposition to the Emperor's opinion, 直諫忤上意。

Strain out a gnat and swallow a camel 大處兒不算小處兒算; without retching, 嘔之不出喀喀然。

Strange man! that 那個人奇怪呀; that they were even willing to take the letter, 奇怪他們也肯要這個字兒; this is exceed-

ing 這也奇極了; this indeed is not 也怪他不得; thing which flew down at night and devoured children, 怪物夜飛下食小兒。

Strangely, that man's nose and eye have grown very 那個人鼻子眼睛長得奇怪。

Stranger? Are you a 你成了客了麼。

Strata, the different layers of sand and earth are called the five 沙土之次曰五埒。

Stratagem, it is impossible to defeat heaven by the utmost degree of human 盡人謀天難敗。

Stratagems of the military officers all are bad, 帶兵的大官全是謀算不好; I now see through his 吾已曉破之之術。

Straws, when rubbed hot it can attract light 拭熱能吸芥。

Stream, that small boat going up 那上水的小船兒; one day a wolf and a sheep was drinking at the same 一日豺與羊同澗飲水; before you arrive, is there not a small 沒到不是先有個小河兒麼; to defile the source, and expect a pure 濁其源而求其流之清。

Street, in most cases shops are opened on the 大半在街上開舖子; what is done in the synagogue and in the 在會堂街市所做的事(3) 在會堂裏和街上所行的; the other day I went out on the 我那一天上街; over there you come to a busy 熱鬧街兒那兒; to enter at the south gate and pass along the main 進了南門順着大街。

Streets, playing about the 在街上玩兒。

Strength, the noise made in exerting 勛勛用力聲; without using the least 不費纖毫力; do not depend upon your own 不要依着自已的力量; impossible for human 人力所不能; there is nothing so excellent as united 不如合力相連之爲美也; which 10,000 could not resist, 萬夫不當的氣力。

Strict, you must not be too 你不必過認真。

Strictly prohibited all prostitutes, 嚴禁一切娼妓。

Strive not to obtain riches honor, fame, or gain, 勿強求富貴名利。

Strokes, how could I suffer so severe an infliction of 我那裡受得這般拷打; see yu radical

with six 見又都六書: he let each one receive twenty 各打二十毛板.

roll, come with me for a 跟我來溜打溜打

strong, this old man is hale and 這個老頭子堅壯: young and 少年有氣力: thus will a man be in good spirits and become 人又有精神又長勁: a man's love of wealth is 人的愛財帛甚重: wind arose which shook the trees and laid flat the grass, 大風吹來吹得那樹搖草偃.

stronger, those made of brass are 銅做的結實的: come and try which is the 來試試誰的勁兒大: of the 12 beams of wood, we do not know which is the 十二條梁不知何條得力.

strut about looking loftily and proudly, 高高昂昂的行.

stubborn disposition, 剛硬的性情.

stick his staff (into the ground) and rooted up (the plants), 植其杖而芸.

student, he is only a 只好做個文人: if you are a 你做學生的人: should not vex his mind about raiment and food, 學者不可以衣食累心.

studied, for these three days you have not 這三天你不念書.

studied, yes they were my first 不錯先念的是那個 do you with your whole heart pay attention to your 你只管用心讀書.

study and not to learn is dangerous, 思而不學則殆: and learn the sacred books, 肄業講習經文: to tranquilize the people, 以安民心爲念: the principles of nature, 深思性命之理: when they reach 6 or 7 years of age they are sent to the village school to 到得六七歲便送在鄉塾讀書: I at 5 applied myself to 吾十有五而志于學: at 7 years of age I began 我從七歲念起

studying, we can talk without 說話是不學而會的: I have been a long time without 我好些天總沒看書: how long have you been 你念過多少日子的書: for over 20 years that man has been 那人他看過

二十多年的書.

Stuff his discontented mind, to 塞其快快心. Stupid, it was indeed 實在是糊塗: that man is over and above 那個人過於糊塗.

Stupidity? Have you met with the god of 你撞了鶴神麼.

Stupified by the devices of sound, colors, smells and tastes, 迷聲色臭味.

Sty, a lucky day for repairing a pig 修猪圈吉日.

Style, her style is like a woman's 筆蹟也像女人筆蹟: to a fine boy speak in a fine 對佳兒說佳話.

Sub-chief is one below a chief, 堂官之下就是司官.

Subject, do not on any account mention that 那事總別題他了: spoken of in dispatches is public affairs, 文書所論的是公事: from the Emperor down to the 自天子至於庶人.

Subjected 20,000 of his men, 降其卒二萬.

Sublingual glands, 舌底生水之核.

Submaxillary glands, 牙床骨下生水之核.

Submit, therefore was able to make the heart of the world 故能服天下之心: having a feeling of resentment for injuries unredressed, the people's hearts will not 怨情莫伸人心不服.

Subordinate officials will hardly be able to avoid severe punishment, 小官兒難免重辦.

Subscribed? How much has he 他簽了多少.

Subsistence, 糊口度日之物: to receive a proper amount of money for daily 過日子有准進的錢: what does he depend on for his 他仗著甚麼餬口.

Substance, a spiritual and intelligent 昭昭靈靈之物: heaven is invisible, i. e. without shadow or 天無影無形.

Suburbs, I came from the 我是城外頭來的: I thought he lived in the 我估摸是城外頭住的: what made you think he lived in the 你怎麼估摸着是城外頭呢.

Subverted, as if the heavens were overturned and the earth 猶如天翻地覆.

Succeed, of course he can 自然可以成事: I think it must 料無不成之理: in every

affair be prepared and you will 凡事豫則立; properly. If a man will not study how can he 人不愛念書那兒可以成呢.

Success, view the success of others as your own 見人之得如己之得.

Succession, he inflicted many blows in quick 連打幾箇耳光子; the present comes and the future goes in endless 往古來今週而不斷

Successively sought for 10 days and more, 一連尋了十來日; last year in Foo-kien it rained several days 去年河南福建那一塊兒下連陰雨.

Such misery as mine, 我這樣的苦; kind of men I want nothing of them, 這宗樣兒的人我決不要他; an unexpected affair as this, 這樣不測之事.

Su-chou, he has already gone to 他已經上蘇去了.

Suck, held her to her bosom to 抱在懷中餵奶

Suddenly a foolish thought arises, 一時拙見起來; ceased to speak, 忽然住了口; the thunders struck him, 驟然雷擊之; a pain has seized her abdomen, 一時間就肚疼起來; to remember that thy brother hath aught against thee, 忽然想起兄弟和你不對

Suffer, when the skin bag is cast off there is no body to 丟下皮囊無身何苦.

Suffered so much grief, 受了多少的罪; all his miseries. He has already 他的磨難也都受過了.

Sufficient, surely there are benevolence and justice and they are 亦有仁義而已多; are those in the gentlemen's room 老爺屋裡這些還不發用的麼; unto the day is the evil thereof, 一天只受一天的勞苦就發了(2)今日的勞苦就在今日勞苦罷了.

Sugar-candy, take a pestle and mortar and pound 拿杵臼舂冰糖.

Suggested, this originally (or at the bottom) was the resolution I 這原係我起的主意.

Suitable, to live in it is very 住著很不合式

Sullied, though a white gem be cast into the dirt its purity cannot be 白玉移於汚泥不能沾溼其色.

Sum, they named no 他們漫說數兒; for the room? Is there a fixed 這房錢有一定的價兒麼.

Summer house in a garden, 花園的亭子.

Sun, don't play in the 別在老爺兒地裏頑兒; dazzles my eyes, 老爺兒晃眼睛; and moon revolve and a season of cold follows a season of heat successively, 日月運行一寒一暑; and moon are attached to the heavens, 日月麗乎天; and moon shine on all alike, 日月無私照; in one day makes a circuit of the heavens. 太陽一日行一周天; shining in a retired place, 閑然而日章.

Sunrise, the time of 秋亮的時候.

Sunset, I met his cart yesterday at 昨兒日頭落碰見他的車; I will come again before 日落之前我再來.

Superficies is that which has length and breadth without thickness. 有長闊而無厚謂之面 (2) 有長與闊而無厚者謂之面.

Superhuman appearances of an infernal nature are the god's wrath emanating from hills and rivers, 魑魅魍魎山川之祟.

Superintends, whatever affair that man 他 那個人辦理甚麼事.

Superior, nor was any man his 人物又比他不 上; man never bends his principles to improve his fortune, 君子求富屈道以伸身; officer sends a deputy to fill temporarily a subordinate post, 上司每派委員署理; his manners were correct and his talents 形容端正才過人矣.

Superiors, with the proper observances to see the 以利健見於上也; he who has money gains over his 財多則獲上; prevented from stating one's case to 隱壅於上聞; if they do not act proudly will not cause inferiors to rebel, 居上不驕爲下不悖; it rarely occurs that the dutiful parents and brothers like to offend against their 其爲人也孝弟而好犯上者鮮矣.

Supernatural, that which man cannot bring about but which still is effected is 人力所不



爲而爲者天也。

Superstitious worship of the gods the gods do not receive, 遇事神弗享。

Supped? Have you 吃晚飯了未。

Support, to the poor of their own country they give a monthly sum for their 彼于同郡之人月有給養之數。

Suppose I do not take a guide, 比方我不用人帶道; that the retributive punishments of the wicked have an end. 假使惡報有終。

Supposed it to be his house. 認做自己的房子。

Supposing a man to borrow a principal of 200 taels, 假如有人借去本銀二百兩。

Supreme Ruler is the sovereign of the people, 上帝下民之辟。

Sure. of that thing you can't make 那個就保不定; are you quite 你可知道麼。

Surely this is not all through with! 難道就罷了: you will make me die of joy, 真箇要喜殺我也; it was that teacher who spoke of it. 必是那一位先生說的。

Surgeon, if you have fallen off your horse hasten to call a 墜了馬快請太醫。

Surgical operations, 醫治外証手法。

Surpassing all endurance, 出於無可奈何。

Surprise is the best defence against insult, the 袈裟爲忍辱鎧。

Suspicious, it is you yourself who are 你各自各兒起疑: when they see any good and credulous of every evil report they hear, 見善則疑聞惡則信: an account of a long drought was more 以久旱益疑; his visage looks strange and odd: it is very 相貌古怪怪甚是可疑。

Sustain the hopes of the people, 應人之企望。

Swaggering along the road, 大搖大擺的走道兒。

Swallow, throat unable to 嚥子裏嚥不下去。

Swallowing and vomiting, wishing to speak but not daring to say any thing, 吞吞吐吐欲言而不敢言。

Swear, I positively 我發誓一定的話; in the forenoon do not 大清早起別亂說: not by Heaven, 不許指着天起誓 (2) 不要指天發誓;

not by the earth, 不要指地發誓; not by Jerusalem, 不要指耶路撒冷發誓 (2) 不許指着耶路撒冷起誓。

Sweet oil, lamp oil is cheap compared with 燈油比香油賤。

Sweetly, the birds sing 雀兒唱得好聽。

Swindle people out of their property by false pretexts, 詐欺取人財物。

Swindler, 詐欺取人財物者。

Swine, cast not your pearls before 不可把你的珍珠擲給猪 (2) 也不要珍珠向猪撒去。

Swollen, the elbow is 餓膊肘子腫了。

Sword, his words were sharper than a 他說出一句話來比刀子還利害; in their words is a sharp spear and in their smiles a 語中針刺笑中刀; civil officers gird on the double edged sword: military officers gird on the single edged 文士佩劍武士佩刀。

Swore, with vehemence cursed and 急的賭咒發誓。

Sycophants, 諛諂恭悅之人; crowded around him, 諛諂者附會之。

Symmetrical, 相應接排的好。

Sympathize with in joy and in sorrow, 樂其樂而憂其憂。

Sympathy, he affects not the least 他一點兒不關心。

Synagogue, they love to stand in the 他們喜歡站在會堂裏 (2) 喜歡站在會堂裏。

Synovia, 各交節津液如膠。

Syphilis, secondary 疔毒延累各處。

## T

Table, Chinese multiplication 九九積數圖; mountain, 高而上平曰兀; the book is upon the 書在桌子上; I want you to make a 我要你做一張桌子; place it upon the 放在桌子上面; to fall down from a 在棹上跌下地; that candle-stick on the 桌子上的那燈; sat at the head of a side 坐在橫頭一桌; don't shake this 別搖提這桌子。

Tackling of a ship, 船上使用之物。

Tael, he was fined a 他受罰一兩銀子。

Taels, he has property worth more than 10,000 他有萬數兩銀子的家私兒; not less

than 10,000 不下十千兩銀子; there is an account of 10,000 有一萬兩銀子的賬; the day the affair is done I will present you with 50 事就之日纔送五十兩; did he pay the 300 這三百兩他給不給; I bargained with them for 22 我定規是二十二兩銀子; in every hundred taels, there will be an allowance of three 每百兩扣平三兩; he stupidly said he would give one hundred 他那人糊塗說要給一百兩.

**Tail** stings people and when severely even to death, its 尾刺人甚者至死; I, your pupil, am a mustard seed, a cow's 弟子乃芥子牛尾; a dog came wagging its 一隻狗搖尾而來.

**Tailor** to come. Then call a 就叫一個裁縫來.

**Take** one in every ten, 十分抽其一分; one out of every ten, 每十分抽一; my shirt and mend it, 把我那一件汗衫補了; no thought for your life, 不要爲性命憂慮 (2) 不要憂慮生命; up that child and carry it in, 把孩子抱進去; care or you will fall down, 小心跌下去了; one out at each time, 每一次拿出來一個; care of yourself, 有商量不失着; a lock and lock it, 把一把鎖鎖了; a little tea and rice, 用些什麼茶飯; care what you say, 你可以小心細說; out his heart and liver that I may eat them, 取他心肝來做下酒; a brush and brush it a little, 拏刷子刷一刷; the old custom and change it for a new one, 把舊規改做新法; fire to combat fire: take poison to counteract poison, 以火攻火以毒攻毒; wine and put in his mouth and see if he will drink or not, 拏酒灌他看他喝不喝.

**Take** along, it would be best to prepare a little food easy to carry and 不如做一點兒好拿的菜帶着.

**Taken** into the nostrils by breathing it, (inoculation) is produced, 納鼻呼吸即出.

**Taken** away, where no regulation exists none should be added; where one exists it should

not be 無例不可增有例不可減; after death a cash cannot be 死後一支將不去.

**Talebearer**, a 嘴不密之人.

**Talent** and beauty do not exceed these limits, 才貌也不過如此; in all the empire, I fear there is not a man of 天下只怕不生才子; of being expert with the mouth is called *ning*, 利口才曰佞; there may be beauty without 有貌的未必有才; and virtue superior to the rest of mankind, 才德之異於衆者; there may be talent without beauty and there may be beauty without 有才未必有貌有貌未必有才.

**Talented**, he who is able to carry out his purpose is 志之能遂者乃才也.

**Talk**, I invited him to teach me to 請他教我說話; such is very common 這都是常說的; of buying what? 說甚麼買呀; why make him the subject of your idle 閒話說他怎的; that points to the wind and snatches at a shadow, 指風捉影之談; all this is false 這都是假話; I was too much given to 是老身多嘴了; why do you thus 這是那兒的話; suitable to merchants, 對着買賣人的話兒.

**Talking** half this day. They have been 講這半日說話.

**Talking** about? What is he 他講甚麼事; I do not know what they were 不知說了些什麼話.

**Tallest**, make a comparison and see which is the 比一比看誰高.

**Tan** leather, to 以革去毛使柔.

**Tar**, 燒松枝取汁曰瀝.

**Tariff** of duties at the Shanghai custom house, 上海大關則例.

**Tartar** and Chinese whole feasts and estates for all seasons, 四時盆菜滿漢全席: (General placed over Canton town and province, 鎮守廣東將軍.

**Tartars** who do not understand Chinese, 滿人不諳漢文者; adopting the children of Chinese to be their heirs, 旗人過繼民人之子爲嗣.

**Task** not fixed, 工課不限多寡.

**Taste**, each substance has its own 各物皆有本味; sense of 口舌之官體用; he may smell of it but he must not 只可使他聞香不可容他下筋; he thus still evinces his good 這還有些眼力.

**Tastes** are pungent, insipid, sweet, acrid, bitter and salt, 味有濃淡甘苦辛鹹.

**Tattle**, do not 你別要說嘴; they have spoken a great many idle words in their incessant 唧唧噥噥說了許多閒話.

**Tattler**, a 說是非之人.

**Taunt** says, I am distressed by life and eased by death, the 道曰勞我以生逸我以死.

**Tautology**, 其語句冗雜重複.

**Tavern** keeper good or bad? Is the 掌櫃的好不好; I beg leave to ask where there is a 借問酒家何處有; when I get to the 我到了店裏頭

**Taxes** on new cultivated lands, 新開田畝的錢.

**Taxis** (reduction of hernia), 小腸疝送還法.

**Tea**, I will go and prepare the 我去料理茶來; he had something to eat beside the 不是喝茶是喝酒吃東西; before you go drink a cup of 可喫杯茶去; from the terraces on the hill-side is best, 巖茶爲上品; do you avail yourself of its being hot and take a drink of 你趁熱呷一啖茶; having washed your face and drank some 洗了臉喝了茶.

**Tea-cup**, he flung down and broke that 那茶碗摔碎了; I told you to buy that 我叫你買的那茶碗; I came for that 我要那茶碗來.

**Tea-cups** may all have covers, 茶碗都可以有蓋兒.

**Tea-house**? Have you anything to say about the affair at the 這個茶館兒裏的事情你望他沒話麼; when it was mended, did you return to the 轎子拴好就回茶館兒了麼

**Tea-pot**? Where did you put (or place) the 那茶壺擱在那兒了.

**Teach** men also to do likewise, 教訓人如此做; men to transgress, 叫別人去犯; what did you ask him to 請他教你甚麼.

**Teacher**? Or did you listen to the explanations of

the 還是聽先生的解說; is a man of eminent talent. That 是先生的天分高; he was punished by his 捱了老師的責; will you let me go? 先生許我去的麼; please tell me, 先生請告訴我; have you found a 你找過先生沒有; he has been 5 or 6 years a 做過五六年的先生.

**Teaching** as we teach is a very different affair, 我們的教學那是另有一說.

**Tears**, he suddenly burst into 不覺嗚嗚咽咽哭起來; I ought to shut the doors and drink my 自應閉戶飲泣; flowed from the eyes like water from a spring, 那眼淚兒似泉的湧將出來; inadvertantly shed 不由的落下淚來.

**Teeth**, a man without 齙嘴子是沒牙的人; age of horses is distinguished by their 馬年以齒別之; she was standing on the threshold of the doors with an ear pick picking her 蹬着門檻子拿耳挖子剔牙; chattering with cold, 凍得牙齒相打.

**Teething** diseases, 生牙換牙之病.

**Tell** me what character it is, 你告訴我說是甚麼字; a paper-hanger to come and mend it, 叫裱糊匠來糊上; him to wait a little and come again, 叫他等一等再來; do not on any account 你切不可說出來; him what I formerly told you to tell him, 你可以把我起先說的那話告訴他; him not to be angry about reports, 叫他莫惹閒氣; me and I shall know, 你告訴我知道; me, how I can suppress my anger, 教我怎生氣得過; it is a long tale to 提起來話還長 (2) 說起來話長; his father, 告訴他老子; him to come: you may leave, 叫他進來你可以去罷

**Temper**, you must every day cure your 必須平日要調和自己的性子; this is a man of very hasty 此人氣性甚急.

**Temple**, he said firstly it was a government 他說一來是官廟; to *Lao-tze* erected by or in the time of *Tang*, 唐立老子廟.

**Temples**, guests are only occasionally entertained

ed at the 廟裏留客是格外的事情。

**Ten** families make a *chia* (tithing) and ten tithings make a *pao* (hundredth), 十家爲甲十甲爲保; times worse than death, 比死還加十倍; thousand makes a myriad, 10 myriads make a lac, 10 lacs make a million, 10 millions make ten millions, 10 times ten millions make a hundred millions, and 10 hundred millions make a thousand millions, 十千爲萬十萬爲億十億爲兆十兆爲經十經爲垓十垓爲補; I would allow it, were it for 就是十个小人也來得起; men of us formerly decided to collect money and trade with it, 我們十個人從前定得湊錢做買賣。

**Tenacious**, one should not be too 不可過于固執。

**Tender hearted man**, 一個軟心腸的人。

**Tenderly**, if husband and wife disagree and one give this secretly to the other to eat, they will immediately love each other 夫婦不和者私與食之即相愛憐。

**Tenth**, I have read a 十分裏我看過八分; how many days are there to the 幾日到初十, to take one 每十分抽一。

**Tenths**, I only know 2 or 3 我不過知道兩三分。

**Terminate**? Will it thus 難道罷了不成。

**Terminated**, when the anima is entirely exhausted then the consciousness is 氣盡則知覺亦盡。

**Termination**, handsome women sometimes have a bad 紅顏多不好歸結。

**Terms**, that is speaking in general 那就謂之凡論, of respect relating to a number of persons, 尊稱衆人的字眼兒。

**Terrestrial affairs**, 屬地之事情; globe with the circles, meridians, and all nations delineated upon it, 萬國經緯地球圖。

**Terrible**! Oh terrible! Oh 阿呀可惜可惜, these two brothers are 他那倆兄弟利害得很。

**Terribly**, the wind comes through the back window 後頭那窗戶透風得利害。

**Terrified**, the Emperor was still more afraid or 天子一發着驚。

**Testicles** were wounded by being grasped and twisted with the hand, 腎囊被手把揪傷。

fungus growth of the 外腎生浮肉似芝菌; varicose state of the veins of the 外腎是內管變大。

**Testify**, the wolf then summoned the eagle and the kite to appear before his face to 親即傳來鷹鷂面面相質。

**Tetanus** from wounds, 牙關緊閉因外傷。

**Text**, four kinds of Chinese 清草隸篆四樣兒字。

**Texture of cloth**, 織布之線紕子。

**Thank you** for all the trouble you have taken, 感勞感勞多謝費心。

**Thanks** for the trouble given. Many 重勞重勞多謝多謝; it is what duty requires: why should there be any 乃分所當然何謝之有。

**That**, it is either this way or 是這樣還是那樣; they may appear unto men to fast, 叫人看他禁食的樣兒 (2) 要叫人看得出他們是禁食的; there are times which are expedient for this and inexpedient for 有時宜於此而不宜於彼; is the great road leading to Peking, 就是進京的大道; it does not consist in 不在乎那個; does not signify, 那倒沒甚麼; large draper's shop, 那個大布鋪; do you, Sir, not remember 大人那兒不記得; again does not please, 那個又不中意; I do not know about 那個我不知道; cruiser had long ago escaped, 那巡哨船早躲開了; man still has a good character, 他人物也還充得過; was one time and this is another, 彼一時此一時; year there were in all five kingdoms and three principalities, 是歲凡五國三鎮; and another cart had run against each other, 是和對頭兒車碰了; man's house-hold truly is very large, 那人口實在不少。

**Thatched**, the sleeping palace alone was covered with tiles, all the rest were 惟寢殿覆瓦餘皆茅茨。

**The** cruel brutes yet know to love their own offspring, 是孽畜猶知愛其所生; priest came walking in, 'ha 'ha laughing aloud, 那和尚走進來哈哈大笑。



**thee**, in the land which the Lord thy God giveth  
 在耶和華你的神賜你的地方; verily  
 I say unto 我實在告訴你; openly. He  
 shall reward 必要在明處報應你 (2) 就要  
 顯明報你了; if thy right hand offend  
 若是右手叫你犯罪 (2) 倘若你的右  
 手坑陷你犯罪; if men would borrow of  
 有人向你借錢.

**Their** widows have both come home, 他們倆孀  
 婦就回家來.

**Theirs**. That is 那個是他們的; is the king-  
 dom of heaven, 天國就是他們的國.

**Them**, nobody need tell 不用人告訴他們; be  
 not ye like unto 你們不可效他們 (2) 你  
 們不要學他; did he meet them or was  
 he pursued by 是遇見了是叫他們追上  
 了; I am going to help 我得幫幫他們去.  
 nor shalt thou serve 也不許你服事他;  
 thou shalt not bow down before 不許你向  
 他跪拜; when the governors come to court  
 who shall govern 君子來朝何錫予之,  
 those who are fond of praising people to  
 their face are also fond of backbiting 好面  
 譽人者亦好背而毀之; he was willing  
 to take this from 他甘心受他們這個.

**Thence**, very easy is the 題目太出容易; this  
 also is a difficult 這又是難題目了; in  
 order to give him exercise (or try him) he  
 selected a difficult 把難題目去難他.

**Themselves**, they kept it 他們自己留的; there  
 are none more orphans than those who trust  
 to 莫孤於自恃; they would find it out  
 他們自己就可以查出來; there are  
 many who injure others to benefit 損人利  
 己多的很; the men of the world seek for  
 Buddha outside of 世人身外覓佛.

**Then** you will have avenged me, 纔與我消得  
 這口恨氣; I will speak to him, 小弟再  
 與他說; could you not stay 15 minutes,  
 就一刻也不能留; I came back, 我纔  
 回來的; I am enquiring for you, 便是我  
 訪你; his thoughts of chosing a son-in-law  
 ceased, 於是把擇婿的念頭歇息了;

enquire for the 2nd bridge, 再打聽第二  
 道橋; will I profess unto them, 我就對  
 他講明 (2) 我只得明明白白的告訴他  
 道; come and offer thy gift, 然後來獻禮  
 物纔是 (2) 然後再來獻你的禮物;  
 shalt thou see clearly to pull the mote out  
 of thy brother's eyes, 纔能看得清楚把你  
 兄弟眼睛裏的刺撥出來呢 (2) 自己纔  
 看得清楚就好剔去兄弟眼睛裏的草了.

**Thence** I am, 我是那裡人; thou shalt by no  
 means come out 你要出來是斷不能的  
 (2) 萬不能從那裏出來的; when did  
 you come from 你幾時從彼處來.

**There**? Have you been 你到過那兒沒有; have  
 you not some very excellent ones 你們那  
 兒有很好的沒有; all the hunters were  
 獵戶都在那裏; one can spend the night  
 在那兒住一夜; did he have some tea 是  
 他在那兒喝茶來着麼; what was he  
 doing 他在那兒作甚麼; have any of  
 our merchants yet gone over 我們的商民  
 也有到過那兒的沒有.

**Therefore** ingu and noble spirited men were  
 ashamed to name it, 故豪傑之士恥言之;  
 take no thought, 所以不要憂慮; when  
 thou doest thy alms, 所以賑濟的時候  
 (2) 所以施捨的時候; he will not take  
 any man's advice, 所以他不肯聽別人的  
 主意; it is impossible to go so fast, 所以  
 不能那麼快; he thought he was inflict-  
 ing wounds on the file, 可見以為咬傷此銼.

**Thermometer**, terms relating to the Fahrenheit  
 32° the freezing point, 以三十二度為冰點.  
 60° or 70° temperate heat, 六七十度寒暑適中.  
 96° or 98° blood heat, 人血本熱九十六度.  
 110° or 112° fever heat, 熱病一百十度.  
 212° the boiling point, 沸湯熱二百十二度.

**These** two words, food and raiment. Ten thou-  
 sand difficulties attend fully providing for  
 這衣食兩字萬難周給; men of course  
 returned at once, 這些人等自然就  
 回去了; if one's words are more than  
 若有說話比着這個還很多些; two an-

gles are right angles, 此二角爲直角; I omit to speak of all 這都不在話下; places are all over 30 li from each other, 這些地方兒相隔大約都是三十多里地; 4 or 5 years you have not seen him, 這四五年來你都沒見過罷; two bones, 這兩把骨殖. They were of the same age, were mutually acquainted and never had an altercation, 彼此同年又是相知再沒得說; merchants, 衆等貿易人也; are together in the same place, 他們同在一所; have their reward, 他們已經得了賞賜了; shall be comforted, 他們將要受安慰; shall be called the children of God, 他們必要稱做真神兒子; shall inherit the earth, 他們必要得地土; have come in great numbers, 他們來了好些個人. Thibet? Have you been in 你到過西藏沒有. Thickness, I know not the heaven's height nor the earth's 不知天有多高地有多厚. Thief, afterward if he find it out I shall get the name of a 日後他知道了到落一個賊名在我身; to act the 做些不問而取的勾當. Thieves? Were they 他們是搶奪的麼; break through and steal, 有賊挖洞來偷 (2) 盜賊要挖洞偷竊的. Thigh, he sprained his 把腿扭了一下兒. Thing, only need to use one 只用着一件物件耳. Things, Tao produced one, one produced two, two produced three, and three produced all 道生一一生二二生三三生萬物; he sells a great many 賣好些個東西; a good man would not do such 善良人不做這樣事; all kinds of 萬千百樣東西; it may be said of men or of 是人或東西都說得; God created the Heaven, Earth, and all 上帝創造天地萬物; your Heavenly Father knoweth you have need of all these 你們需用這些個天父已經都知道了 (2) 而且天父曉得你們也要用這個東西的; your two eyes should not be listlessly gazing at 兩隻眼睛不要混瞧東西; stop turning over the 別混糊騰東西; for I must go in haste and buy 因為我該當趕去買東西;

I want common 要隨常的東西. Think, that is what I 這正是我想着 not that I am come to destroy the 們不要想我這一來是要打壞律不要想我來是要廢掉律法; i vain to 也是枉費心思了.

Thinking about? What are you 你想甚 whither he should go, 思想那裡 he is always thinking, thinking 想想極; do not answer without 不要隨 Third heaven is the heaven of the planet 第三重天金星天.

Thirst? Do only the mouth and the stomach from hunger and 豈惟口腹有饑渴

Thirty, in ancient times a woman married the age of 古時女子二十而嫁; from Tientsin, 到離天津三十多

This, it was on account of 就是因爲這 will not do, 這樣使不得; man I remember at all: what was his business, 這人我所不記得是個作買賣的; is your house near or 離你家裏離這兒遠近; is indeed but I knew it not, 原來如此學生到此 sort of mean worthless people, 此番小人; also does not please you, 這個中意; morning he came to our shop, 早起到我們鋪; if my father could well as 我父親身子能受這麼橫; reason why he is coupled with the Su Ruler, 此所以配上帝也; day I pray he will come, 這早晚敢待來也; disturbed on account of 這箇只管 occasion I did not give, 這一回不 he has refused to do 他不肯作此 my friend, 這位是我朋友; fowl beat that fowl, 這隻雞闖不過那隻 Thistles, do men gather figs of 蒺藜裏並無花果嗎 (2) 蒺藜當中那裏無花果呢; around the root of the Fence of 荆棘圍圍于樹根.

Thither, I am not going 不往那裡去.

Thoracic viscera, 胸背心肺部位.

orn, in your eyes I am a 我是你們眼裡的刺. Thousands, not fewer than upwards of three 不下三千有餘; in the time of the 1st Emperor of the Tang dynasty the Buddhist priests and nuns amounted to over 100 唐高祖時天下僧尼數盈十萬; there are thousands and tens of 有幾千幾萬的; that band of rebels amounted to several tens of 那一股賊有幾萬.

roughfare or high-way, 可通行過的路.

roughly, take your book and learn the lesson 把書背得熟熟兒的; do you know the land road 這旱路你熟罷; acquainted with ancient and modern literature and affairs, 通古今之典故; they examined into the matter 細究個水落石出.

these thieves he took for good men, 把那賊子當做好人; large packages, —are they yours too? 那些大箱子也是老爺的麼; women come and vex me, 這些婦人來磨滅我; tidewaiters did not think it much, 那巡役們也不覺多; articles lying outside the door, 門外頭擱着的那些東西; two men are at feud, 他們兩個人兒有仇.

thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain, 不許你亂用耶和華你神的名子; or thy son or thy daughter, 你或是你的男兒或是你的女兒.

though the Mou-tan be good it must have green leaves to support it, 牡丹雖好終須綠葉扶持; it blow hard and rain heavily still he will go, 任是大風大雨也要去的.

thought arose in my mind, 我起了一個念頭; he thought and then was angry: he was angry and then 想了又惱惱了又想; he thought and then wept: he wept and then 想了又哭哭了又想; of it morning and evening: forgot entirely cold and heat: and neglected both sleep and food. 朝暮思想寒暑盡忘寢食俱廢; he is utterly without 他也甚是沒意思; to attain to great clearness of 思量得透徹; all went away in sleep 各人自去摸着心頭.

thoughts, why endure those mournful 孰憂思而可任; the heart is rent with anxious 惶惶已碎心; eyes, ears, nose, tongue, body, and 眼耳鼻舌身意

Thrashed, alas! I have lost my money and have been (whipped or) 噯哎丟了錢挨了打. Thread, the men with the bells are sellers of 鈴兒是賣線的.

Three, it all lies between you 總是在你們三人裡頭; powers, —heaven, earth, and man, 三才者天地人; lights, —sun, moon, and stars, 三光者日月星; ties: that of prince and minister, justice: that of father and son, affection: that of husband and wife, kindness, 三綱者君臣義父子親夫婦順; men cannot lift the word "reason," 三人揸不動個理字; multiplied by three make nine. 三而三之是爲九; it was equally divided among the 是三個人均分的; the principles of the superior man are 君子道者三; being doubled make six, 三重之則六; sorts or classes, —superior, middling, and inferior, 上中下三等; feet make one yard, 三幅地爲一碼; Character Classic has sentences of 3 letters each, 三字經是三個字一句; years is the time of mourning for father, mother, and husband, 父母及夫之喪俱三年服制; strengths united is the sense of *hsieh*, 三力相從勑之義也; Emperors' title first appears in *chow-li*, 三皇之號昉於周禮; years older than he, 比他大三歲; beast-cart. You should have a 三套的也可以.

Thrice every day. I examine myself 吾日三省吾身. Throat-lash, that cap has no 帽子沒有帽帶兒.

Throne, the father of ten thousand years sat on his 萬歲爺坐了位; that which is easily lost but attained with difficulty, is a 失易得難者位也; the Emperor descen

- his 皇帝降了寶座; for Heaven is God's  
爲的是天就是上帝的坐位 (2) 因爲  
天是真神的座位.
- Through life having a disinterested spirit, 平生  
有俠氣.
- Throughout one's life every thing is settled by  
fate: what would you strive about? 一生都  
是命安排求甚麼: the whole road peo-  
ple came to meet and accompany him, 一路  
送的送迎的迎: the day, there was a great  
tumult, 一日好不熱鬧.
- Throw this thing away: it is not wanted. 拚此  
物不要了: one's self into the way of wicked-  
ness as an insect rushes into the flame, 自  
投黑道如蛾赴火; the affair upon me,  
其事投擲于我.
- Thrust it into the hole and cover it with hard  
earth. 插入孔中以土壅實.
- Thumb-ring made of deer's horn, 鹿角角的  
搬指兒.
- Thunder has killed a man. 雷打死了一個人:  
is the concussion of electrical clouds, 電氣  
在雲中觸擊爲雷: is harmless but  
lightning is dangerous, 殺人非雷是電火.
- Thus? Why do you act 你爲甚麼這麼做: men's  
convenience says thus and 人便如此如  
此: even to the dogs and horses, it is all  
至於犬馬盡然: it already being 既  
然是這麼着: how can I know it is 以知  
其然耶: indeed he says 便是這等說  
will it end 難道罷了不成 (2) 難道就  
這等罷了不成; Sir, it was not 大人不  
是那麼樣; or not. I know not whether it  
is 不知是也不是: what necessity to  
insist on having it 何必定要如此;  
speaking of it, 這麼說起來: how can  
you say it is not 怎麼說箇不是.
- Thy Heavenly Father who seeth in secret, 你天  
父在暗中察看 (2) 你的天父看見隱  
密的事: kingdom come, 願你的國  
降臨: will be done in earth as it is in hea-  
ven, 願你的旨意行在地上如同行在  
天上 (2) 願你的旨意能發成就在地如
- 在天一樣.
- Ticket, each must have on a belt 個個兒都得  
帶腰牌.
- Tickled to a high degree, 真得心癢難撓.
- Tide, the innk with firewood floated down with  
the 那柴火雜順着水放下去.
- Tidewaiters, these 這些巡待們
- Tientsin, that innk never reached 那船始終沒  
到天津: the opium was shipped for 那洋  
藥出口是往天津去的.
- Tiger, while leaving the den of a wolf to fall  
into the mouth of a 正離狼窩又逢虎口.
- Tigers, although sleeping tigers do not bite men,  
still men fear them because they are 臥虎  
雖未傷人人猶畏其虎也: but men who  
murder their daughters are truly worse than  
wolves or 而人殺其女是與虎無異不若矣.
- Tightly, help me twist that cord 幫我縛結實  
這繩子.
- Till heaven and earth pass, 等到天地都沒有了.
- Timber must be cut according to the marking  
line and then it can be squared: kings must  
listen to reproof and then they may attain  
rectitude, 木從繩則正后從諫則聖.
- Time, the great Yu regretted an inch of 大禹寸  
陰是惜: when grain is full but not ripe, 青  
黃不接之時: speak quickly then: do not  
utterly waste my 就快說別信自誤了.  
夫兒: it is not worth taking up your 不值  
得耽誤老爺的工夫: I have not seen him  
for some 這程子我沒見他: at whatever  
隨便甚麼時候: I have come now for the  
2nd 如今來第二回: for studying, 讀書  
的時候: just now I have not 這會子不  
得閒兒: cannot be detained, 光陰不可  
留: how was it the second 二次是怎麼來  
的: to see a man who has not been seen for  
a long 多日沒見的人見了: I am still  
looking at him at this 到這時候我還看  
着呢: he ought to go the second 第二回  
該誰去: did not let you go in the second  
第二次不教你進去: he has delayed me  
a long 耽擱了我半天的工夫: this 這



一翻工夫阿; you did not stay in Peking long that 那次你納進京住得日子也不多; work 3 or 4 months at a 三四個月的工夫兒; that was the 3rd 那是第三次了. *mes.*, 1,000 or 10,000 或千聲或萬聲; I forget the number of 不記得次數; gone to Peking and back 3 or 4 來往進京有三四回.

*nerous* and fearful is the shame of the people and of the government, 忸忸怩怩爲民吏羞. *n.*, those of brass are dearer than those of 銅的比錫的貴.

*n.*, a hole as large as the finger's 那指頭頂第一塊窩兒.

*red*, I am a little 我身子些微有點兒乏.

*resane*, 使人厭倦的.

*the*, a 十分之一也.

*the* of the superiors of the people is *chün*, 君畏民之稱; or designation, 稱呼之字號 *tile* and laugh loudly, 唏唏哈哈的笑; do not remember even a tittle or half a 不把那點子半點子放在心上.

*tile-tattle*, given up to 竟拉些個老婆舌頭 *him* that knocketh it shall be opened, 扣門的人門總是開著的 (2) 有叩門的就開門; Suchow is 200 li. From Shanghai 上海至蘇州二百里.

*day*? What wind has blow you here 今兒甚麼風兒吹了你來; it cannot be done 這個日子不能穀了; you can go home, 今兒你可回家罷; I know not, whether she will come or not 今兒不知還來也不來; did they send me here 今兒打發我來不是; was not this your object, in coming 你今兒個來意實在是因爲這個不是; I feel a little better, 今兒的身子可覺得好些; forgot, 今天忘記了; will that man be here? 那一個人今兒個可以來不可以來; I fear he will not come 怕今兒不能來; I met those 2 men, 今兒遇見的那倆人; my grand-father returns, 今兒家祖回來.

*tomorrow*, I want to start 明兒就要走; it would be better to receive your instructions

倒是明日領教罷; the bargain was that he should come day after 約他後兒來; morning I wish to go abroad. 明早我要出行; please call over 請先生明兒過來; should grief come to-morrow let it be borne 明日愁來明日當; come very early 明兒個早早兒的來; there will probably be something to do 明兒個怕有事; he who feels ashamed to-night will not do the same thing 今夜愧耻明日便不做.

To-night, what necessity is there for you to go 你何必今夜出去.

Together, they went 他們一齊去了; the 2 countries, this and that, contended 兩國彼此相爭; the people flew 百姓一齊跑著; a great many collected 好些個在一塊兒; a brother's wife and her brother-in-law should not converse 嫂叔不通問; if they should be compared 若是走來比並; so late were they still there 那早晚還在那兒; let us all rush upon him 我們一齊動手; it was necessary for them to go 只得一齊去了; did he and you eat 你同他在一塊兒吃麼.

Toll, of the dinner in the dish every grain has cost bitter 盤中餐粒粒皆辛苦.

Told, what is said in the secret apartments of the palace must not be 中書之言不可道也; he does not mind so well what he is 不能這麼樣兒聽說; her to put out her tongue so that he could see it, 叫他伸出舌來瞧瞧.

Tolerate men in following their own opinions, 容人各隨己意.

Tom-tom, sound of the 鞀鼓的鼓聲兒.

Tone, said in a clear distinct 朗朗的說道.

Tones? Can you distinguish the four 四聲你會分不會; the even, ascending, receding and entering. There are 4 有平上去入四聲; I am able to distinguish the 四聲都可以分得開.

Tongue, he has a diseased 他的舌頭有病; merely the labor of the mouth and 不事

- 舌之勢; he put out his 把舌頭伸將出來.  
**Tonsils**, back of the soft palate on both sides lie 的隔廉後左右之核.  
**Too**, I am going there 我也往那裡去.  
**Took** prisoners men and cattle 15,000, 俘人畜一萬五人; off his gem-girdle and bestowed it upon him, 解玉帶賜之.  
**Tool**, the workman who dears to execute his work will first sharpen his 工欲善其事必先利其器.  
**Tooth for tooth**, 有人打壞你的牙齒你也將他的牙齒打壞便了.  
**Topic**, soldiery was not the 那裡是言兵事.  
**Torch**, he applied a 放起一把火把.  
**Tore** to pieces the petition and turned him out, 扯碎狀子趕了出來.  
**Turn**, that article of clothing is 這一件衣裳破了.  
**Touchy**, 反面無常易使怒.  
**Tow-rope**, aided men in managing the sails and at pulling on the 他給人家拉洋扯捺的.  
**Trace**, there is not the least 一些影响也沒有; he saw not the slightest 不見一些下落; of his wife there is no 他妻子沒有踪影.  
**Tracheotomy**, 氣管塞割救法.  
**Trade**, here we have not such a great 我們這兒沒有那麼大的買賣; the boatmen all take with them private 舟人皆私市附載; is excessively dull, 生意冷淡不過.  
**Trader**, he is a 他是個買賣人.  
**Trading**, that was formerly when he was 那是從前做買賣時候; people are of a low class, 買賣人爲低品.  
**Tradition** is that he first appeared to rule the world, 相傳首出御世者; oral and without any writing. 口授而無章句.  
**Traditional**, 口述遺下來的.  
**Truffle**, to place the bedstead, to rear animals and to 安床牧養交易; must come in contact with each other. Those who 互市必與人對.  
**Train** or series, 上下之等第.  
**Tranquil**, How can you cause me to be 叫我如何放得心下.  
**Transferred**? How many things were 挪借物件若干.  
**Transforming**, and the principles of creating and 及造化之理.  
**Transit duty memo**, 再運入內地之口稅單; pass memo, 再運入內地之稅單.  
**Translate into Chinese**, 翻夷語譯爲華言; foreign words into Chinese, 翻外語爲華言; these words, 把這個字兒翻譯出來.  
**Tranquillity**, a nation depends on its faithful statesmen for 忠臣國賴以安; wind moderate, rain seasonable, the nation prospering and the people enjoying 風調雨順國泰民安.  
**Travel**? In what direction must I then 得打那麼走.  
**Travelled** eastward to prevent or resist it, 東游以厭之; over the greater part of China, 足迹幾半天下.  
**Traveller**, he is an older 他更是老江湖了.  
**Travelling** expenses by boat are dear, 算計盤費是坐船貴; expenses only were wanting, 只是沒有盤纏.  
**Treacherous**, extremely 奸詐的了不得.  
**Treason**, ought to accuse him of 該告他謀反了.  
**Treasures**, heaven does not regret the blessings of the seasons; earth does not regret yielding to man her 天不愛其道地不愛其寶.  
**Treat** what one says like wind by the side of the ear, 當成了耳邊風; people indiscriminately, 無彼此於人.  
**Treated** me just like himself, 待我就如骨肉.  
**Treatises** to teach chess and to teach drawing, 下棋畫畫兒都有譜.  
**Treaty** between two nations, 兩國往來誓書.  
**Tree**, an incipient man like the first budding of a 人之始如木有端倪; what stupidity in the 何其樹之愚哉; tied the horse to a 將馬拴在樹上; on the other side of the 在樹那一邊兒; the fruit is just formed on that 這樹纔結菓子.  
**Trees**, if the shoes are too small they must be stretched on the 鞋小必得擊拉頭楦; those hills used to be covered thickly with 頃歲那山上樹木很密; Amidha Buddha,

may I not fall into the hell of sword-南  
無阿彌陀佛不墮劍樹地獄。

Tremble through fear, 因害怕而發震。

Tremendously, this really differs 這個差的真利害了。

Treph'ing, 圓鋸解頭骨法。

Trespasses, for if ye forgive men their 你們饒恕  
人的過犯 (2) 因為你們免人的罪。

Tribunal, I a foreign merchant hasten to your  
Excellency's 外商赴大人臺前。

Tricks, inconvenient to use 不便弄手脚。

Trifle, do not be angry at this 不用為這小事生氣。

Trilled with, this affair is not to be 此事不是  
當玩的。

Trigonometry, principles of 度各線形之理。

Trinity or three persons same in glory and power,  
三位一體同榮同權。

Tripped and fell down, 絆了一個筋斗。

Trodden upon, a single grain of rice must not  
be 一粒飯糟踏不得。

Trouble! Did you not have a deal of 不是受了  
累了麼; my father about his property has  
had a great deal of 我老子為家業心裏  
也有他的辛苦; I thus have caused you  
some 這等難為你; though we have  
endured some 就喫了一些虧; our boys  
here have so much 這兒的小孩子那麼  
費事罷; how did he get into 鬧出事來  
是這麼着; tell me how to free myself  
from 教我怎得不苦; Sir, you need not  
give yourself any 大人不必費事了; there  
is no occasion for the least 不用你費一點  
心的; if they go in together it will save 一  
齊進去倒省事; why did you take so much  
辛辛苦苦的圖甚麼。

Troubled, please mother let not your mind be 毋  
親但請寬心; his mind is greatly 心中  
好生痛切。

Troubles, without experience in life's 沒受過酸  
甜苦辣。

True? He said his father had failed, — was is not  
他說他父親賠本不是真的麼; is what  
I have heard false, and what you have heard

難道我耳聞的就是虛你耳聞的就是  
實; now a days the false, on the contrary,  
has been 今日假的倒是真了; virtue  
does not expect deeds: how much less does  
it wait on words? 真德不待於事況於言愈;  
or false we cannot tell, 認真不得認假不得;  
now what was considered to be false turns  
out 如今倒要弄假成真了; this account  
is 這等說起來是真的了; people will  
not dare to impose on the faithful and 忠信  
則人不忍欺。

Truly, Lord Heaven sees most 老天爺看得  
真真的; Supreme Heaven sees all 上天  
都看得真; you will cause me to die  
with love, 真要令人愛殺哩; I am ob-  
liged to you, 着實勞你的駕。

Trumpet before thee. Do not cause men to sound  
a 不要叫人在面前吹號筒 (2) 不可在  
人面前吹鑼鑼。

Trunk, I could not bring the 那箱子我帶不了來。

Trunks are sometimes made of leather and some  
times made of wood, 箱子有皮子做的有  
木頭做的。

Truss, application of a 用鋼夾醫疝法。

Trust in heaven and the assistance of the gods,  
仰賴天恩神佑; it is my own official 是  
我本人責任。

Truth, what I then said was the 我那時候兒  
說的是實話; an untrue case borrowed  
to illustrate the 借假事為比真; on ac-  
count of pressing dangers, you may not reject  
the 不以危急而可棄信; in all I say  
there is solid 這些言語句句是有來歷的;  
he has not spoken a word of 何曾有半句  
是真的; you must speak the 你這個人  
總得說實話; say you, I do not speak the  
你道我講得是麼; this is said with 這  
到也說得是; what he says is the 他說的  
是真實之言。

Tubercle of the lungs, 肺體都比迦力。

Tuft, a woman combs the hair of her head into a  
婦人梳起頭髮。

Tumble down, take a staff in your hand when you

walk and you won't 有拐棍兒不跌跤。

**Tumors, glandular** 核生大變肉瘤; **benign** and **malignant**, 瘤分別無毒有毒。

**Tuning key**, 樂器所以調絃。

**Tung-chow**, he is from 他是通州來的; I speak of 我說的是通州; how is it you have never been to 怎麼沒到通州呢。

**Turban**, they all wore about the head a red 都是腦袋上纏着紅布; every one I saw had a red 我見的是個個纏着紅布的。

**Turbulence**, better be a dog in time of peace than a man in times of 寧作太平犬不做亂世人。

**Turn** again and rend you. 轉過身子來咬你 (2) 轉過來咬着你們; a thing over and over (in one's mind), being in great difficulties about it, 前思後想很爲難; to him the left cheek also to smite, 連左臉也轉過來由他打。

**Turns**, do you all pay your respects to him by 你們都輪流敬他; a Buddhist priest and a Taoist priest are the hinge on which this book 一僧一道是此書樞紐; north pole is the hinge on which the earth 北極爲天之樞紐。

**Turned**, the legs of a table are of wood 桌子腿兒木頭鑲的; stone can be turned but my heart cannot be 石可轉而我心不可轉; upside down, erroneous and confused so as scarcely to make sense, 顛倒錯落幾不成文。

**Turning** towards him she very lowly wished 10,000 happinesses, 望着他深深一個萬福。

**Tutor**, then make a bow to the 又替先生作個揖。

**Twentieth** part, 二十分之一分。

**Twenty third** year of 'Tao Kwang, 是那道光二十三年的; hundred weight or 16 *pe-culs* and 80 cattles make one ton, 二十個懸頓喊爲一頓即十六担八十斤。

**Twice**, I have already told you 我已經告訴你兩次; as much as us, 比我們兩倍子; seven. 'The catemonia comes to one at the age of 二七天癸至。

**Twins**, as much alike as if they were 倒像一對雙生兒。

**Twist** cords and threads, 繩線紡擰得。

**Two** by two they walked in the procession, 兩個兩個送會走; horse cart. I fear it can not be drawn except by a 不是二套車怕拉不了; one man cannot do the work of 一身不能當二役; men both fell down, 倆人都弔下來了; out of 3 nostrils there comes more breath than out of 三鼻子眼兒多出氣; men read and read again, 二人看了又看; men had no recourse but to follow him, 二人沒法只得跟他; were married to military officials, 本有兩個出了門子給得都是武官; sides are called *pien*, 中之兩傍曰偏; had you one beast or 是單套車是二套車。

**Tympanum**, the membrane of the 耳中竅膜即內皮

**Tyranny**, it did not originate in 不是出於暴虐。

**Tyro** can not investigate it fully. A beginner or 非初學所能究悉。

## U

**Ugly** men. There have been in the world 世上的醜人也有; was there ever one so 可曾醜到這般地步; one became angry, the 那貌陋的生了氣。

**Ulceration** arising from bird's dung or feathers falling on one, 無辜疖傷瘡。

**Ulcers** break out on the penis, 臊疖生于玉莖之上。

**Umbrageous** woods in which people may dwell, 林木鬱茂可居 (3) 可居樹林之處。

**Umbrellas!** How much for each of these 這兩傘是多少钱一把。

**Unable** to injure others but on the other hand to injure one's self, 不能害人反害自己; to cook food or heat water with it, 不能做飯做水; to feel one's way, 摸不着頭路; to say anything, 說不出甚麼來。

**Unacquainted** with that person, 不認得那個人。

**Unallowable**, the abbreviated running hand still more 那草字更使不得。

**Unaltered**, his disposition still remains 他那個性情仍然不變。

**Unanticipated**, 料想不到來的。

**Unawares**, when one's mind has acquired a ful-



ness of wisdom the change comes upon one  
心智一切生不覺無常到。

Unbroken, on doing this there was not one 於是  
莫不隨手而斷。

Uncertain whether it was I, 不知還是我; it  
may be so but it is 或者是亦未可定  
whether heaven will let you walk (or go)  
is 天未必隨你走。

Uncle! How is your maternal 你的舅舅怎麼樣;  
I do not know what has displeased your 叔  
叔不知怎的錯見了。

Uncomfortable, when I hear it it makes me 叫  
我聽了不安。

Uncommon, take the most important, the newest,  
and most 取切要新奇者; things should  
not be eaten, 物反常不可食。

Unconsciously shed tears, 不覺落下淚來。

Uncultivated, not a spot of land 沒有一塊兒閒地。

Undecided, its merits still 不便說決短長; how  
to act. You make us 叫我們沒做理會; he  
is wholly 並沒有一毫主意; on the con-  
trary he has made me quite 倒弄得我上  
不下下不下。

Under his control there were not above 300 odd  
men, 手下已不上三百餘人。

Undersell every body, to 比衆人低些買。

Understand, the more you read the more you  
will 越發讀書越發明白; several places  
I do not 有幾處不懂得; Sir, do you 您  
納明白不明白; some of it I do not 有  
幾分不明白; I have heard that he does  
not 我聽說他不懂得; a single sentence  
I cannot 我一句話都聽不出來; those  
2 characters I 這兩個字我懂得; the  
way of the Lord of Heaven it is impossible  
for men to 人不能說知道老天爺之事;  
I suspect he does not 我們的話恐怕不懂罷。

Understanding heaven, earth, and man is called  
ju, 通天地人曰儒; awakened is like ob-  
taining a light, 了悟猶如夜得燈。

Understrappers employed in a yamun to perform  
miscellaneous work, 衙門裏使喚的承辦  
零碎差使的人。

Undertaking? How can you desist from such a  
good 怎生肯丟了這好事。

Undoubtedly he still has a great many excuses to  
offer, 他定然又有許多推辭的話。

Undressed, he is reclining 他脫了衣裳躺著。

Uneasiness, he has nothing on his mind that  
gives him 其於胸中曾不蒂芥。

Uneasy in mind, 滿肚皮不快活; when a man  
does wrong he is 人做不是的心事却不覺。

Unemployed, do not cause the high officers of  
state to be angry at being 不使大臣怨乎不以;  
a man should not be with his mind 人之  
不可無所用心也。

Uneven, you have placed these things 你擺得  
這些物件不齊; streets and roads 街道  
高低不平。

Unexceptionable, the conduct of that man is  
那個人的行止沒有甚麼不好。

Unexpected, there are some things extra and 也  
有出於意外的。

Unexpectedly she came to the village to visit an  
old friend, 忽一日來村探舊; she died  
before she had passed through the door, 不  
料未過門就死了; one's heart was made  
to jump 冷不妨跳了一跳; one day the  
bell did not sound, 忽一日鐘無聲; this  
affair happened 這件事不期而遇; good  
fortune has returned to-day 不料今日  
風水又轉了; a revenue cutter seized  
it, 抽冷子有巡船來抓住了。

Unexpensive moral virtues, 不費錢功德。

Unfinished, I have an affair 我有未了之事。

Unfounded tales about the spirits of hills and  
rivers, 山川鬼神妄言。

Ungrateful, be not 不可做負心的; for the  
good intentions of others, 辜負人之善意;  
to him for favors, 辜負他的好處。

Unhappiness, already fated happiness or 命定  
了的禍福。

Unhappy, on this account he was 原此不悅心。

Uniformity, for successive ages they have not  
been compelled to an 歷代未強其畫一。

Unintelligible, phrases in the Buddhistic Books

not being translated are 浮屠之書語言文字非譯不明; the language is 極沒竅的話.  
**United** you will not be insulted by others, 合則不受人欺.  
**Units** are in the 1st place and tens in the 2nd place, 單爲一位十爲二位.  
**Universe**, man is the intelligent part of the 人爲萬物之靈.  
**Unjust**, he sendeth rain on the just and on the 把雨降給善人也降給惡人.  
**Unjustly** acquired wealth and honor are to me like the fleeting cloud, 不義而富且貴於我如浮雲.  
**Unless** you have some very good ones I do not want any, 你沒有很好的我們不要了; an affair be kept secret its success will be injured, 事不密則害成.  
**Unlucky**, to have seen it is 看過不利市.  
**Unmarried**, there is still a young lady 還有一個姑娘沒出門子麼.  
**Unmoved** by external ills, 外患無以動心意.  
**Unnecessary** for you to speak of your troubles, 你的心事不消說得.  
**Unobserved**, since we parted two months have passed away 握別以來不覺兩月; to take some thing from a person 背著人拏東西  
**Unoccupied**, he is always 沒一日不閒.  
**Unpleasant**, now there is one circumstance not indeed 今日有一樁倒也有些滋味; what matter if the medicine be 好管甚麼難吃.  
**Unprincipled**, you also are 連你也没正經.  
**Unprosperous**, his affairs are all 他事情都是凶.  
**Unreasonable**, you are very 你好沒道理; quite 出於情理之外.  
**Unreliable**, you know he is so 你知道他這麼靠不住.  
**Unrepining**, 不怨天不尤人.  
**Unsatisfactorily**, he superintends every thing 都辦得不妥當.  
**Unsatisfactory** in both respects. He was entirely 兩樣兒都不好.  
**Unsettled**, an affair as yet 不了不當的事.  
**Unsparingly**, to employ another person (possess-

ing merit) and to reform one's own errors 用人惟己改過不吝.  
**Unsubstantial**, if the root is not established then the whole affair will be 根本不立則一切事業皆屬虛浮.  
**Untie**, a running knot is the easiest to 活扣(卸)兒更容易解.  
**Until** the Tang dynasty established their schools, 至唐始置學校; one finishes the five Canons, 到念完了五經.  
**Unutterable** distress so that one forgets to eat or to sleep, 忘食廢寢苦不可言.  
**Unwell**, still somewhat 還有些微不爽快.  
**Unwilling**, there is no reason why I should be 沒有甚麼不肯; say not that he is positively 莫說他是然不肯.  
**Up** as high as the 33d heavens, 上至三十三天; how well you get 怎麼得上去呢.  
**Uppermost**, my relative was 我的親戚在上頭.  
**Upright**, the door posts by the side of the door are 門旁邊兒的木頭是豎的; but ill bred man is precipitate and commits himself, 直而無禮則絞; when you stand, stand firm: when you sit, sit 站時穩 站坐時正坐.  
**Up-roar?** Who is that outside that is making such an 外頭是甚麼人喧嚷.  
**Upset?** Has the cart been 那麼是車翻了麼.  
**Upstairs**, I am sitting 我在樓上坐著; what are you sitting, looking at? 你在樓上坐著看甚麼呢; at that time you would not let me go 那時候兒你不許我上樓; now will you let me go 這時候兒你許我上樓.  
**Up-stream**, it will be hard going 上水的船拉著費事.  
**Upwards**, you must turn the wrist and chop with the edge 須轉腕回刀向上斫.  
**Urethra**, a white substance like pus issuing from the 莖出白物如膿; diseases of the 膀胱溺管之病.  
**Urgent**, the men of the world pray to Buddha when matters are 世人急時求佛; on that day business was very 那一日事情很忙.  
**Urinary** apparatus, 生溺生精之器.

*rine* is the secretions of the bladder, 內腎津液即溺; deposit of red and white sediment in the 溺中有紅白粉末.

*is*, do not say it was 你別說是僭們; what is the Emperor's power to 帝力何有於我哉; I suspect your friend will not imitate 恐怕令友不能照着我們; what opinion do you give 你給我什麼主意; who is that walking in front of 在我們頭裡走的是誰.

*ise*, it is of no great 沒甚麼大用頭; how much rice does your family daily 爾家裡一日消多少米; I am letting another have my money to 把我的錢掣給人使; I am getting money from other men for my 我把人家的錢掣來我使; this is of no 這個沒用頭; not more than just enough for us to 不過僅設僭們使的; a part still can be of no 還有幾分可用; every literary man composed a book of Collectanea for his own 文人每自輯一書以供已用; tea to wash the teeth clean, 用茶漱淨口齒; them without measure and your means will soon be exhausted, 用之無度而財立既耳.

*isad*, I reckon that a hundred dollars and more will be 我估計用鈔一百圓有零.

*iseful*, it is also really 還有實在好處; this is very 這個大有用頭.

*iseful*, formerly there was an ax-head which though sharp was 昔有斧頭雖銳而無用; play. You need not attend to 無益之戲不必爲; books need not be read, 無益之書不必讀; unless a man be a believer, his worship is 不是歸信之人其拜無益; words, —take not pleasure in uttering them, 無益之言莫妄說; for him to come is 要他來也沒用. at present anger is quite 如今氣也沒用.

*ising* (or with) a piece of iron he killed himself, 用鐵片自殺.

*isual*, although 70 years old his sight and hearing are as 雖年已七旬耳目如常; the disease is felt to be worse than 病覺得比往常更重; countenance changed unlike

what was 臉上神色更變不似往常.

*Utensils*, *chiang* is a maker of 匠作器皿者.

*Uterus*, ligaments of the 子宮圓筋扁筋.

*Utmost*, I will do my 我要盡力而做.

*Utter*, if you do not understand what people 你不懂得人家說出來; such vague expressions, 說這寬皮話耳.

*Uvula* is on the lower border of the soft palate, 隔簾下界即吊鐘.

*Uxorious*, too 過於愛妻子的.

## V

*Vacancy*, must seek for a man to fill up the 得找人充補; in office of no great importance, 所出的缺不大.

*Vagabonds* harrassed the people of a certain place with the sword and with fire, 匪類把某處百姓不是殺就是燒.

*Vagina*, to pluck forth a thing (a polypus?) from the 陰器中挺出一物; a prolapsus of the 婦人陰挺下脫.

*Vain*, though you are a man of talent, it is in 就做一个才子也是枉然; how much talk spent in 徒費許多口舌; all the labor was 盡是白費事; and unsubstantial as the froth of water, 虛浮如水上泡; to have spent a life in 白活了一輩子.

*Vainly* I sat through the whole night, 白白的坐了一夜.

*Valley*, you cannot know the depth of the earth if you do not descend to the streams of the 不臨谿不知地之厚; a sound emitted is necessarily reverberated (or echoed) by the 聲發則谷必傳.

*Valuable*, it still must be reckoned 也算是值錢的.

*Value* not gold and gems but value good men, 不寶金玉而寶善人也.

*Valued*, from ancient times in the manners of the people diligence and economy have ever been 自古民風皆貴乎勤儉.

*Vastness*, equal to heaven and earth in greatness and 廣大配天地.

*Vat*, cloth cannot be drawn out white from an indigo 靛缸裏拉不出白布來.

Vegetables, they only cook 他們弄的都是素菜  
Vehicle, you must put your shoulder to the 汝  
當肩扛其車.

Velvet is not a local or native commodity, 絨還  
不是土貨.

Velvets from Kin-kiang, 九江本地稱回絨.

Vended fresh and dried famous tobacco of all  
kinds, 生熟名烟發客.

Vender, 作買賣者發客.

Venemous, the file said, your heart must be very  
銼曰汝心太毒.

Venemously, cursing he curses 罵便罵得毒.

Venerable elder brother teacher, 老兄辜先生

Venerical ulcer behind the cornea glandis and  
beneath the prepuce, 疳生龜頭之頸上皮  
包於內; excess. The emission of semen in  
dreams is more hurtful than 夢寢甚於房勞

Venery many die. Of those who indulge in excess  
of 犯房勞者多死.

Vent, feeling anger which one does not know  
how to 有气(气)沒處出.

Venture life for one's country, 殉國家之急.

Verblage and tautology, 語言多反覆.

Verdant mountains, limpid streams, singing  
birds and fragrant flowers, 山青水綠鳥  
語花香: spring will not return again, 青  
春不再來.

Verily I say into you, 我實在對你講(2)我  
實在告訴你們.

Vermicelli go to the eating house and bring 2  
bowls of sauced 到館子裏端兩碗滷麵.

Versatile, he is very 他很有權變.

Verses, with 2 or 3 literary friends make 三兩  
個斯文朋友作個詩; shall we take wine  
or shall we make 還是吃酒還是做詩.

Version or turning so that the child can be born.  
轉兒身令兒生: unlike the common 大  
異於尋常.

Very angry at him, 很不喜歡他; small thing  
小小一件東西; irresolute in mind, 心  
下甚是躊躇.

Vessel, if they wished they were unable to ex-  
amine his 要搜他的船也不能了; doe-

the fare per cart cost more than the fare  
per 車價比船價貴呢.

Vessels that are approaching go with the cur-  
rent all the way, 來的船一路都是順流;  
ran a foul of each other. Two 有兩條船相碰.

Vex, my disposition is not good: it will not be  
well to 我性子不是好惹的; not your-  
self thus. 不要恁般愁苦.

Vexations, this lad is obstinate and 這孩子頑  
痰淘氣.

Vexed? If you cannot find it, let it pass: why are  
you 尋不着便罷了有其廢事: both  
father and son are extremely 父子懊惱不過.

Vexing, both laughable and 又好笑又好氣.

Vlands, he is an erudite man and will not touch  
these 他斯文人吃不了.

Vice, they point out a white color and call it  
black as ink: they calumniate virtue and  
call it 指白爲黑 誣善爲惡; he remains  
on the confines of virtue and 他介在善惡  
之間: a man should hate nothing so much  
as 人所宜惡者莫如惡: heaven accord-  
ing to the merit or the demerit of 天按着  
善惡的功過: the lustre of virtue and  
the diseased loathsomeness of 明其爲善  
病其爲惡.

Vices, a father will not know his son's 父莫知  
其子之惡: brutes though incapable of  
virtues are also incapable of 禽獸雖不能  
爲善亦不能爲惡

Vicious, the way of heaven is to send happiness on  
the good and misery on the 天道福善禍淫.

Victory, none could obtain the 皆不能取勝;  
reason and passion in constant conflict with-  
out either side gaining a 天理人慾交戰不決.

Victories, obtained two successive 接連勝了兩陣.

Victuals, he thinks neither of his studies nor his  
書也無心去讀飯也不想去吃

View the loss of others as your own loss, 見人  
之失如己之失; the most fascinating  
pleasure as a cloudy mist, 以明霞視美色;  
illicit pleasure as you would deadly poison,  
視色事如鴆毒; a pleasant willow ground



presented itself to our 便見一帶柳林青  
青在望; not with contempt the sayings of  
the sages, 萬勿褻視聖言; that is also  
my 我也是這麼想呢.

ews, this language agrees with my 此言甚合我心  
illence if it is true then reform: if it is not  
true then add more 有則改無則加勉.

ger, if you use your mind too much, you will  
impair your 用心太過未免損了精神.  
He man worthy of detestation, 可惡的賤人;  
wretch, who ordered you to go? 你這廝誰  
叫你去來.

My, persecute and with marked words 趕逐  
惡言毀謗.

lage, he lives in our 他在我們村兒裏住;  
the people of the 村上的百姓; I belong to  
another 我是外鄉人; and clan affairs are  
not few, 鄉情族事少不了; do you go  
back to your 你回村兒裏.

Uainy, 刁惡放恣之行; and fraud were  
esteemed: benevolence and justice perished,  
奸詐是尙仁義喪亡.

ugar, tea drunk to excess swells the abdomen  
and is corrected by 飲茶多腹脹以醋解之.

olence, to strike with too much 下手太狠了  
(2) 下手忒狠了.

olent, the wind was very 那風好不利害;  
ungovernable and disobedient to the laws,  
強悍刁頑肆爲不法.

rtue, man should confirm his heart in the love  
of 人宜堅其好善之心; of Yaou cannot be  
expressed, 堯之德不可名; men should  
love nothing so much as 人所宜好者莫  
如賢; not to let feeling conquer righteous  
principles is what is called loving a man by  
not 不以情勝義所謂愛人以德; the ap-  
pearance of the most amiable and eminent  
美盛德之形容; artful speeches and  
specious show are seldom connected with  
巧言令色鮮矣仁; requires no coloring,  
德妙文無色; in all the Empire there are  
Taoists who cultivate 天下有道人皆修德;  
and vice cannot belong to a woman, 善惡非

婦人之所有耳; yourself and extend it  
to others. Practice 善行之於己公之於人;  
is heaven's order: vice is man's lust, 德乃  
天理色是人慾; Buddha for successive  
ages cultivated 佛歷劫修行; alone moves  
heaven and there is no distant place to  
which it does not extend, 惟德動天無遠弗届;  
all these are women of no 那些不正氣的  
婦人; to die well nothing is of more im-  
portance than to practice 善死莫要於善身;  
to spread abroad the lustre of 奮至德之  
光; springs from a lowly and retiring dis-  
position, 德生於卑退.

Virtuous, the nature of man is originally 人之  
初性本善; family, 居仁由義之家; men  
or deeds are seldom seen, 爲善的難得見;  
a woman perfectly beautiful and 美做十全  
更兼德性賢淑; men and virtuous women,  
善男子善女子; three of them are 內有  
三個是善.

Visible from the other side of the wall, 隔著院  
牆就看了; as when a pole is erected, its  
shadow becomes 如竿立則影必見; how  
can it be made 怎麼看得出.

Visionary, 似捕風捉影; affair that should not  
be believed, 夢寐之事不可信.

Visitor called on him the other day, a 那一天有  
賓客來拜; (i. e. Is she married?) Has your  
daughter become a 令愛做人客未曾.

Visitors, there are three 有人客三位.

Vital importance. Of 關性命之事.

Vitreous ware is the general term for all articles  
made of glass, 料貨是玻璃東西的總名.

Voice, called him in a low tone of 低聲下氣的  
喚他; read prayers without giving utter-  
ance to the 念經呬聲不出.

Void space is inconceivable, 虛空不可思量.

Volatile, the disposition of the people is 民情  
總屬浮動.

Volume, by evening I shall have finished study-  
ing the 8th 到今天晚上第八本就看完了.

Vomiting, I only fear such a stench will make  
men die of 只怕那臭氣要嘔死了人.

**Vow** to return to virtue and reform and repent in this life, 誓願向善在生改悔。

**Vulgar**, it may be told to the well-informed but it is difficult to explain to the 可爲知者道難與俗人言; insufferably 俗陋不堪了。

## W

**Wadded** clothes are clothes with wadding between the outside and the lining, 綿衣裳是夾衣裳中間有綿花的。

**Wag** the head, to搖頭晃腦的; or joker, 說話有趣者。

**Wages**, 5 taels per month for his 他每月受五兩銀子工錢; I will give it you and take it out of his 把他的工錢折給你。

**Waggoner?** Are you a 你不是趕車的。

**Waist**, slender 細纖纖的腰兒。

**Waistcoat** has a back and front but no sleeves, 砍肩兒有前後沒袖子的。

**Wait** till after a year and then it may be, 等一年後就可以; if you let your hands hang down and 若汝垂手而待; till you have tried once, 等你試一回; a little and rest. 等一等歇一歇; till it is cooled, 等他涼兒着; till the deliberation is over and the matter fixed and then go, 等着商議定了再去; till he is in want of food, 等他要飯的時候兒; till I use some means to get him to come out, 待我用箇法子弄他出來; we can only remain here and 只得在此伺候; call the daughters-in-law to come here quickly and 叫媳婦們快來伺候; till you return, then every thing will be changed, 待你回來却開; till I tell you a few more words, 等我再告訴你幾句話; till morning, 幸而至於旦; till he comes then go, 等他一到就去; till I make some effort, 待我費些苦心; till he has called and seen you, 等他進來見過仁兄。

I will frighten him once, 且待我嚇他一嚇。

**Waking** he perceived it was a dream, 醒來却是一夢。

**Walk**, all went together a while to 大家同去走一遭; I go out every day for a 我天天兒

出去逛一逛; let us go out for a 我去曠一曠罷; hand in hand, 曳手攜手同行; I have no strength to 沒量走; straight into the school house, 走到書房裡頭。

**Walking**, some were riding and some were 的坐走的走。

**Wall** when low is called *yüan*: when high called *yung*, 牆卑曰垣高曰墉; surrounding 週圍之院墻; he lives outside the 他住得是城外頭; the proclama asted on the 牆上貼的告示; the jumped down from the 那個人打牆下來; a man appeared over the 牆頭露出一個人來; he is leaning against 他倚靠着牆。

**Wandering** about every where diffusing his trines, as a watchman who patrols the way, 周流四方以行其教如木鐸于道路也。

**Want**, this one I do not 這一個我可不要 people's money and accept people's work 要人財實受人禮拜; if you do not it all, how much do you 你不要全數要多少; this I do not 我不要這個 they 他們要這個; of courage in the the ranks is a breach of filial duty, 戰勇非孝; they sell their sons and daughters when in 乏用則鬻賣男女。

**Wanted** to see her daughter's dead corpse 看女兒屍首; what money was it the 要的是甚麼錢; if this thing be 非不要這件物。

**Wanting**, he only is 單少他一個。

**War**, those two states are at 那兩國打仗。

**Warehouses**, it was all stored away in recesses or in foreign 那時都是蓋船裏藏的。

**Warm** water should be used to wash and to 沐浴盥漱皆暖水。

**Warmer**, put on a few more pieces of cloth that you may be 多穿件衣裳帶暖。

**Warning** for a long time. This water has

水溫了半天。

, he speaks now coldly and now with  
一句熱一句。

; at the next time to act as a 以做戒  
k; they both fell prostrate and worship-  
with thanks the holy gods for their 二  
目身下拜謝神聖指示。

, to praise a man's virtues more than the  
3 揚人之善過於其實。

e cheeks clean, 把臉袋子洗乾淨了;  
every day, 每日洗滌一遍。

man, I have already told the 我已經告  
先衣裳的了; book for 洗衣服的部。

have been stung by a 我叫螞蜂螫著了。  
constructed a nest as large as a big bell,

黃蜂結房大如巨鐘。

not as late as midnight: it was the 2nd  
到半夜二更多天; with shagreen covers,

魚皮時辰鏢; something is the matter  
1 my 我這個時辰表有點兒毛病;

goes to bed in the midnight at the 3rd  
夜裏三更天就躺在炕上罷了; it

midnight at 3rd 三更天就是半夜。

, the night is divided into 5 一夜分有五更。

maker, I must hunt up a 得找個鐘表匠。

an beats the watches at night, 夜裏那  
夫打更。

etting, the first watch is the 頭一更就  
起更。

ell the coolie to bring some 叫打雜兒  
取水來; rises too high, 水漲的太過;

there is a windlass over the well with which  
draw up 井台兒上有轆轤打水; all

water is spring 可著那兒都是泉水;  
best to wash clothing in hot 要洗衣

衣熱水最好; to brush and wash boots  
should use cold 洗刷靴子得使涼水;

you wish to go by land or by 要行旱  
要行水路呢; in the world are some

, put red hot charcoal into the 世有  
炭燒紅淬於水內; to open a well

others to drink 開井給他人食水;  
pit was deep but not so as to reach

the 其坎深不至於泉; let it float  
upon the 付之流水矣; then I cannot go  
by 那水路就不行; *Ming 'tang* was covered  
with thatch and outside surrounded with  
明堂重蓋以茅外環以水; the 'chi re-  
sembles the wind and the blood resembles  
the 氣猶風也血猶水也; there is some  
oil and 有些兒油水; as much as a spoon-  
ful of 一勺水之多; willing to plunge  
into the fire or into the 情願火裡火去  
水裡水去; wine is much better than 酒比  
水好得多 (2) 水比不得酒 (3) 酒比水更好。

Watering the just and also the unjust, 淋濕了  
有義同那無義的人。

Water-pipe, hand me that 遞給我那個水烟袋。

Waves of the sea became calm, 海浪平息了。

Way, this matter has been managed in a very  
disorderly and irregular 這一件事辦得雜

亂無章; it is not worth anything, either  
深不的淺不的 (2) 輕不好重不好;

if you are able to act this 你們能彀這樣  
的; an instructor is an intelligent guide to

one who knows not the 師者迷途之明導。

Ways, another time when you return you shall  
not fall into the 3 他時歸去不墮三途。

We will again consult together, 咱們再商量;

said we knew you, Sir, but did not know  
him, 我們說知道你納不知道他; in

a few days more, 咱們過兩天; there are  
some still as honorable as 還有貴似我們

的; 3 men, 咱們三個人; do not want this  
thing, 我們不要這個東西; on that day

discussed about the matter, 咱們那天論  
的那個事; have been on good terms these

many years, 咱們這些年的相好; have  
seen it and he is not falsely accused, 我等

目擊並非誣告; went right through it,  
我們從裡頭打過穿兒。

Weak, I am 我身上軟弱 (2) 我是身子軟弱。  
Weakness, make people laugh at your 叫人笑話  
你軟弱。

Wealth and contentment do not always neces-  
sarily dwell in the same house, 富貴與

足未必常同在於一家裡; intercourse with mandarins induces poverty, with merchants 交官窮交客富; and fate are connected, 財與命相連; the good management of a family does not consist in skill to accumulate 治家者不在善積財; reached its utmost extent, 也富到極處了。

**Wealthy**, his rank was high and his family 官又高家又富; he is now very 這時候兒發了大財了。

**Weapons** are like fire: if you do not let them alone you will burn yourself, 兵如火也弗戢自焚。

**Wear**, he gave him raiment to 衣服與他穿。

**Weariness**, received it with reverence and carried it into effect without 敬信承受而奉行不怠焉。

**Weather** is cold in the 3 winter months, the 十冬臘月的天冷; how is the 天氣怎麼樣; this evening it is very fine 這個晚上好天氣; this is very pleasant 今天實在爽快; may be distinguished as cold and hot, 天氣可以分天冷天熱天暖天和天涼; it is a sign of fair 是個好天氣的憑據。

**Web**, sweep away that spider's 掃了那個蜘蛛網子。

**Web-footed**, 腳指間有蹼。

**Weddings**, tables and hangings laid out at 行聘陳設臺彩。

**Weeds**, gin-seng is one of their 人參是他的草蓍。

**Week** or period of seven days, 週七日之期; there are seven days in a 每七天一個禮拜。

**Weeks**, dead not yet three 病故未經接三。

**Weep** and invoke heaven, 號泣于旻天; gentleman, do not 相公且不要哭。

**Weeping**, do not come to me 不要向我哭。

**Weigh**, put on the weights and 上司碼半兌, how many catties will these balances 那些秤秤可以稱多少斤兩; it in scales, 秤秤一稱。

**Weight**, not to know its 不知道他的輕重。

**Well**, in the house all looks 家裡頭好看; are all the ladies 衆位奶奶小姐納福; he does not write very 他寫得字不大很好; his

younger brother writes exceedingly 弟寫得十分好; if you don't again 不再問也好啊; if heaven e man, it is 天容人纔可; that teach not teach very 那位先生教得不 sings exceedingly 他唱得很好聽; not turn out 落不出好來; this do very 這個不大興; he drink from the 喝的都是井水; don't w thirsty before you dig a 毋臨渴而 whether they jump into a river or 河落井; this is the deepest 這井深的阿; there is a machine above 的上邊有車; his eyes were not 眼睛不大好; if a family lives in ha even though poor, it is 家和貧 think all will soon be 管情就好了; will not tell I will go in, 就是你才我進去; are your brothers 你令昆 he treats men extremely 他待人實道; he is indeed now 他如今倒也

**Well-bred**, 養得有禮貌; boy should sit corner and follow his friends when w 禮童子當隅坐隨行。

**Well-favored**, naturally 生得十分清秀。

**Well-mannered**, that man is 他是斯文自。

**Went off** quite clean, 走一個乾淨; aw before last, 前年出去的。

**Wept**, he wept and then spoke: he spoke 了又說說了又哭; went to a pla of bamboos and threw his arms them and 乃往竹林中抱竹而泣; gazed till out of sight, he stood still 望弗及佇立以泣。

**Were**, I am as you 我是前日的你。

**West**, I fear he as yet says the east w means the 恐怕又是指東話西; ligion of Buddnism handed down by from the 佛教是西方僧家傳來的。

**Westward**, I remember year before last I 我記得是前年往西去了; he w 去往西去了。

**Wet underfoot**, 腳底下濕了。



What did you come for? 你要甚麼來; is this thing called? 這個東西叫甚麼; is that to you? 干你甚的事; does that signify to you? 礙你甚麼相干; is this made of? 這是甚麼做的; reward have ye? 還能有什麼賞賜嗎; you have in your hearts utter with your lips, 心裡有什麼口裡說什麼; he tells everything no matter 他不管甚麼話兒都說; are you doing here? 你在這兒做甚麼; is it for? 做甚麼的呢; shall I follow after him for? 找他幹甚麼; made you think of it? 你怎麼這們想起來; man told you to come? 叫你來得是甚麼人; was the little affair? 有點兒甚麼事情呢; do you tell me to do? 教我怎麼好; is the use of enquiring whether the affair actually took place or not? 何必究其事之有無哉; did you go there to do? 你去那處做甚麼; advantage do Europeans have in taking them? 太西國帶他們有甚麼益處兒; was his reply to you? 他怎麼回答的你; northern city? 甚麼個北城; does he want here? 他作甚麼來了; is the meaning of another man's buying pictures for me? 給我買畫兒是甚麼意思; is it to me? 與我事何干; (2) 何有於我哉; take it along myself! 甚麼自己帶着; office did your friend have? 請問令友榮任是甚麼官; will then become of me? 將置我於何地; other good course in your opinion is there? 你說還有甚麼好法子; important business was there? 有甚麼要緊的事情; business have you? 有甚麼勾當; did he spring from? 他做甚麼出身; (confession) is there that may not be obtained under a cluster of bludgeons? 極楚之下何求不得; day of the first decade is to-day? 今日甚麼日初; do I seem like? 我可似箇甚麼那; sufficient reason is there for a bigoted adherence to times and seasons? 時日何足泥者; he does and observe the motives of his conduct. Look at 觀其所以觀其所由; does he

come here to do? 到這兒來做甚麼; is it that you do not comprehend? 老爺不明白甚麼; kind of merchandize did you bring with you, Sir? 您帶了來得都是甚麼貨; is the price of it? 是甚麼價錢; can you do to him? 奈何他不得; man is that? 彼者何人斯; difficulty is there? 其有何難哉; difficulty in managing the government? 於從政何有; I can. I will do 所能者必爲之.

Whatever, he had no defect 一點兒毛病都沒有; have nothing to do with him on any account 你千萬不要替他走攔阿; man or matter it may be, 不論何人何事; you want I will do, 你要什麼我就作什麼; he pays attention to nothing 任甚麼兒都不管; he says it is of no use 說不論什麼話沒用.

Wheat, the form of it resembled a farmer's flail for thrashing 其狀如農家打麥之枷.

Wheelbarrow impelled (or worked) by one man, 跨車子一人推者.

When heaven gave me birth, where was my natal hour? 天之生我我辰安在; man arrives at the middle of life all things decline, 人到中年萬事休; I have the means I procure what I want: when destitute of the means, I reject it (or go without), 有則真無則棄; the moon is past the 15th, the light and splendor decrease, 月過十五光明少; he comes again, 他再來的時候兒; ye fast, 你們禁食的時候; will you be able to do it? 你多嘴纔能做; will you come back? 你多嘴可以過來麼; did you men come in here? 你們這些人進來時候兒; will you go? 你多嘴晚兒纔去呢; you get there you will know whether there is or not, 你到那兒就知道有沒有; did you see him move? 那時候兒你看見他動身; at first I called upon you to go, 我頭裏叫你去的時候兒; did your father go to Peking? 令尊是多嘴進京; dried, then fold them up, 曬乾了就疊起來罷; thou prayest,

你祈禱的時候: irregular thoughts arise, repress them by the sayings of good and holy men found in the Sacred Books. 心每有妄發以經書聖賢之言制之; will he come? 伊到何時將來 (2) 幾時可以來得。

Whence it is. We do not know 不知從何而得。

Whenever she saw Buddha coming she immediately withdrew to avoid him, 每見佛來即便回避: there is any news, you shall be at once informed, 但有信息即行通行; I am about to speak, he immediately strikes me, 我待要說來又打我也。

Where do you live? 你在那裡住 (2) 你住在那裡; are you from? 你是那兒的 (2) 你是那裡人; can I find another spouse like him? 却教我那裡去再尋這等一個配他; is this man from? 這個人是那裏的人呢; am I to begin to teach? 我從那兒教起; did the people come from who beat you? 毆打你的的是那兒的人呢; does one pass the night? 住一夜是在那兒呢; was he going so late? 噯那早晚兒那兒去; could he find a man of benevolent heart? 那裡尋這人情去; do you mean? 你問得是那兒; is that man? 那個人在那兒呢; is that man from he is that man from the place? 甚麼地方兒; was the difficulty of reflecting once again and making enquiry? 何難三思博訪; will he be for 3 days? 他這三天上那兒去; indeed do you come from? 你却從那裡來。

Whereby shall I know his want of talent and reject him? 何以識其不才而舍之。

Wherefore? 爲甚麼緣故; by their fruits shall ye know them, 所以看人所結的果就可以曉得了 (2) 所以你們看他們結的果子尤可以知道他們了; I did not give him a cash, 所以不肯給錢; do you ask him? 你問他做甚麼; the Lord blessed the seventh day, 所以耶和華祝福七日。

Wherever you sit or lie, as soon as you feel the wind you should immediately avoid it, 凡坐臥處始覺有風宜速避之。

Whether it was you who did it or whether it

was he who did it, 還是你所作還是他所作; it be mortgaged or whether it be sold, rests with you. 或是典或是賣也由得你; it was he and I, 還是他同了我的; what I say be true or not I do not know, 所言未知是否; he be an old or new friend I know not, 不知還舊相知却是新相知; to go or to stay, I am not decided. 未定或去或往; you overtake him or not, 無論趕得上趕不上; all had or not, 共轡有沒有; to be angry with him or to laugh at him, 或者氣他或者笑他; he wakes or not, how can we know? 他醒不醒那裡可知; black or white they are all wanted, 不論黑的白的全要; you go or not, 不管你去不去; to give away or to keep it, 或送人或自己留下; man is born to honour or disgrace is fixed by heaven, 人生榮辱皆由天定; I should have remained in office or not, I am not certain, 可以當不可以當不定; you forgot or not, 不論你記得不記得; good or bad, do you come and walk, 你好歹來走走。

Which is the better, water or land? 是旱路好是水路好; of the two is the most convenient? 這兩個是那個方便呢; tender hearted friend will give you a little rice? 那個好朋友把一斗五升來資助你; is the best hotel there? 那兒還是那個店好; of the two is right? 二中那一爲是; of these 2 jade articles do you want? 這兩樣兒玉器你要那一個; do you think the better of these two? 你看這兩個那一個好呢; was not mine? 那一個不是我的呢。

While, he has been here a considerable 在這兒多半天了; I have not seen him for a long 我老沒有見他的面兒; he was still delayed a long 還是耽悞好些日子; he went on he thought, 一頭走一頭心裡想; he was drinking he was thinking, 一面飲酒一面心裡想; he was drinking wine he enquired, saying, 一邊飲酒一邊問道; he spoke he bowed down his head and salut-

ed without rising, 一面說一面只管低頭作揖不起: he wept, he also uttered reproaches, 一路哭一路罵: she spoke she slowly put forth her hand, 一面說一面慢慢的伸手出來; thou art in the way with him, 你還同他在道路上的時候: I have been sitting here not a great 在這兒坐的工夫不大.

**Whip**, was beaten by (or with) a 用鞭子打的  
**Whipped**, I said I had been 小的說挨打.

**Whirl-pool**, in the bed of the river there is a 河底下有個漩窩.

**Whirl-wind** is a ram's horn wind, a 颳颳風就是羊角風.

**Whisk** and he leaped over the wall, 欸一聲跳過牆去.

**Whisper** *tete-a-tete* and disclose the secrets of the army. 交頭接耳洩漏軍機.

**Whistle**, to 盛口而出聲 (2) 嘴裏頭吹哨子

**White** is the union of the seven colors of solar light. 日光七色合爲白: is the reflection of solar light, 物不接日光則色白: there are many black but few 黑的多白的少 clothed in 穿白衣服的: your beard has become all 你的鬍子都白了; cannot distinguish black from 黑白不能分別.

**Whitewash**, put on a first coat of 上一層的灰了 to put on the second coat of 上第二層白灰

**Whither** shall I indeed repair for the night? 却是投那裡去宿是好: were these articles to have been carried? 這些土貨要運到那兒去: should I travel? 是打那麼走.

**Who** are you? Tell the truth and I will spare you, 你是甚人可實說了我便饒你: was it actually that bought them? 到底是誰給買的: are you? 你是甚麼人; can endure him? 誰人奈何得他; bought it for you? 是誰替你買的; he is I cannot tell 不可知其誰: it was. I do not know 小的不認得是誰: commissioned him to buy opium that year? 他那年辦洋藥是甚麼人託他的: lives in the house? 屋裡住的什麼人; is to be chided if not yourself? 不

罵你罵誰; are you in fact? 你原是個甚麼人; told you to come? 叫你來得是誰; let you do it? 誰與你做來著; has money to pay the account? 誰有銀子放賬麼; does not fear me? 那一個不怕我; is that man? 那個人是誰.

**Whoever** keeps these commandments, 有人自己依從條規; looketh upon a woman to lust after her, 凡看見女人就起邪念的; deserves to be rewarded I shall surely reward, 無論是誰該賞我必得賞.

**Whole** of virtue and of vice comes from the heart, 一切善惡皆由心造; this expression refers to the 此兼一切而言也; body full of light, 全身都光明 (2) 一身就光明了; body full of darkness, 全身都黑暗 (2) 一身就黑暗了; are ready prepared, 一色都是齊全的; number of the officials has gone, 衆官都回去了; tomorrow I shall have finished the 明日都做成了; true or false, tell the 是與不是且終其說.

**Wholesale** merchant, 一起賣貨的商人.

**Whom** did you go to visit? 你去拜的是誰; is he teaching at present? 他如今教得是誰; does the match concern, if it does not concern myself? 則婚姻不在我而又在何人; talking about 談及甚麼人.

**Whores** desire to follow good men and mandarins hope for high promotion, 婬子愿從真做官望高陞: formerly it was the custom for plays in the spring to be performed by 往例春事有以娼優爲戲.

**Whose** fault is it? 是誰之過與; was the other cart? Do you know 知道那個車是誰的不知道; hand-writing is it? 是那個的手筆; is this thing? 此物係誰的; business do you do? 你辦誰的事; is that monumental arch? 那牌樓是誰的; little girl are you? 你是誰家的姐兒; things are these? 這個東西是甚麼人的.

**Whosoever** breaks the law must be tried and punished, 所有犯法的總得究辦; heareth

these sayings of mine and doeth them, 所以凡聽見我這話就去行的這個人。  
 Why did not you look out for a good one? 你爲甚麼不找個好的呢; does not he get some one to give an opinion? 爲甚麼不找人打一個主意; is there no such man? 那兒沒有這個人; are you looking for me? 找我作甚麼; should he buy the pictures on purpose to pacify the child? 特意兒買畫兒壓驚是甚麼意思呢; did you not send them to the lad's house? 爲甚麼不送到小兒那兒去呢; don't you speak all your mind? 盍各言爾志; do you not go and see? 如何不去睃一睃; now on the contrary do you wish to kill him? 如今却緣何倒去害他性命; does not each one express his opinion? 盍各言其志也矣; should I yet wish to live in the world? 我還活在世上做甚麼; urge me to let you go? 怎的教我捨得你; interfere in these trivial matters? 管這閒事做甚麼; have you come? 你爲甚麼事來; do you come rushing in? 闖進來做甚麼; is it not true that heaven gives man his wish? 豈不是天從人願; bring an empty book cover? 竟送個空書套作甚麼; do you ask him? 你問他怎的; forsake benevolence and justice, 焉離仁與義; gentlemen should you wish as soon as we arrive to depart? 小弟們來諸兄爲何倒要回去; did you present it to another? 怎的倒送與別人; impossible? 怎麼不能呢; then bring them here? 爲甚麼給我送了來; reproach him? 平白又罵他怎的; do you blush so as soon as you see him? 怎麼一見面了又是這等害羞起來; did you sell? 你爲甚麼賣了; will I be hindered three days? 怎麼會耽誤三天; cannot I overtake him? 我怎麼趕不上呢; did you go again the third time? 怎麼第三次又去呢; did they all come? 爲甚麼全來了; that kind of talk? 那兒的話呢; beholdest thou the mote that is in thy brother's eye? 爲什

麼看見你兄弟眼睛裏有刺(2)兄弟眼睛裏有根草黏着你偏生看見爲什麼。

Wicked, the remainder of the men are all 其餘全是惡人。

Wickedness which is afraid of man's knowing it is surely a great wickedness, 惡恐人知便是大惡。

Wife, do not speak about my 你莫說妻子; equal rank of husband and 敵體的夫妻; a certain one with force dragged it out and behold it was his 某力挽出之即妻也; but after all could not get her to 到底娶不來; thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's 也不許你貪你鄰舍的妻子; in the house there is only the 只有女眷在家; this being so, if the Emperor should give you his daughter to 既是這等便是朝廷招駙馬; could not preserve his union with his 不能庇其伉儷; delighting in harmony is like the concord of the sê-'chin, 妻子好合如鼓瑟琴; 'Tai-chung killed his brother and took possession of his 太宗殺弟而納其妃; if you defile another's wife, another man will defile your 淫人妻子妻子人淫; a man wishing to divorce his 人要休他的妻子。

Wild stork has no grain provided, but it enjoys the width of heaven and earth; 野鶴無糧天地寬; he lets his children run 他縱孩子撒野; statements and erroneous reasonings change and throw into disorder old regulations, 妄陳謬論變亂舊章。

Wilderness, we are diseased and distressed in the 于征劬勞于野。

Wildly, with a stick he struck about him 擎著棍子混掄。

Will, it is his 是他的主意; cannot directly follow their 不能直遂其志; it is his own 是出於自家的本心; you may have your own 任憑你主意; Confucius said, if your father is alive observe his 孔子曰父在觀其志; it is impossible to fathom Heaven's 天心最難揣度。

Willfully to set fire to a house, 放火故燒人房屋。



**Willing**, I indeed am exceedingly 我却很願意:  
I should not dare to ask him, even if he  
were 就是他肯我也無面去求他; will  
they be 他們願意麼; if the profits of the  
service had been a little greater I should have  
been 差使的得項若是多些我還願意;  
to take wine at his hands, 在他手裡肯吃  
酒; he could not refuse nor could he say  
he was 也不好推也不好任; half refus-  
ing and half 一半兒辭一半兒肯.

**Wind**, the breathing of immaterial energy in  
nature is called 夫大塊噫氣其名爲風:  
air in rapid motion is called 地氣速動謂  
之風; a tree, large and rootless, must cer-  
tainly be blown down by the 樹大無根少  
不得被風吹倒: blew and beat against  
that house, 風吹撞着那房子 (2) 風吹  
衝撞這屋子; has risen in gusts, 亂起風  
來了; the east wind is called the *valley*, 東  
風謂之谷風; cold, atmospheric heat,  
artificial heat, damp, vapours, and demoniacal  
influence, 風寒暑熱濕瘴邪.

**Winding**, for half a day the road was turning  
and 曲曲灣灣的走了半天.

**Windings** of the river are many, 河的彎曲多.

**Windlass**, on each bank is erected a 兩岸樹轉軸.

**Window** assists the door in affording light, 窗  
助戶爲明; do not go out: shut the 不用出  
去放窗戶罷.

**Window-gauze**, the shadow of the flowers pass  
through 花影透窓紗.

**Windows** here are all papered up in the winter,  
此地那窗戶冬天都是拏紙糊上.

**Wine** having become cold then warm it, 酒冷了  
釀酒; if you speak again you must forfeit  
a cup of 再作聲的罰一壺酒; and ed-  
ibles offered to the gods, 酒食乃獻神者:  
hitherto have been in the habit of drinking  
我平日好飲酒; the whole company is  
drinking 大家都喝酒; intoxicates no man:  
man intoxicates himself, 酒不醉人人自醉;  
to take pills in 以酒送下丸; the cocoa  
flower is good for making 椰花好爲酒.

**Wine-bibber**, I am not a great 我不大十分用酒.

**Wings**, would that I had 恨不得身生兩翼.

**Wink**, I cannot sleep a 我便睡不着; he gave  
him a hint by a 把眼色遞與他.

**Winter**, heaven and earth's reciprocal communi-  
cation obstructed forms 天地不通閉塞成冬;  
this year is not a cold 今年冬天也不大冷.

**Wisdom**, to cherish a proud conceit of one's own  
moderation and 以財智自居.

**Wise**, when the prince follows good counsels  
then he will be 后從諫則聖; men should  
know it, 智者自當知之.

**Wish** all the men in the world repose and  
delight, 願天下人安樂; this is what I  
是 我所願也.

**Wishes**, heaven's will is with difficulty brought  
to accord with our 天意難如願: by agree-  
able is meant things that accord with one's  
如意者事之順遂者也; be met? In  
what way then can your 畢竟是怎麼樣  
纔中得你的意.

**Wishing** to weep but no tears: wishing to speak  
but without words, 要泣無淚要言無語.

**Wit** to provoke laughter, 作笑的言語.

**Wits**, a man of fine 多智多能者; frightened  
out of his 魂靈都嚇去了 (2) 嚇得魂  
不在身 (3) 嚇得魂飛胆落.

**Witchcraft**, the nation has permanent punish-  
ments for sorcery and 爲師巫邪術邦有常刑.

**With** what judgment ye judge, 汝怎麼樣議  
論人 (2) 你們怎麼議論人; what measure  
ye mete, 你怎麼樣忖度人 (2) 你們  
怎麼猜度人; the same judgment ye  
shall be judged, 人也怎麼議論你們 (2)  
人自然照你的樣兒議論你了; the  
same measure it shall be meted to you again,  
人也怎麼猜度你們 (2) 人自然照你  
的樣兒忖度你了.

**Withdraw**, then do not fear he will 便不怕他退  
了; I came and you wish at once to 我來了  
你倒要脫身去了.

**Withdrew**, afterwards two men retired or 後來落  
下了兩個人.

Within is called 'ch'eng; without is called kuo.

內曰城外曰郭; the universe is called yü-chung, 宇內曰域中; the compass of one's view, 在俯仰之間; rigid and severe: abroad complaisant and obliging, 裡邊剛勇外面慈和; 5 days at the most, 多不上五日; he hid himself several weeks, 在內躲了幾日; a hundred days, 只在百日之內 (2) 不上一百日; a step of death, 不死在毫釐之間; he whose exterior department is light cannot be very stable 輕手外者必不能堅乎內.

Without leisure to come, 不得空兒來; preconcert they met together to the number of 900, 未計而會九百; the sense to tell one thing from another, 不分青紅皂白; you, we should have been lost, 非爾而我皆亡; a pre-existent resentment none become husband and wife, 無冤不結夫妻; a sense of shame, 沒羞沒臊的; respect for or fear of the gods of heaven, 無敬畏神天的; son or daughter, 寸男尺女皆無; strength to provide food, 沒力量養活; distinguishing superior from inferior, 不分尊卑存歿; perversity of disposition, 無乖刺之心; any other science, but was a skillful archer, 無他學惟善射; raiment to cover his body or food to fill his mouth, 衣不遮身食不充口; performing any meritorious deed, I will not receive the emoluments of office, 無功不受祿; contrariety and without obliquity, the royal law is right and direct, 無反無側王道正直.

Withstand, were he a man of iron or stone he could not 就是鐵石人也禁不的.

Witnesses, persons acting as 造証據之人.

Woes, if a man has wealth it will daily bring upon him crosses and 人若有貲財每招橫禍.

Wolf, anciently there was a savage dog who petitioned the 古有兇犬具稟於狼.

Wolves, inwardly they are ravening 裏面是豺狼 (2) 裏面却是豺狼心腸; as in the world those that have the hearts of 如世

有狼心者.

Woman, she is a thrifty 他是省錢的娘兒 of many hearts and deflected speech, 說歪話的女人; will at once have a de 女婦即有意: this was written by a 個女人的手筆; affair of an old 婆婆的事: is to attend to furnishing the and nothing else. Business of a 婦事 事之間而已矣; leaning against the rail of the upper story, 樓上依欄杆的 女 Womb, had it from the 從胎裏帶來的.

Women, who are deficient in blood cannot get the semen, 婦人血少不能攝精; had a place to retire, 婦人無處迴避; she turned into men, 婦女轉男身; wear their head a fine cloth square cap, 婦人戴細布方巾; wear top knots, 女人簪; very able (or capable) 頂能幹的娘兒! Women's diseases are more numerous than men 女人之病多于男子.

Wonderful, what you say is 這些話來得古怪 being both freighted and glad, he exclaimed this is 心下又驚又喜道這又奇 though intelligent as a boy it does not follow that as a man he will be 小而是了大未 is it not both artful and 也不巧也不 say you, is it not 你道奇也不奇; is still more 道這一發奇了; manner, 的樣子.

Wont, it is his (custom or) 習慣成自然.

Wood, there are some of iron and also some 鐵的也有木頭的也有; ch'iang is the name of a man who attacks the 匠攻木之工也.

Word, I did not see him open his mouth to 不見他開口說話; I wish to speak 我要說一句話; why did you go without saying a 出去爲甚麼不言語; I finally only one 竟是有一句話; he showed you any respect and spoken a 句兒說句話兒; with staring eyes and gaping mouth, he could not 目睜口呆言語不得; he will not utter 說也不說一聲; I said you are one

does not fail of your (promise or) 我說你是個再不失信的。

**Words**, there are many cases of excellent success from having attended to a wife's 因妻言而成其美者亦不少; you still speak those plaintive 你還說這等喪氣的話; of command by the officers commanding troops, 帶兵的官出的口號; they plan to speak many 他們打諢說話多 (2) 他們想著話多; wishing to weep but without tears: wishing to speak but without 要泣無淚要言無語; for calling upon inferiors, 使喚底下人的話兒。

**Work**, from the heart to commence (moral) 從心地上做工夫; when the days are long one has more time to 天長做事的工夫多; each man has his own way of going to 各人有各人辦法; I am doing my elder brother's 小的是替哥哥來替工; if I wish not to work, then I do not work: if I desire to work, then I 要不做就不做要做就做; the seventh day thou shalt not do any 不許你做甚麼工夫; six days shalt thou labor and do all thy 六日間你該當勞苦做工夫。

**Workmen** raised a scaffolding to make repairs, 匠人搭架修造。

**Works**, causing men to see your good 叫人看見你們的好行為 (2) 叫他看見你們的好事; in thy name have done many wonderful 奉你的名作許多奇事嗎 (2) 靠你的名做各樣奇事的麼。

**World**, men of the 世界上的人; men who have seen the 見過世面的; he thought to himself that he must get a handle and then he could be of use in the 自思必得一柄方可見用於世; to have been in every part of the 普天底下都走遍了; allow it to remain in the 留之於紅塵裡面; to manage the affairs of this 料理世俗的事情; all alone in the 子子孤孤於世上; what pleasure has man in being born into this 人生在世有甚麼趣兒; it is

an appellation of one who rules the 王天下之號者帝也; all the countries of the 凡有天下之國; one's person, one's family, one's country, and the 身家國天下; he said, I should not have it if there was no other man in the 他說的就是天底下沒有人我也不需要你; I am a steward of the wealth of the 我為天下守財耳。

**Worleys**, 二尺二小呢。

**Worse**, to-day I perceive the complaint is a little 今日又見病加沉重些; this business is for 這事越弄得不好。

**Worship**, I know not what god they 不知供奉何神; is useless. Unless a man is a believer his 人不歸信其拜無益。

**Worshippers of Mammon or the god of Riches** are many, 拜財神的多。

**Worst**, the affair which was in a good condition, he has reduced to the 把好事翻成孽障。

**Worth?** What is this thing 這件物值得多少錢; how much money is it 值得多少錢。

**Worthless thing**, 不值錢的東西; that flower vase is 那個花瓶不值錢。

**Worthy to be Emperor**, 當得作天子; to be transmitted to succeeding generations, 可傳於後世。

**Would that I could cut him open and cleave his heart**, 要割腹剖心。

**Wounded**, upwards of 20 men went away 二十餘人傷帶去; the whole body was severely 遍身都是重傷。

**Wounding**, pleasure without lasciviousness and grief without 樂而不淫哀而不傷。

**Wounds**, he received 70 身被七十創; of 3 kinds from weapons, 刀刃傷三種; how came he to receive such bad 那麼是受得甚麼傷呢

**Woven with elegant figures**, 織得精緻錦繡。

**Wrangle about your rights and wrongs**, 搬關你們是非; a good man is respectful and humble and does not 君子恭遜不與人爭; a superior man does not wrangle: an inferior man loves to 上士無爭下士好爭; about the ceremonies of visiting each other.

爭相見儀註。

Wrangling, they are 他們吵鬧呢。

Wrapper, wrap up the clothing in a 摺包袱包衣裳; several books in one 幾本書套在一塊兒。

Wrath, his stomach was empty but his heart was full of 肚中又饑心下又氣; I was born in a wrong hour and have met with heaven's 我生不辰逢天憚怒。

Wreck of a ship on account of wind, 被風打爛的船。

Wrestler, he is both a boxer and 他會打拳脚。

Wretch, he is a mercenary 他是個利徒。

Wrist and ankle both sprained, 脚也蹣了手也蹣了。

Write a bill of divorcement and give her, 就寫張離書給他; it with this ink and it will not fade, 此墨書之不脫。

Writing, I have for half a day also been 我這半天也都是寫信來着; to pay great attention to one's 用心用意的寫字; those two men are competing one against the other in 他們倆人對賽著寫字; hang up that roll of ancient 掛上那一張古字。

Written by one person, 出以一人之筆。

Wrong, you have a somewhat confused idea of right and 你有點兒不懂好歹; is not that doing me a 那不是我的冤枉麼; not to distinguish right from 不辨是非曲直; ignorant whether true or false, right or 不知真與不真; is it better to die than do 寧死不可背理; I would rather die than do 寧可死不敢背理; to distinguish between right and 分明是與不是。

Wrong-doing, willing to bear another man's 肯擔待人的不是。

Wrote, the characters that Mr. Lee 那個姓李的寫的字。

## Y

Yamen, I formerly was in a 我頭裏是作衙門; it would not answer to live so far from the 離衙門那們遠不行; still he came to 他也到過衙門; already gone to the

上衙門去了; I wear boots when I go to the 上衙門去穿靴子。

Yard? Is it not his voice we hear in the 院子裏說話不是他的聲兒麼。

Yarn, cotton 機上之綸綿。

Ye are the light of the world, 你們是世上的光; hypocrites, 你假冒爲善的人呵; are the salt of the earth, 你們是世上的鹽; ought to be perfect, even as your Heavenly Father is, 你們應當完完全全的像你們的天父。

Yea, let your yea be 是的就說個是。

Year, the weather is very hot this 今年天氣暖和得很; it is not as cold as last 沒有去年那麼冷; how old are you this 你今年多少歲; he came last 他是去年來的; you went to Peking last 你去年進京; by year the same, 年年一樣的; how many days is it to the new 再過多少日子方是新年; how much tobacco does China use in a 中國一年消多少生烟; went and hired himself out to labor and settled for four taels per 去做傭工講定四兩銀一年; fifteen per cent per 週年一分五。

Years, reigned 20 坐位二十年; time is but short even if one live a hundred 人生百歲光陰有幾; old. This year I am forty five 我今年四十五歲; in fact it will soon be 10 原是也快十年了; we have not seen it for 5 or 6 俗們五六年沒有見; we two have been here a great many 我們倆到這兒好些年了; it is a work of several 有幾年的工夫兒; he reigned 75 享 七十有五年; it has seemed like several 意像去了幾年一般; I have not seen him for about 9 or 10 有九年十年的光景沒見了; how many are raised up and ruined in the space of 10 十年興敗幾多人。

Yellow birds dwell in the woody recesses of the mountains, 黃鳥止于丘隅。

Yes, it is he, 不錯就是他; he is a Japanese, 不錯是日本國人; there is nothing which cannot be done (about it), 可以沒甚麼不行的; but I was unwilling to pay it, 原是



我不肯給; I said so, 不錯我說過.

Yesterday in Peking, 昨天在北京; I heard a friend mention it, 昨兒聽見一個相好的提說; he came again 他昨日再來; he arrived but 他昨天纔到; I was very much hurried 昨日我事情十分忙; to-day is better than 今天比昨天熱; I said it to you myself, 昨日和你自己說; why did he not come? 他昨兒個爲甚麼不來呢 he did come 他昨兒是來了; did you not say thus and thus? 你昨兒個不是這麼說麼; you did not say so and so 你昨兒個說的不是這麼着; I read over those phrases 昨天看那話條子.

Not still he is an intelligent man, 倒是個明白的人; not 14 years of age? 還沒到十四歲呢; he has one good quality, 也有一件可取; more brave than you, 還比你強些; they were glad and love her exceedingly, 却也十分歡喜愛惜; I am not up 我還沒有起來; it is not settled 還沒有停當麼; have you not already seen it? 你還沒有看見過麼; your heavenly Father feedeth them, 你們天父尙且養活他.

Hold him a word or two, 讓他一兩句.

Take, to put on a restraining or regulating 加之以衡轡.

Yolk, heaven embraces the earth outside as the shell does the 天包地外猶殼之裹黃也.

You have heard it said, 你們聽見人說; he is more honest than 他比你更老實; I will divide among 替你們分解分解; who are here, 是你們這些位; if ye only love those who love 倘你們單愛那些愛你的人 (2) 你們單單愛那愛你們的人; run fast you will be able to overtake them. 如果你快跑可以趕得上他; I cannot and how much less can 我還不能呢何況你; and I am equally willing in this matter, 這是你情我願的; let me do your duty for 交給我替你當; did any one tell 有人告訴你麼; if you go of course he will see 你去理應是見; I tell 我告訴你們; he will openly

reward 必要在明處報應你 (2) 要顯明報你了; suppose that for half a day I have been humbugging 打量著這麼半天是誑你; need not go at all, 可以不叫你去罷; run with speed and follow him, 你快跑著追他; I have something to ask of 我有一件事情求你; do not hinder my work: please sit down a while, 你不阻滯我的事請坐一些時; I will reckon accounts for 我替你算賬; Sir, shall I accompany 我陪著您去好不好; I was thinking if you were still in public service, his Excellency would surely help 我想你若還當差使那老大人必肯幫你; must first teach him to converse, 先生先教他說話; know him eh? 你認識的麼; I have a way of governing 我也有法兒處你; it is not I who am seeking 非是我來尋你; may go, 你這個人可以去罷; I think he will get there before 管情比你先到; must not injure or spoil it, 你不可損壞; Chinese all commence with those 2 little books, 貴國都先念這兩個小書兒; did I humbug 難道我哄你不成; too are destitute of right principle, 連你也没正經; must go out, 你務必出去; what has he to do with 他和你怎麼了; may have your own will, 任憑你主意; it proceeds from you and the consequences will fall on you, 出乎爾者反乎爾者也; are as I am, 你是今日的我; Sir, wanted a teacher, 閣下要請先生; are a most excellent person, 汝爲人極妙; I have a thought to mention to 我有個意思與你說.

Young, she is still quite 那倒是歲數還少呢; and inexperienced, 少年不經事; people imagine that old people know nothing, but old people know distinctly that young people have not much knowledge, 後生等想老人無知的但老人明知後生非甚見識; in the grave there is no distinction of old and 黃泉沒老少; whether strong or weak old or 不論體之強弱年之老少.

**Younger than I one year, 比我少一歲.**

**Your father who seeth in secret, 你父在暗中察看 (2) 你們的天父見隱密的事.**  
 countrymen sometimes stop at inns and sometimes at temples, 貴國的人向來有住店和有住廟的; father's health on that account has been injured,—has it not? 令尊的精神因為這個受傷是不是; country is pressed by enemies on the east and west, 兩國東西受敵; Hong could not spare and would not let you go, 你們行裏離不開你不容你去; father,—how many children did he have? 你父親跟前你們幾個.

**Yours! Is not this 這個不是你們的麼; how indeed is it? 如何却是你的; his countenance is precisely like 面貌與你一般一樣; is this any business of 這是你該管的麼; is that book 那一本書是你的; is that man's pronunciation as good as 他那個人的口音有你這麼好沒有; this article is not 這一樣就不是你的.**

**Yourself, it was then you 原來就是你; your image is before my eyes, but where are you 你的像在這裡人在何處; was he not**

of the same year with 難道小弟就不是同年; do not you wish to employ one 可不是閣下要請麼; I was saying with myself, who is this, and lo, it was 我只道是誰原來正是你; you want to kill 你必定要作死; do not injure others to benefit 莫害別人自家得利; in this matter it is necessary that you go 這個事情得你各自各兒去; do not grieve and weep too much lest you hurt 不要過於悲泣恐傷貴體; when you go out you must take leave and when you come back you must show 出必告反必面; do not slander others and boast of 不彰人短不街己長.

**Youth, 年紀不大的人; time of 年輕的時候; has no beard, 年輕的人沒鬍子的; a band of idle 一班游手子弟; I made that vow in my 是我自幼許的心願.**

## Z

**Zeal, it is in order to stimulate 那是鼓舞的意思.**  
**Zodiac is divided into 12 signs, 黃道分為十二宮; sun and moon annually meet 12 times on the 日月每年會於黃道有十二次.**

# VOCABULARY AND HAND-BOOK

## OF THE

### CHINESE LANGUAGE.

#### PART THIRD.

ENGLISH & CHINESE: ENGLISH GERMAN & CHINESE: ENGLISH FRENCH & CHINESE:  
& ENGLISH LATIN & CHINESE.

**N.B.**—*Only the Chinese Characters of Some of the Lists—Usually those in which Short Clauses or Phrases occur—are Romanized.*

#### I.—TERMS USED IN MECHANICS, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE STEAM ENGINE By A. WYLIE, Esq. [*Chinese Characters Romanized by the Editor.*]

Accelerating force, 漸加力 chien chia li.  
Acceleration, 漸加速 chien chia su.  
Acting perpendicularly, 直加 chih chia.  
Air, 風 fēng, 氣 'chi.  
Air gun, 風鎗 fēng 'chiang.  
Air pump (of steam engine), 恒升車 'hêng shêng  
'chê.  
Air pump cross-head, 恒升橫擔 'hêng shêng  
'hêng tan.  
Air pump side-rod, 恒升搖桿 'hêng shêng yao kan.  
Alcohol, 醇 shun.  
Annular valve, 環形舌門 'huan hsing shê mên.  
Arch of a bridge, 橋環 'chiao 'huan.  
Atmospheric engine, 風抵抗力機 fēng ti li chi.  
Back balance, 後權 'hou 'chüan.  
Back lash, 退擊 'tui chi.  
Bilge pump, 運剩水器 yün shêng shui 'chi.  
Bilge water, 剩水 shêng shui.  
Blow valve, 吹舌門 'chui shê mên.  
Boiler, 鍋 kuo.  
Boiling point, 沸度 fo tu.  
Bucket (of air pump), 起水盤 'chi shui 'pan.  
Butterfly valve, 蝴蝶舌門 'hu tieh shê mên.  
Calorimeter, 測熱器 'tsê jê 'chi.

Cam, 偏出輪 'pian 'chu lun.  
Canal, 水路 shui lu.  
Canvas, 篷布 'pêng pu.  
Centre of oscillation, 擺心 pai hsin.  
Centre of suspension, 懸點 hsüan tien.  
Clearance (of piston), 空隙 'kung 'chi.  
Cock, 塞門 sai mên.  
Cohesion, 膠固力 chiao ku li.  
Collecting dishes for oil, 受油器 shou yu 'chi.  
Combination of wheels and axles, 聯輪軸 lien  
lun chou.  
Combustion, 燃 jan.  
Composition of forces, 并力 ping li.  
Concentric, 同心 'tung hsin.  
Condenser, 凝水櫃 ning shui kuei.  
Condenser gauge, 縮表 so piao.  
Condensing engine, 凝水機 ning shui chi.  
Conduction, 熱傳引 jê chuan yin.  
Connecting rod, 大搖桿 ta yao kan.  
Continuous force, 長加力 chang chia li.  
Contraction, 縮 so.  
Convection, 熱循環 jê hsün 'huan.  
Cornish double beat valve, 哥奴瓦雙開舌門  
ko nu wa shuang 'kai shê mên.  
Cornish engine, 哥奴瓦汽機 ko nu wa 'chi chi.  
Crank, 曲拐 'chü kuai.  
Crank pin, 拐軸 knai chou.  
Cross tail, 橫尾 'hêng wei.

- Crown of arch, 環心 'huan hsin.  
 Cushioning, 汽墊樑 'chi tien ju.  
 Cutter, 劈 'pi.  
 Cylinder, 圓柱 'huan chu.  
 Cylinder (of steam engine), 汽筒 'chi 'tung.  
 Cylinder cross head, 筒橫擔 'tung 'hêng tan.  
 Cylinder jacket, 汽筒壳 'chi 'tung 'ko.  
 Cylinder side-rod, 筒搖桿 'tung yao kan.  
 Cylindrical box, 空圓柱 'kung 'huan chu.  
 Cylindrical slide, 圓柱汽轆 'huan chu 'chi yen.  
 D slide, 半圓汽轆 pan 'huan 'chi yen.  
 Delivery pipe, 出水管 'chu shui kuan.  
 Delivery valve, 出舌門 'chu shê mên.  
 Dew, 露 lu.  
 Direct action, 正加 chêng chia.  
 Disc engine, 圓面機 'huan mien chi.  
 Disconnecting paddle wheels, 折卸行輪 ché  
hsieh hsing lun.  
 Disconnecting strap, 卸帶 hsieh tai.  
 Distillation, 蒸 chêng.  
 Double-acting engine, 雙行汽機 shuang háng  
'chi chi.  
 Double cylinder engine, 雙筒汽機 shuang 'tung  
'chi chi.  
 Double excentric, 雙兩心輪 shuang liang hsin lun.  
 Duty (of a machine), 能率 nêng so.  
 Dynamics, 動重學 tung chung hsiao, 力學 li.  
 Eduction pipe, 出汽管 'chu 'chi kuan.  
 Effective force, 實力 shih li.  
 Effective pressure, 實壓力 shih ti li.  
 Efficiency, 功用 kung yang.  
 Elasticity, 凸力 tu li.  
 Elasticity of fluids, 流質漲力 liu chih chang li.  
 Equilibrium valve, 相定舌門 hsiang ting shê mên.  
 Escape pipe, 放汽管 fang 'chi kuan.  
 Escape valve, 放舌門 fang shê mên.  
 Evaporation, 化 'hua.  
 Excentric rod, 推引桿 'tui yin kan.  
 Exhaust port, 汽出孔 'chi 'chu 'kung.  
 Expansion, 漲 chang.  
 Expansion cam, 漲偏出輪 chang 'pien 'chu lun.  
 Expansion valve, 漲舌門 chang shê mên.  
 Extrados, 劈行上面 'pi háng shang mien.  
 Fahrenheit, 法倫海得 Fa lun 'hai tê.  
 Feathering paddles, 活葉 'huo yeh.  
 Feed pipe, 添水管 'tien shui kuan.  
 Feed pump, 添水器 'tien shui 'chi.  
 Female screw, 陰螺絲 yin lo hsüan.  
 Fixed pulley, 靜滑車 ching 'hua 'chê.  
 Flange, 闊環 'ko 'huan.  
 Fluid, 流質 liu chih.  
 Fly-wheel, 外輪 wai lun.  
 Foot valve, 底舌門 ti shê mên.  
 Friction wheel, 減阻力之輪 chien chu li chih lun.  
 Fulcrum, 定點 ting tien.  
 Gab lever, 兩心搖拐 liang hsin yao kuai.  
 Gas, 氣質 'chi chih.  
 Gasket, 麻瓣 ma pan.  
 Gib, 坐桿 tso chun.  
 Gland, 轆墊臼蓋 juan tien chin kai.  
 Governor, 汽制 'chi chih.  
 Gravity, 地心力 ti hsin li; 互相牽引 'hu  
hsiang chien yin.  
 Grease cock, 油塞門 yu sai mên.  
 Grease cup, 油碗 yu wan.  
 Gridiron valve, 鐵排舌門 'tieh 'pai shê mên.  
 Haunch of arch, 環旁劈 'huan 'pang 'pi.  
 Head of water, 水得速當過路 shui tê su tang kuo lu.  
 High-pressure engine, 大抵力汽機 ta ti li 'chi chi.  
 Hook bolt, 鈎梢 kou shao.  
 Horizontal engine, 平置汽機 'ping chih 'chi chi.  
 Hot-well, 熱井 jê ching.  
 Impact, 擊力 chi li.  
 Imperfect elasticity, 不全凸力 pu 'chüan ta li.  
 Impinge, 擊 chi.  
 Impressed force, 加力 chia li.  
 Impulse of fluids, 流質流力 liu chih liu li.  
 Inclined plane, 斜面 hsieh mien.  
 India-rubber, 象皮 hsiang 'pi.  
 Inelastic, 無凸力 wu tu li.  
 Inertia, 不肯動之性 pu 'kên tung chih hsing.  
 Injection cock, 噴進塞門 'pên chin sai mên.  
 Injection pipe, 噴進管 'pên chin kuan.  
 Instant, 霎 sha.  
 Intermediate shaft, 兼軸 lien chou.  
 Intrados, 劈行下面 'pi háng hsia mien.



- Jacket water, 汽筒壳水 'chi 'tung 'ko shui.  
 Joint, 榫 榫 abu niu.  
 Lap, 餘 平面 yü 'ping mien.  
 Lead, 引 汽 yin 'chi.  
 Lever, 桿 kan.  
 Liquefaction (of solid) 凝 yung; (of vapour) 凝 ning.  
 Liquid, 液 質 liu chih.  
 Locomot vesicle, 行路機汽囊 hsing lu chi 'chi yen.  
 Locomotive steam engine, 行路汽機 hsing lu 'chi chi.  
 Long Balde, 長半圓汽囊 'chang pan 'huan 'chi yen.  
 Lubricate, 添油 'tien yü.  
 Lubricator, 添油器 'tien yü 'chi.  
 Magnet, 磁石 'tzu shih.  
 Male screw, 陽螺旋 yang lo hsün.  
 Marine steam engine, 船汽機 'chuan 'chi chi.  
 Material particle, 質點 chih tien.  
 Mean pressure, 平抵力 'ping ti li.  
 Mechanics, 重學 chung hsiao.  
 Metallic packing, 鐵墊 'tieh tien.  
 Modulus of elasticity, 凸力率 tu li so (or shuai).  
 Moment of inertia, 質阻率 chih chu so (or shuai).  
 Momentum, 重速積 chung su chi.  
 Motion of rotation, 轉動 'hun tung.  
 Motion of translation, 過面動 kuo mien tung.  
 Movable pulley, 動滑車 tung 'hua 'chê.  
 Moving force, 重力率 chung li so.  
 Non-condensing steam engine, 不凝水汽機 pu ning shui 'chi chi.  
 Oscillating steam engine, 搖擺汽機 yao 'tung 'chi chi.  
 Overshot water-wheel, 水激上半輪 shui chi shang pan lun.  
 Packing, 鐵墊 juan tien.  
 Paddle, 輪葉 lun yeh.  
 Paddle beam, 船柱 'chuan hsün.  
 Paddle box, 輪壳 lun 'ko.  
 Paddle shaft, 大軸 ta chou.  
 Paddle-wheel, 行輪 hsing lun.  
 Paddle-wheel brake, 行輪阻 hsing lung chu.  
 Parallel force, 平行力 'ping hsing li.  
 Parallel motion, 平行動 'ping hsing tung.  
 Parallel motion bar, 平行動桿 'ping hsing tung kan.  
 Parallel motion side rod, 平行邊桿 'ping hsing pien kan.  
 Particle, 點 tien.  
 Perfect elasticity, 全凸力 'chuan tu li.  
 Perform work, 程功 'cheng kung.  
 Pile driver, 打樁器 ta 'chun 'chi.  
 Piston, 轉 (蕭 kou pei).  
 Piston rod, 挺桿 ting kan.  
 Pitch of paddle, 葉距 yeh chü.  
 Pitch of screw, 螺距 lo chü.  
 Plane of oscillation, 擺面 pai mien.  
 Plane of rotation, 轉面 'hun mien.  
 Plomer-block, 枕 chên.  
 Plunger (of pump), 推水柱 'tui shui chu.  
 Plunger pump, 推水器 'tui shui 'chi.  
 Point of power, 力點 li tien.  
 Point of weight, 重點 chung tien.  
 Power (of a machine), 利用 li yung.  
 Power of traction, 牽力 'chien li.  
 Practical duty, 實程之功 shih 'chêng chih kung.  
 Pressure, 抵力 ti li.  
 Priming, 汽水共出 'chi shui kung 'chu.  
 Project (verb), 拋 'pao.  
 Pulley, 滑車 'hua 'chê.  
 Pulley block, 滑車架 'hua 'chê chia.  
 Pump, 運水器 yün shui 'chi.  
 Pyrometer 白金火表 pai chin shui piao.  
 Radiation (of heat), 熱散發 jê fa san.  
 Radius bar, 半徑桿 pan ching kan.  
 Radius of gyration, 環軸半徑 'huan chou pan ching.  
 Railroad, 鐵軌路 'tieh kuei lu.  
 Recoil, 退行 'tui hsing.  
 Rectilinear motion, 直動 chih tung.  
 Reefing paddles, 收葉 shou yeh.  
 Resolution of forces, 分力 fên li.  
 Rigid rod, 堅線 chien hsien.  
 Rigid system of material points, 諸質點合體 chu chih tien 'ho 'ti.  
 Road, 陸路 lu lu.  
 Roll, 轉 kun.  
 Rose head, 多眼頭 to yen tou.

Rotary engine, 轉汽機 chuan 'chi chi.  
 Rotary motion, 轉動 chuan tung.  
 Saturated steam, 潛汽 shih 'chi.  
 Screw, 螺旋 lo hsüan.  
 Screw propeller, 螺輪 lo lun.  
 Seaward's slide, 西瓦特汽罌 hsi wa 'tê 'chi yen.  
 Self-acting plane, 自行車路 tzü hsing 'chê lu.  
 Shaft of screw-propeller, 螺軸 lo chon.  
 Short D slide, 短半圓汽罌 tuan pan 'huan 'chi yen.  
 Side lever, 邊桿 pien kan.  
 Side-lever engine, 邊桿汽機 pien kan 'chi chi.  
 Single acting engine, 單行汽機 tan hsing 'chi chi.  
 Side case, 罌壳 yen 'ko.  
 Slide rod, 罌桿 yen kan.  
 Slide valve, 汽罌 'chi yen.  
 Slip of screw, 螺糜 lo ma.  
 Slope, 斜面 hsieh mien.  
 Slotway, 槽 'tsao.  
 Solid, 定質 ting chih.  
 Solidification, 結 chieh.  
 Space, 路 lu.  
 Spanner, 起子 'chi tzü.  
 Spring (of a carriage), 鋼墊 kang tien.  
 Spring (of a watch), 發條 fa 'tiao.  
 Starting bar, 進退柄 chin 'tui ping.  
 Statics, 靜重學 ching tung hsiao.  
 Stay (for a paddle wheel), 橫撐 'hêng 'chêng.  
 Steam, 汽 'chi.  
 Steam engine, 汽機 'chi chi.  
 Steam of one atmosphere, 等天氣之汽 têng 'tien 'chi chih 'chi.  
 Steam of two atmospheres, 倍天氣之汽 pei 'tien 'chi chih 'chi.  
 Steam port, 汽進孔 'chi chin 'kung.  
 Still, 甌 tsong.  
 Stoke hole, 火艙 'huo 'tsang.  
 Stop, 擋 tang.  
 Stop-cock, 擋塞門 tang sai mên.  
 Strap, 鐵搭 'tich ta.  
 Stud, 小端 hsiao tuan.  
 Stutling box, 軟墊 [ ] juan tien chin.  
 Suction pipe, 吸管 hsi kuan.  
 Superheated steam, 重加熱汽 'chung chia jê 'chi.

Surcharged steam, 帶水汽 tai shui 'chi.  
 Surface of contact, 切面 'chieh mien.  
 Surplus valve, 餘流舌門 yü liu shê mên.  
 Sway-beam, 槓桿 kang kan.  
 System of connected points, 合質體 'ho chih 'ti.  
 Tail valve, 尾舌門 wei shê mên.  
 Tension, 索力 so li.  
 Test cock, 驗塞門 yen sai mên.  
 Theoretical duty, 當程之功 tang 'chêng chih kung.  
 Throttle valve, 總舌門 tsung shê mên.  
 Throw of excentric, 兩心距 liang hsin chü.  
 Toothed wheels, 齒輪 'chih lun.  
 Undershot water wheel, 水激下半輪 shui chi hsia pan lun.  
 Uniform motion, 平速行 'ping su hsing.  
 Uniformly accelerated motion, 平加速 'ping chia su.  
 Unroll, 卸 hsieh.  
 Vacuum, 空 'kung.  
 Valve, 舌門 shê mên.  
 Valve cross-head, 罌橫擔 yen 'hêng tan.  
 Valve lifter, 提罌 'ti yen.  
 Vapour, 汽 'chi.  
 Vis viva, 全動能 'chüan tung nêng.  
 Voussoir, or Voussoir course, 劈 'pi.  
 Waste pipe, 餘水管 yü shui kuan.  
 Wedge, 劈 'pi.  
 Weigh-shaft, 稱軸 'chêng chon.  
 Weight (of a clock), 鍾 'to.  
 Wheel and axle, 輪軸 lun chon.  
 Windmill, 風磨 fêng mo.

## II.—400 PROVERBS AND PLAIN OR METAPHORICAL TERMS.

*In this list of phrases, mottoes are prefixed in alphabetic order for convenience of arrangement. They also express, more or less fully, the main idea of the phrases which they introduce. The words inclosed by marks of parenthesis are explanatory. A clause or sentence following a dash is designed to explain the figurative language of the proverb or to furnish one or more of its practical applications.*

The style of the phrases, as expressed in

Chinese characters, is in some instances the colloquial Mandarin. And doubt as to the meanings of the characters, occasioned by his peculiarity, may often solved by a reference to the English context. By Rev. C. C. aldwin. [Chinese Characters Romanized by the Editor.]

**Ability, genius.** Ability to chisel the heavens great ability, skill, or genius, 鑿天本領 *tsao 'tien pên ling*. (2) To snap the fingers and metamorphose the person, as genii do—a boastful term for one's great ability, 彈指化身 *tan chih 'hua shên*.

**Accumulated misery.** On the snow add frost multiplied distress, poverty, &c., 雪上加霜 *hsueh shang chia shuang*.

**Adaptation.** It is this key which opens this lock—anything exactly adapted to the purpose, as a kind of medicine, &c., 是此匙開此鎖 *shih 'tzu shih 'kai 'tzu so*.

**Adopted.** The young of a mulberry-caterpillar an adopted son, bought or received as a gift in infancy, 螟蛉之子 *ming ling chih tzu*.

**Ambitious.** To stretch out the hand and touch the sky—to attempt great things, a vaulting ambition, 伸手摸天 *shên shou mo 'tien*.

**Apportion.** According to the persimmon number the seeds—to apportion fines; to divide into shares according to number of persons, 照柿數核 *chao shih so 'ho*.

**Apprehensive.** The doubting mind sees many ghosts—one easily alarmed at everything, 疑心多見鬼 *i hsin to chien kuei*. (2) Both fear thieves and fear ghosts—fearful about this and that, 又驚賊又驚鬼 *yu ching tsei yu ching kuei*.

**Association of ideas.** See the saddle and think of the horse—to recollect by the law of association, 見鞍思馬 *chien an ssü ma*.

**Attempt the impossible.** A blind man ascending a hill to see the prospect, 瞎子上山看景 *hsia tzu shang shan 'kan ching chih*.

**Avaricious.** The money-devouring tiger (as de-

lineated in gambling hells) a grasping, avaricious person, 搶錢虎 *'chiang 'chien 'hu*.

**Avoid little sins.** A filthy ditch may drown people—it is a risk to indulge in trivial faults even, 臭溝壑浸死人 *'chou kou 'ho 'chin ssü jen*.  
**Awful punishment.** I'll strip off (your) skin and pluck out (your) sinews, 剥皮抽筋 *pao 'pi 'chou chin*.

**Balance still due.** A dead snake with a live tail—not fully paid as a debt, still likely to trouble the debtor, 死蛇活尾 *ssü shé 'huo wei*.

**Bawl.** To hoot or bawl (loud enough) to make water become ice! 喝水成冰 *'ho shui 'chêng ping*.

**Beauty.** The goddess of the moon, Diana—a handsome lady, 月裡嫦娥 *yüeh li 'chang é*.

**Beauty lost.** A faded flower and ruined willow, 殘花敗柳 *'tsan 'hua pai liu*.

**Beauty's luck.** Rosy faces mostly have poor luck—pretty women are apt to get poor husbands, 紅顏多薄命 *'hung yen to po ming*.

**Beggar.** The great man with the ready palm, 現掌大夫 *hsien chang ta fu*.

**Beggars.** The street-patrolling consors or imperial street-inspectors—term applied jocosely to beggars, 巡街御史 *hsün chieh yü shih*.

**Beggar's song.** Diminish your food (deny yourself) and help me live, 減口濟生 *chien 'kou chi shêng*.

**Beginning life.** The bamboo shoot has just sprouted—a young man just commencing business (should be honorable, &c.), 筍纔出尖 *sun 'tsai 'chu chien*.

**Begginnings of.** The tablets or staves going in advance, as of a street-procession—the incipient stage of a matter, 頭行牌 *tou hsing 'pai*.

**Belongs where?** Neither belong to 'Ts'u nor to Han, as said of the officers in those unsettled times—neither belongs to this nor to that, hard to say to which it belongs, 歸楚不是歸漢不是 *kuei 'chu pu shih kuei 'han pu shih*.

**Best that can be got.** It is plain that he is an imp, yet regard him as a god—to employ a bad man or poor workman in an emergency,

分明是鬼當他爲神 *fēn ming shih kuei tang 'ta wei shēn*.

**Best will err.** Even genii sometimes drop their swords—even the best are liable to occasional mistakes, 神仙亦有遺失劍 *shēn hsien yeh yu i shih chien*.

**Better of two.** The *Hsin* crab differs widely from the *Hsieh*—this person or thing is better than others of the same general class, 蟬比蟹差得多 *hsin pi hsieh 'cha tê to*.

**Blind man's staff.** Dragon leading the way, 引路龍 *yin lu lung*.

**Bonze-fish.** The sea-Buddhist—a species of smooth-headed fish, 海和尚 *'hai 'huo shang*.

**Breaking betrothals.** To break up a betrothal (or negotiations for betrothal) is a crime (punishable) for seven generations, 破人姻緣七世愆 *'po jèn yin yüan 'chi shih 'chien*.

**Bribed officer.** The character *kuan* (officer, magistrate) has two mouths—officers are double-tongued, i. e., decide as they are bribed to do, 官字兩箇口 *kuan tzu liang ko 'kou*.

**Brother's aid.** To beat a tiger, one must have one's own brothers (to help)—in important or dangerous matters, depend on a brother's aid, 打虎必須親兄弟 *ta 'hu pi hsü 'chin hsiung ti*.

**Burial.** To ride quickly to the office—to bury immediately, 走馬到任 *tsou ma tao jèn*.

**Business lively.** Swift water is a good place to catch fish—when business is pressing there is a good chance for gain, 急水好捕魚 *chi shui 'hao 'pu yü*.

**Careless act.** Burn incense and knock over the Buddha—to do a thing carelessly, 燒香打倒佛 *shao hsiang ta tao fo*.

**Carry coals to Newcastle.** To take betel-nut back to Canton to sell—give to those who already have (and leave the needy in want), 倒販檳榔去廣東 *tao fan pin lang 'chü kuang tung*.

**Cautious in speech.** A four-horse team is hard to pursue (catch)—be careful of your words, for they can't be unsaid, 駟馬難追 *ssü mu*

*nan chui*. (2) On meeting people say 'three tenths' speech, i. e., but little, 逢人只說三分話 *fēng jèn chih shuo san fēn*.

(3) In talking on your way, (remember) there may be people in the grass (who hear), 路中說話草裡有人 *lu chung 'hua 'tsao li yu jèn*.

**Chaffering unnecessary.** The dye-shop, no need of excessive ordering (as to quality of work)—no need of bantering, the article engaged will correspond to the price paid, 染店用多囑付 *jan tien pu yung to chu fu*.

**Cheating.** Cheats people living, cheats people dead—is constantly cheating others, 騙生騙人死 *'pien jèn shēng 'pien jèn ssü*.

**Child in old age.** The old pearl-oyster produces a pearl, 老蚌生珠 *lao fēng shēng chu*.

**Child precious.** A bright pearl in the palm, 掌上明珠 *chang shang ming chu*.

**Children good.** A bad bamboo putting forth good shoots—bad parents having good children, 歹竹出好笋 *tai chu 'chu 'hao su*.

**Children forward.** Small caltrops putting forth shoots—children interrupting older people with their talk, 菱角鬼出尖 *ling c'kuei 'chu chien*.

**Children precious.** Children are one's very life, and heart, 兒肉兒命兒心肝 *êrh êrh ming êrh hsin kan*.

**Children talented.** The valiant general has under his command no weak soldiers—complimentary of children like their parents in ability, &c., 強將手下無弱兵 *'chiang chiang shou hsiu wu jo ping*.

**Clever.** Stupid. Clever all his life long, stupid just this once! 聰明一世懵懂一時 *'ta ming i shih mēng tung i shih*.

**Clever work.** Touches iron and it becomes gold—very clever, as a workman who makes a good article out of poor materials, 點鐵成金 *tien 't'ieh 'chēng chin*.

**Close-fisted.** A cash has six characters (or six ways)—said of one who counts every cash, 一



in dealing, 一箇幾六箇字 *i ko 'chien lu ko tzu*.  
 mplete almost. In ten has eight or nine,  
 eight or nine out of ten—nearly completed  
 or settled, 十有八九 *shih yu pa chiu*.

conscious guilt. The land-crab that knows how  
 to die needs no stabbing—one conscious of  
 guilt need not be charged with it, 知死螻  
 蛄不用刺 *chih ssü 'pêng 'chi pu yung 'tzu*.  
 consideration. Feel the head feel the ear—to  
 scratch one's head and ear, as in consider-  
 ing a matter, 摸頭摸耳 *mo 'tou mo êrh*.

constitution good. Brazen body and iron bones  
 —a rugged frame, an iron constitution, 銅  
 身鐵骨 *tung shên 'tieh ku*.

consumers pay. When wheat is dear, the eaters  
 of cakes bear the expense—it is the con-  
 sumer who suffers from high prices, 麥貴  
 食餅出錢 *mai kuei shih ping 'chu 'chien*.

contraries. Turn the heavens under and the  
 earth above—to do by contraries, to change  
 places improperly, 翻天覆地 *fan 'tien fu ti*.

correction. The bamboo stick makes a good  
 child—hence don't spare the rod, 箠頭出  
 好子 *chui 'tou 'chu 'hao tzu*.

courage. Has courage great (enough) to grasp  
 the heavens, 膽大包天 *tan ta pao 'tien*.

covert injury. Dark needle—a secret injury, a  
 malicious slander, 暗針 *an chên*.

covet more. Having got Shensi he wants Sz-  
 chuen, 得隴望蜀 *tê lung wang shu*.

covetousness. The character for covet is written  
 like the one for poor—a caution to avoid  
 covetousness, 貪字與貧一樣寫 *'tan tzu  
 yü pin i yang hsieh*.

creditor and surety. The ax strikes the chisel  
 and the chisel strikes the wood—the creditor  
 presses the surety, and the surety presses  
 the debtor, 斧頭打鑿鑿打柴 *fu 'tou ta  
 tsao tsao ta 'chai*.

cross visage. Stinking-faced tiger—an ugly,  
 cross-faced fellow, 臭面虎 *'chou mien 'hu*.

culprit's substitute. The lamb receives the beat-  
 ing instead—one who is beaten as a substi-

tute for the real culprit, 羊子替打 *yang  
 tzu 'li ta*.

Customs. Yearly the flowers, yearly the willows  
 —customs are regularly observed, 年年花  
 年年柳 *nien nien 'hua nien nien liu*.

Dangers in travelling. By boat and on horseback,  
 (only) three chances (out of ten) for one's  
 life! 行船走馬三分命 *hsing 'chuan tsou  
 ma san fên ming*.

Deadly hate. Five devils' enmity—a deadly  
 quarrel, 五鬼冤仇 *wu kuei yüan 'chou*.

Deaf. The ear (so) deaf as to hear a duck crow-  
 ing the night-watches—facetiously said, of  
 one who hears erroneously, 耳聾聽見鴨母  
 叫更 *êrh lung 'ting chien ya mu chiao kêng*.

Debt for feast. Feeling ashamed is soon over,  
 (but) a debt is hard to pay—shame in not  
 providing a fine feast is soon over, but a  
 debt incurred in making it fine is not so  
 easily canceled, 羞恥易過欠債難還 *hsiu  
 'chih i kuo 'chien tsê nan 'huan*.

Degree gained. The carp leaps the dragon-gate  
 —to gain a literary degree, 鯉魚跳龍門  
*li yü 'tiao lung mén*.

Demagogism. To deceive the multitude with  
 idle tales, 謠言惑衆 *yao yen 'huo chung*.

Dependence vain. To use a pith-wick for a staff  
 —to depend on another beyond his ability  
 to help, 燈草當杖具 *têng 'tsao tang chang chü*.

Desperado. The tiger of the whole city, 通城虎  
*'tung 'chêng 'hu*.

Destined affinity. Given a natural or fated affin-  
 ity, and the parties will meet or unite (as  
 in marriage, though separated) a thousand  
 miles, 有緣千里能相會 *yu yüan 'chien  
 li nêng hsiang 'hui*.

Destiny. Death and life are destined, riches  
 and honors are according to Heaven's will,  
 死生有命富貴在天 *ssü shêng yu ming  
 fu kuei tsai 'tien*, (2) Not yet destined the  
 life, first destined the death—death and its  
 circumstances are all fated from the first,  
 未註生先註死 *wei chu shêng hsien chu ssü*.

- Destroy utterly.** Cut off the grass and extirpate the roots, to cut up root and branch—to extirpate, as thieves, 斬草除根 *chan 'tsao 'chu ken*.
- Dicemau's gain.** Win here win there (whichever side wins), the dice-man (keeper of the gaming table) is all right (gets the customary percentage), 贏來贏去骰家好 *ying lai ying 'chü ku chia 'hao*.
- Difficulties incessant.** A snake in a bamboo tube, every joint is difficult (for it to pass through)—to meet a succession of difficulties, 蛇落竹筒節節難 *shê lo chu 'tung chieh chieh nan*.
- Disadvantageously circumstanced.** The tiger on the plain is insulted by the dogs—men in distress or away from home are (likely to be) imposed upon by others, 虎落平洋被犬欺 *'hu lo 'ping yang pei 'chüan 'chi*.
- Disagreeing.** The needle passing, but the thread not passing—one consents, but the other opposes, 針過線不過 *chên kuo hsien pu kuo*.
- Disagreement.** Clasp the guitar and play another tune—to disagree and separate, 懷抱琵琶別調彈 *'huai pao pi pa pieh tiao tan*.
- Discrimination.** Sesame is sesame and beans are beans—to discriminate and perform accurately, 麻是麻豆是豆 *ma shih ma tou shih tou*.
- Dishonest gain.** Rice gained unjustly will boil into no rice—unfair gains are no profit, 橫米煮無飯 *'heng mi chu wu fan*.
- Disparagement.** Look at a person through the crack of a door, and he seems flat or thin—to disparage one unjustly, 門縫看人看扁 *mên fêng 'kan jên 'kan 'pien*. (2) In presence of (the parties) add water—to talk covertly so as to injure another's trade or prospects, 當面參水 *tang mien 'tsan shui*.
- Distant resources vain.** Distant water can't help (extinguish) a near fire, 遠水難濟近火 *yüan shui nan chi chin 'huo*.
- Do for others.** No voice to sing for one's self—to help others rather than one's self, 自唱無聲 *tsü 'chang wu shêng*. (2) Doctors can't cure their own complaints—one who can do for others but not for himself, 病不能醫 *i shêng tsü ping pu nêng*.
- Doctor's bills, &c.** To waste (use up) in benefit one's life, as in employing physicians consulting the gods, &c., 破財益 *'tsai yi ming*.
- Domestic discord.** The salt-jar itself b worms—a family given to domestic quarrels, 鹽甕自生蟲 *yen wêng tsü shêng* (2). The ancestral temple's drum itself—a domestic quarrel, 祠堂鼓 *ssü 'tang ku tsü chi lei*.
- Domestic harmony.** They dwelt together 1 generations—refers to an ancient fact a model of domestic harmony, 九世 *chiu shih 'tung chü*.
- Domestic resources.** In caring for the family anxiety—has ample means of support, 無憂 *nei ku wu yu*.
- Done, then talk!** The pig slaughtered (a and) white, then talk of a (different) price—to talk of another price after a thing is done, 豬宰白講價 *chu tsai pai chiung chu*.
- Double entente.** To mount horse double, double—a double use or meaning, 雙 *shuang 'chi ma*.
- Dying.** Breath of (only) three inches, as nearly dead, 三寸氣 *san 'chün 'chi*.
- Dying. Drawling.** The master of ceremony reading the sacrificial prayer or elegy—said when a sick man is near end: also said by a teacher to a student who reads in an indistinct, drawling manner, 禮生讀祭文 *li shêng tu chi wên*.
- Eager yet detained.** The mind urgent or but the horse going backward—in haste, yet something detaining, 心急退 *hsin chi ma tao 'tui*.
- Earthquake.** The earth-ox changes (his back i.e., the earth) to the other shoulder—the earthquake, 地牛轉肩 *ti niu chuan*.
- Ease.** Need not stir or move, as the rich are waited upon, 不用動 *pu yung tu*.

**Easily.** Like drinking tea—'tis easily done! is done quickly and expertly! 食茶一樣 *shih 'cha i yang*.

**Effect by hook or crook.** If the plow cannot reach it, then the harrow can—will effect the object in some way or other, 犁不着耙亦着 *li pu chao pa yeh chao*.

**Effected duly.** When the tide rises the boat floats—soon effected by proper means; becoming manifest speedily, 水漲船浮 *shui chang 'chuan fou*.

**Effort needed.** To be a man, one cannot live at ease, 成人不自在 *'chêng jên pu tzi tsai*.

**Emperor also mortal.** The Emperor has money, (but) can't buy myriad myriad of years—he is mortal as other people are, 皇帝有錢難買萬萬歲 *'huang ti yu 'chien nan mai wan wan sui*.

**Employment hoped for.** The good man looks forward to the next time, as one says who does his job well, 君子望後回 *chün tzu wang 'hou 'hui*.

**Enemies not avoidable.** Though the river is large, boats' heads still come into collision—at some time or other one comes into actual conflict with his enemy, 江中雖大船頭亦有相撞 *chiang chung sui ta 'chuan 'tou yeh yu hsiang chuang*.

**Epitome.** A thousand sentences are summed up (as to meaning) in a single sentence, 千言總在一言中 *'chien yen tsung tsai i yen chung*.

**Error in much speech.** In a multitude of words there will certainly be an error, 言多必失 *yen to pi shih*.

**Estate, fortune.** To build up a fortune is easy, to keep a fortune is hard, 創業容易守業難 *'chuang yeh yung i shou yeh nan*.

**Evidence of the gods.** If you believe not in the gods, only observe the thunder's roar, 不信神明但看雷霆 *pu hsin shên ming tan 'kan lei 'ting*.

**Evidence written.** Black characters on white paper—recorded, has documentary evidence, 烏字上白紙 *wu tzu shang pai tzu*.

**Evident.** In shallow water the fish appears—

known by plain facts, 水淺魚現 *shui chien yü hsien*.

**Evil disclosed.** The water shallow, the stones appear—the wickedness becomes known, "murder will out," 水淺石現 *shui chien shih hsien*.

**Expect wonders.** Strangely imagine that the heavens will open—to expect wonders, as strangeluck, &c., 奇想天開 *'chi hsiang 'ti n 'kai*.

**Failing in both.** Missed, both at the prefect's and at the district magistrate's—fail in both matters, 府裡又誤縣裡又誤 *'hu li yu wu hsien li yu wu*.

**Failure.** To paint a tiger not complete, on the contrary turns out a dog—a business ending in loss after all one's efforts, 畫虎不成反類犬; *'hua 'hu pu 'chêng fan lei 'chüan*.

**Fairy's ride.** Mount to the clouds and ride the mist, as Buddhas and fairies are said to do, 騰雲駕霧 *'têng yün chia wu*.

**False, deceitful.** Mouth is, mind is not—to say a thing but not mean it, 口是心非 *'kou shih hsin fei*.

**Familiarity.** Near the temple insult the god—familiarity breeds contempt, 近廟欺神 *chün miao 'chi shên*.

**Father's debt.** The son pays the father's debts, 父欠債子還錢 *fu 'chien ch'ai tzu 'huan 'chien*.

**Fear the gods.** Raise your head and three feet (above you) are spiritual powers or gods, 舉頭三尺有神明 *chü 'tou san 'chih yu shên ming*.

**Female duty.** To obey the father, to obey the husband, to obey the son (after husband's death) are the three compliances of a female, 從父從夫從子 *'tsung fu 'tsung fu 'tsung tzu*.

**Fierce but cowardly.** Tiger's head and snake's tail—a fierce beginning and a cowardly ending, 虎頭蛇尾 *'hu 'tou shê wei*.

**Fierce fellow.** His head has put out horns—he is fierce and will injure you, beware of him! 頭出角 *'tou 'chu chiao*.

**Fierce fellows.** A fierce person of course has (will meet) a fierce person to torment him—bad men always find their match, 惡人自

有惡人磨 *ê jên tzu̍ yu ê jên mo.*

**Fierce fellows afraid.** Even a fierce tiger dreads the local spirits or gods—fierce fellows (from abroad) stand in awe of the native braves, 猛虎亦怕地頭神 *mêng 'hu yeh 'pa ti 'tou shên.*

**Filial piety.** A filial spirit moves (influences) heaven and earth! 孝心感動天地 *hsiao hsin kan tung 'tien ti.*

**Flattery not given.** The iron pencil is without flattery, as said of censorship or fortune-telling, 鐵筆無褒 *'tiē pi wu pao.*

**Flight of time.** The days (fly) like a weaver's shuttle, 日子如梭 *jih tzu̍ ju so.*

**Found close by.** Distant a thousand miles, (yet) near and before one's eyes, as said in searching far for a thing, found at last very near. 遠在千里近在眼前 *yüan tsai 'chien li chin tsai yen 'chien.*

**Fowl and turtle.** Pound-fowls and horse-hoof (sized) turtles (are the finest eating)—a phrase of general application according to subject, 斤鵝馬蹄鼈 *chin chi ma 'ti pieh.*

**Friend indeed.** A relative far off is not comparable to a near neighbour! 遠親不如近鄰 *yüan 'chin pu yü chin lin.*

**Friends at court.** If one has persons at court he can easily become an officer, 朝中有人好爲官 *'chao chung yu jên 'hao wei kuan.*

**Frightened terribly.** The souls flown and spirits scattered—frightened out of his wits, 魂飛魄散 *'hun fei 'po san.* (2). The skin of the head benumbed with fright! 頭皮驚痺 *'tou 'pi ching pi.*

**Futile effort.** To go into the water and grasp the foam, 落水擒水泡 *lo shui 'chin shui pao.*

**Futile hope.** The rhinoceros looks up to the moon and vainly expends his thoughts (on it)—to wish for what is not attainable, 犀牛望月空費脾花 *hsi niu wang yüeh 'kung fei 'pi 'hua.*

**Gabber.** A singing bird killed (furnishes) no meat—a gabbling person effects nothing. 呌鳥宰無肉 *chiao niao tsai wu jou.*

**Gains small but sure.** At the bed's head a thousand myriad strings of cash are not comparable to gaining one cash each day, 牀頭千萬貫不如一日進一文 *'chuang 'tou 'chien wan kuan pu ju i jih chin i wên.*

**Gambling.** At the gambling place, no (distinction of) father and son—in gaming no favors shown, 賭博場中無父子 *tu po 'chang chung wu fu tzu̍.* (2). If a gambler can change (reform), (then too) is there medicine for leprosy! 賭錢能變生癩有藥 *tu 'chien nêng pien shêng lai yu yao.*

**Gambling avoided is gain.** To exhort (persuade) good folks not to gamble is winning (money) for them. 勸君莫賭是贏錢 *'chüan chün mo tu shih ying 'chien.*

**Generosity.** Generous with one's wealth and setting a high value on rectitude, as in aiding others, 疏財重義 *su 'tsai chung i.*

**Genuine.** Genuine gold dreads not the fire—a genuine article or a good man does not fear the test. 真金不怕火 *chên chin pu 'pa 'huo.*

**Geomancy.** To observe the geomancy, as of sites—to regard favorable signs of prosperity, 看風水 *'kan fêng shui.*

**Ghost not laid.** The ghost of one who was falsely accused hangs about the person (of the accuser), 冤鬼纏身 *yüan kuei 'chan shên.*

**Going home.** The dove only recognizes (its own) ridge-pole—said of one longing to return home, 白鴿只認屋脊頭 *pai lo chih jên wu chi 'tou.*

**Good from evil.** By means of a calamity obtain happiness, 因禍得福 *yin 'huo tê fu.*

**Goodness gets luck.** If one has a good, benevolent heart, he will obtain a lucky (grave) site, 有心田有福地 *yu hsin 'tien yu fu ti.*

**Good ministers, &c.** Like fish getting water—so is an Emperor's getting good ministers, husband's getting good wives, &c., 如魚得水 *ju yü tê shui.*

**Gratitude.** When eating bamboo-shoots, one must remember the person who planted the



bamboos—must remember a benefactor, 食  
 筍須記栽竹人 *shih sun hsü chi tsai chu jên*  
**Greek meeting Greek.** The wild horse encounters the lion—one stern, strict person finding his match in another, 狻猊遇着獅 *tsun i yü chao ssü*. (2) A brass hammer on an iron anvil—two fierce fellows pitted against one another, 銅鎚對鐵砧 *tung chui tui 't'ieh chan*.  
**Hang one's self.** To play with puppets (as moved by strings in a mock drama), 抽傀儡 *'chou 'kuei lei*.  
**Happiness and Old age.** Happiness like the East Sea, longevity like the South Mountain! 福如東海壽比南山 *fu ju tung 'hu i shou pi nan shan*.  
**Hard-hearted.** Iron, stone, heart and feelings—a hard, unfeeling temper of mind, 鐵石心腸 *'t'ieh shih hsin 'chang*.  
**Heart not knowable.** In painting a tiger, one can paint the skin, but it is difficult (impossible) to paint the bones—can know a person's appearance, &c., but not his heart, 畫虎畫皮難畫骨 *'hua 'hu 'hua 'pi nan 'huaku*.  
**Heat and cold.** Heat is common (property) but cold is personal (to the poorly clad), 熱是公衆冷是私家 *jê shih kung chung lêng shih ssü chia*.  
**Help, aid.** A single bamboo can't form a row—one needing others' help in order to success, 單竹不成排 *tan chu pu 'chêng 'pai*.  
**Help inadequate.** Lean on walls and the walls crumble, lean on partitions and the partitions fall, 倚牆牆崩倚壁壁倒 *i 'chiang 'chiang 'pêng i pi pi tao*.  
**Help mutual.** Fish help water, water helps fish, 魚幫水水幫魚 *yü pang shui shui pang yü*.  
**High aims.** The good bee sips not a fallen flower—said of one whose aims are high, 好蜂不採落地花 *'hao fêng pu 'tsai lo ti 'hua*.  
**Honest.** To look up to heaven and eat one's rice—gain an honest living, 看天食飯 *'kan 'tien shih fan*.  
**Honest. Chaste.** Pure as water and clear as a mir-

ror—honest, as in dealing; chaste, as a widow, 清如水明如鏡 *'ching ju shui ming ju ching*.  
**Honest but poor.** Good and well-principled or honest, but no rice in the pan, 良心天理鍋中無米 *liang hsin 'tien li kuo chung wu mi*.  
**Hope of the family.** One son raises the high tower—an only son who gains honors and place to support the family, 一子起高樓 *i tsü 'chi kao lou*.  
**Idle boy.** To rear a son who will not study is not as good as (raising) a pig, 養子不讀書不如一頭猪 *yang tsü pu tu chu pu ju i 'tou chu*.  
**Ignoramus.** Not (even) know that rice is the grain boiled—a perfect ignoramus, 飯不知米煮 *fan pu chih mi chu*.  
**Imitate predecessors.** Former people did so, and their successors perpetuate it, 先人作後人傳 *hsien jên tao 'hou jên 'chuan*.  
**Impetuous.** The thunder strikes and fire (lightning) burns—hasty, urgent, 雷打火燒 *lei ta 'huo shao*.  
**Improved condition.** First the bitter then the sweet—first poor afterwards rich, a joyful change of fortune, 先苦後甜 *hsien 'ku 'hou 'tien*. (2) The dry tree meets the Spring and again buds—a poor man improving in his circumstances, 枯木逢春又發芽 *'ku mu fêng 'chun yu fa ya*.  
**Inadequate means.** To twist a rope to bind a typhoon with, 搓繩縛颶風 *'tsao shêng fu chü fêng*.  
**Incessant toil.** Stitch follows stitch, thread follows thread, 針抵針線抵線 *chên ti chên hsien ti hsien*.  
**Incongruity.** A black pig vis-a-vis with a white goat, 烏猪對白羊 *wu chu tui pai yang*. (2) A round pan matched with a square rice-steamer, 圓鍋對四角甑 *yüan kuo tui ssü chiao tsêng*.  
**Independent means.** Papa's having and mama's having (money), is not like having it one's self! 父有母有無如自有 *fu yu mu yu wu ju tsü yu*.  
**Indignant.** The blind man angry enough to

make his eyes bright—said of one who experiences a very high degree of virtuous indignation, 瞎子怒得眼睛光 *hsia tzu nu tê yen ching kuang*.

**Inexperienced.** A bird just out of its cage—a young man beginning business, a fit victim of imposition, 出籠鳥 *'chu lung niao*.

**Influence.** His shoulders are broad—he has many influential friends, 肩膊闊 *chien po 'kuo*.

**Ingratitude.** Cross a bridge, (then) throw away the staff—ungrateful toward a benefactor, 橋過丟拐 *'chiao kuo tui 'kuai*. (2) Raise rats to gnaw the cotton-cloth bags—to support those who are ungrateful and injurious, 養鼠咬布袋 *yang shu yao pu tai*.

**Injure self.** To injure others is to injure one's self, 害人害己害自身 *'hai jên 'hai chi 'hai tzu shên*.

**Injure by proxy.** (Use) another's foot to kick a dog, 別人脚踢犬 *pieh jên chiao 'ti 'chüan*.

**Injuring others.** To injure persons (as by slander) till their bowls are turned down (empty) and subsistence cut off, 害人覆碗絕食 *'hai jên fu wan chüeh shih*.

**Innocent sufferer.** The yellow dog eats the pork, and the white dog bears the sin (suffers the penalty)—the innocent suffering for the guilty, 黃犬食肉白犬當罪 *'huang 'chüan shih jou pai 'chüan tang tsui*.

**Insatiableness.** Man's mind never satisfied (is like) a snake (wishing) to swallow an elephant, 人心不足蛇吞象 *jên hsin pu tsu shê 'tun hsiang*.

**Insignificant.** Shrimp-sprites and turtle-monsters—weak, insignificant people, 蝦精鼈怪 *hsia ching pieh kuai*.

**Insolent porter.** The threshold high, the dog also large—inaccessible, unapproachable, as a rich man who has a rude porter, 門限又高犬又大 *mên hsien yu kao 'chüan yu ta*.

**Insolent servant.** An officer of the seventh rank at the prime minister's door—a proud overbearing servant in a great family, 宰相門下七品官 *tsai hsiang mên hsia 'chi 'pin kuan*.

**Inveterate sluggard.** (Like) dragging a dog into

hot water (to get you to work), 擡犬落湯 *'tai 'chüan lo 'tang*.

**Involved in evil.** The city gates lost by fire, and the calamity extending to the fish in the moat, 城門失火殃及池魚 *'chèng mên shih 'huo yang chi 'chih yü*.

**Irregular action.** Not yet learn to walk, first learn to run—to do by contraries, to run off to do without clearly comprehending the order, 未學行先學跑 *wei hsiao hsing hsien hsiao 'pao*.

**Jugglery.** To kill a boy and plant a melon, i. e., change the one into the other, 殺子種瓜 *sha tzu chung kua*.

**Knowledge begets fear.** To know all is to fear all, 全識全驚 *'chüan shih 'chüan ching*.

**Lady's foot.** The three-inch golden lily, 三寸金蓮 *san 'chun chin lien*.

**Last the best.** The last to go to sleep but the first to arise, last to bed but first up, 後睡先起來 *'hou shui hsien 'chi lai*.

**Leagued in evil.** Cat and rat sleeping together—bad people agreeing together (with the sole object of plotting against others), 貓鼠同眠 *mao shu 'tung mien*.

**Learn by practice.** Drink the water and know the fountain, 飲水知源 *yin shui chih yüan*.

**Learn by seeing.** Slyly eat (acquire) the step—to learn an art by seeing others do, 偷食步 *'tou shih pu*.

**Leprosy.** A wife's (leprosy) does not pass over to her husband, 女不過親夫 *nü pu kuo 'chin fu*.

**Life precious.** A beggar (even) will not cross a rotten wooden bridge—life is too precious to be exposed recklessly, 乞丐不過朽木橋 *'chi kai pu kuo hsiu mu 'chiao*.

**Like begets like.** The bitter gourd will only bear small bitter gourds—bad men have bad children, poor men poor children, &c., 苦瓠只生苦瓠子 *'ku kua chih shêng 'ku kua tzu*. (2) The dilapidated temple corresponds to the toppling gods—bad treatment of others provokes the same from them, 倒廟對斜斜神 *tao tao miao tui hsieh hsieh shên*.

little aid needed. With a favoring wind (i.e. when there is air stirring), use only a little effort to blow the fire—one in tolerably fair circumstances needs but little aid, 順風吹火用力不多 *shun fêng 'chui 'huo yung li pu to.*

little help better than none. To aid the living not fall (i. e., inadequately) even is better than burying them alive, 濟生不飽勝過活埋 *chi shêng pu pao shêng kuo 'huo mai.*

little not missed. Fields and garden (have) a large crop, why regard the little birds (eating some of it), 田園大熟何在鳥雀 *'tien yüan ta shou 'ho tsai niao 'chüeh.*

living. Regard the mouth, not regard the body, as the poor whose chief concern is to get food enough, 顧口不顧身 *ku 'kou pu ku shên.*

living cheap. To cheat the mouth, as one who lives on cheap things instead of delicacies, 騙口 *'pien 'kou.*

living and play too. To earn (at once) living and recreation, as the servant says who attends his master to a feast, 聽食聽玩耍 *chuan shih chuan wan shua.*

living sought. Boat-rats seek their food in the boat's compartments—each makes his living in his own business, 船中老鼠艙內覓食 *'chuan chung lao shu 'tsang nei mi shih.*

living sure. Heaven does not produce people without the means of subsistence, 天不生無祿之人 *'tien pu shêng wu lu chih jên.* (2) Each blade of grass a drop of dew—every one may be sure of a little to live on, 一條草一滴露 *i 'tiao 'tsao i ti lu.*

long visage. A duck's egg face, 鴨蛋面 *ya tan mien.*

looming. Falling. East reclining west awry—to lounge and sleep here and there; dilapidated, as a house, 東倒西歪 *tung tao hsi wai.*

lugubrious. The eyebrows clothed in pig's gall—a very doleful look, 眉毛掛豬膽 *mi mao kua chu tan.*

magic. (Makes) the sand fly and the stones run away, as said of a wonderful magic art, 飛沙走石 *fei sha tsou shih.*

Malicious. A Buddha's mouth and a serpent's heart—his professions are fair, but his heart is venomous, 佛口蛇心 *fo 'kou shê hsin.*

Marriage. The phenixes sing in concert—the happy union, a marriage, 鸞鳳和鳴 *luan fêng 'huo ming.*

Marriage-emblem. Two lotus flowers on one stem, 並頭蓮 *ping 'tou lien.*

Marriage fated. Marriages are recorded and settled in heaven, 姻緣天註定 *yin yüan 'tien chu ting.*

Meddler. A fierce cat rules nine houses—a troublesome meddler in others' matters, 惡貓管九家 *'é mao kuan chiu chia.* (2). The fierce mastiff controls (watches) a hundred people's houses—one who meddles in others' matters, 惡犬管到百人家 *'é 'chüan kuan tao pai jên chia.*

Misery. Misery's debt not yet full (fully paid)—language of deep distress and sorrow, 苦債未滿 *'ku chai wei man.*

Misery of all sorts. Salt, sour, bitter, pungent, fresh, have tasted them all, 鹹酸苦辣淡皆嘗過 *hsien suan 'ku la tan chieh 'chang kuo.*

Mocking. Envy. To mock people as poor, to envy people as rich, 笑人窮憫人富 *hsiao jên 'chiung 'tsê jên fu.*

Narrow-minded. To sit in (the bottom of) a well and look at the sky—inexperienced, unskilled, 坐井觀天 *tso ching kuan 'tien.*

Noised about. The thunder resounds, (and all) under the heavens hear, 雷響天下知 *lei hsiang 'tien hsia chih.*

Oath, imprecation. Swear away life, imprecate death by oath—may I die, if what I say is false, 詛口無命 *chou 'kou wu ming.*

Observation. By the long road learn the horse's strength, (so) by long (observation of) affairs perceive a person's mind (character), 路遠知馬力事久見人心 *lu yüan chih ma li shih chiu chien jên hsin.*

Obstinate. The ass will not pass beyond the post-house, 驢子不過站 *lü tzu pu kuo chuan.*

**Odd ones.** One is papa, the other mamma—they are not mates, as said of two shoes, stockings, &c., 一奇父一奇母 *i 'chi fu i 'chi mu*.

**Offenders must appear.** A homely daughter-in-law cannot avoid seeing her parents-in-law—the culprit must appear, as in presence of the father or master, 醜媳婦免不得見公姑 *'chou hsi fu mien pu tè chien kung ku*.

**Old age.** The old man is like a candle before the wind, 老人可比風前燭 *lao jên 'ko pi fêng 'chien chu*.

**Old man's aid.** The old shield wards off the malign influence—an aged person helping in a quarrel, 老藤牌抵煞 *lao 'têng 'pai ti sha*.

**Opportune.** The bald-headed becomes (is a ready-made) Buddhist priest—opportune, just the thing for the purpose, 禿子爲和尚 *'tu tsü wei 'huo shang*.

**Origin, source.** (Though) a tree is 100,000 feet high, (still) its leaves fall and return to the root—origin is the important thing, 樹高萬丈葉落歸根 *shu ka wan chang yeh lo kuei kên*.

**Overdoing.** If you covet too much, you can't masticate it thoroughly, 貪多嚼不爛 *'tan to chüeh pu lan*.

**Partners.** Eat together and have (enjoy) the relish together—united in seeking wealth and its enjoyments, 齊食齊有味 *'chi shih 'chi yu wei*.

**Pay by borrowing.** Tear away the east wall to fill (repair) the west partition, 拆東牆補西壁 *'tê tung 'chiang pu hsi pi*.

**Pay by borrowing or pawning.** Gouge out flesh to heal (fill up) an ulcer with, 挖肉醫瘡 *wa jou i 'chuang*.

**Peace.** The two characters *p'ing* and *an* (meaning peace) are worth a thousand of gold, 平安二字值千金 *'ping an êrh tsü chih 'chien chin*.

**Peerless.** In all the world has no match or equal, 蓋世無雙 *kai shih wu shuang*.

**Perseverance.** (Even) an iron cudgel may be ground into a needle—"perseverance conquers all things," 鐵尺磨成針 *'tieh 'chih*

*mo 'chêng chên*.

**Pet.** Last child, last pearl—the last on children) is the pet, 尾子尾珍珠 *wei chên chu*.

**Plain.** As plain as a road and straight as a 路面平線而直 *lu êrh 'ping hsien êrh*

**Plain, outspoken.** Straightforward for straightforward talk, 直人說直 *jên shuo chih 'hua*.

**Plan and effect.** Planning matters pertains to men, completing matters pertains to —man proposes, but God disposes, 成事在天 *mo shih tsai jên 'chêng shih*

**Plan disregarded.** Not observe that three make twenty-one, 不顧三七二 *ku san 'chi êrh shih i*. (2) To me estimate straight, but chisel crooked a work properly and then do it wrong 鑿歪 *liang chêng tsao wai*.

**Pleased with everything.** Meet a fortune then (at once) get one's fortune told 先生即算命 *yü chao hsien shêng chi su*

**Pliant.** The wind sways the willow—a to every thing, echoing what others 吹柳 *fêng 'chui liu*.

**Police-fee.** Straw-sandal fee—a fee paid for lice going far, 草鞋禮 *'tsao hsieh*

**Politeness overstrained.** In excessive politeness people are certainly false, 禮多 *li to jên pi cha*.

**Poor, solitary.** (Merely) keeping people company through the world, as the lonely say of themselves, 伴人過 *jên kuo shih*.

**Poor but useful.** With a broken drum, moon (in an eclipse)—the garment, ragged, answers a very good purpose, 鼓救得月 *'po ku chiu tê yüeh*.

**Poor relatives.** The Emperor also has sandaled relatives—a phrase applied to or noble families, as also having positions, 皇帝亦有草鞋親 *'huang 'tsao hsieh 'chin*.



**Poor-rich man.** A poor man free from sickness is equal to a half-rich one—because he has no doctor's bills to pay, 窮人無病抵半富 *'chiung jên wu ping ti pan fu.*

**Porter's duties.** To watch the gate, drive away dogs, and beat beggars, 守門逐犬打乞丐 *shou mên chu 'chiân ta 'chi kai.*

**Poverty increased.** The mouth thirsty, and (still go and) drink brine—to be poor and become still poorer, as by borrowing at a high rate of interest, 口渴食鹽滷 *'kou 'ko shih hsien lu.*

**Pray or beg in need only.** In pressing times embrace Buddh's foot, 急時抱佛脚 *chi shih pao fo chiao.*

**Precedence.** The loquat comes just at the right time, i. e., as an early fruit in the 3d month—to take the precedence, get a good situation, 枇杷出好世 *'pi pa 'chu 'hao shih.*

**Precocious.** Nine subtle and eleven wise, 九精十一智 *chiu ching shih i chih.*

**Premier.** Above the myriad people, below one man only (the Emperor), 萬人之上一人之下 *wan jên chih shang i jên chih hsia.*

**Presumptuous.** Coarse mind, boldness great, 粗心膽大 *'tsu hsin tan ta.*

**Prince of debtors.** In owing money, a great king—one deeply in debt, 欠錢大王 *'chien 'chien ta wang.*

**Prodigal reclaimed.** A prodigal returning is not to be exchanged for gold, 浪子回頭金不換 *lang tzü 'hui 'tou chin pu 'huan.*

**Professions false.** Pretend to be very sincere yet steal a Buddha, 假至誠偷抱佛 *chia chih 'chêng 'tou pao fo.*

**Proprietorship.** He who farms long on shares, becomes owner of the property—long possession gives a proprietary right, 久佃成業主 *chiu 'tien 'chêng yeh chu.*

**Proud and distant.** The eyes grown on the very top of the head—one too proud to notice others, 眼睛生頭頂中 *yen ching shêng 'tou ting chung.*

**Proud wretch.** Beggar's person and Emperor's

mouth—a miserable fellow talking haughtily, 乞丐身皇帝口 *'chi kai shên 'huang ti 'kou.*

**Provoking.** The asthmatic can't bear coughing—one can't endure the annoyance, as of others' doings, 痒子難受得癢 *'hou tzü nan shou ti sou.*

**Prying.** From the north hill look at the waters of the lake—to pry into others' matters, 北山看湖水 *pei shan 'kan 'hu shui.*

**Punishment certain.** Yin and yang (invisible and visible worlds) only separated by one thickness of paper, as said in praise of a god who knows and will punish offenders, 陰陽只隔一重紙 *yin yang chih k' i chung chih.*

**Purchasing.** In buying needles examine the eyes—be careful in making purchases, 買針看孔 *mai chên 'kan 'kung.*

**Quarrel about presents.** The character *Hsi* (happiness) has two mouths in it—the two families quarreling about the marriage-presents, 喜字兩箇口 *hsi tzü liang ko 'kou.*

**Quarrel soon settled.** A dog's face soon grows hair—as said of parties readily adjusting their differences, 犬面快生毛 *'chiân mien 'kuai shêng mao.*

**Ready pay versus credit.** A thousand (cash) credit are not comparable to eight hundred ready (money), 千除不如八百現 *'chien shê pu ju pai hsien.*

**Rebuff, recalcitrate.** Press sharply on a tiger and he injures you—to harass one till he turns upon his assailant, 迫虎傷人 *po 'hu shang jên.*

**Reckless.** If he does not see a coffin, he will not weep—reckless in transgression, till punishment comes, 不見棺材不下淚 *pu chien kuan 'tsai pu hsia lei.*

**Recognize wrongly.** Give Chang-san's cap to Li-ssü to wear, 張三帽與李四戴 *chang san mao yü li ssü tai.*

**Rectitude.** The mind correct does not fear the corrupt or depraved—one of conscious rectitude has no fear, 心正不怕邪 *hsin chêng*

*pu 'pa hsieh.*

**Remediless.** After the boat reaches the middle of the river, it is too late to stop a leak, 船到江中補漏遲 *'chuan tao Chiang chung pu lou 'chih.*

**Rent, breach.** Yunnan extends over to Sz'chuen—long rents, breaches, fractures, as in clothes, houses, &c., 雲南通過四川 *yün nan 'tung kuo ssü 'chüan.*

**Repetition offends.** The puppets again pulled (played) don't look well, as said of repeated begging, &c., 傀儡重抽不好看 *'kuei lei 'chung 'chou pu 'hao 'kan.*

**Repining.** Early die and early raised to life (by metempsychosis), as repiners and murmurers say, 早死早超生 *cha ssü cha chao shêng.*

**Respect officers.** Deceive an officer, but don't abuse or grossly insult an officer, 瞞官莫欺官 *man kuan mo 'chi kuan.*

**Restless.** The thrush hops on the cage-bars—uneasy, as a child, 畫鵲跳架 *'hua mei 'tiao chia.*

**Reviving.** Returning light again shining (as the flame of a candle when nearly extinct)—the transient reviving of a dying person, 回光返照 *'hui kuang fan chao.*

**Reward, recompense.** Good and evil will finally have their reward, 善惡到頭終有報 *shan ê tao 'tou chung yu pao.*

**Reward of piety.** In the former life burnt good incense (to the gods)—hence is now blessed with prosperity, 前世燒好香 *'chien shih shao 'hao hsiang.*

**Reward of vice.** In the former life did not cultivate virtue, (hence) in this life miserable, 前世不修今世苦 *'chien shih pu hsiu chin shih 'ku.*

**Rule rigidly applied.** Gruel three bowls, also rice three bowls—to apply a rule rigidly, make no allowance for different circumstances, 粥三碗飯亦三碗 *chou san wan fan yeh san wan.*

**Rulers.** If unable to rule (one's own) house, how can (one) rule the State! 治家不能治國 *chih chia pu nêng yen nêng chih kuo.*

**Run fast.** Risk life run—to run at risk of life, to run fast or recklessly, 拚命跑 *'ping ming 'pao.*

**Rush into danger.** To rush suddenly against the horse's head—to come in the way of a fierce man or a god, 衝撞馬頭 *'chung chuang ma 'tou.*

**Safe business.** To tread on solid ground—to avoid all risks, 踏實地 *ta shih ti.*

**Same, alike.** One is a half pound, the other is eight ounces, 一個半斤一個八兩 *i ko pan chin i ko pa liang.*

**Same in size.** The ass-hair stockings (from Shantung) are not large and small—a phrase applied to things of the same size, 驢毛襪無大小 *lû mao wa wu ta hsiao.*

**Scolding is easy.** To scold or rail at people, it is unnecessary to get out a first draught (of what one would say), 罵人不用起稿 *ma jên pu yung 'chi kao.*

**Scoundrel.** The clever man is not equal to the scoundrel, 伶俐莫如光棍 *ling li mo ju kuang kun.*

**Second become principal.** Shun the rain and become owner of the house (which has afforded the shelter)—invited merely to take part, and become the principal in the affair, 躲雨變爲屋主 *'to yü pien wei wu chu.*

**Secret divulged.** The schemes escaped and leaked out, 走漏機關 *tsou loi chi kuan.*

**Selfish, sordid friendship.** Wine-and-pork brothers, wood-and-rice husband and wife, 酒肉兄弟柴米夫妻 *chiu jou hsiung ti 'tsai mi fu chi.*

**Self-reliant.** Begging others not comparable to begging one's self, 求人不如求己 *'chiu jên pu ju 'chiu chi.*

**Separation.** To scatter the hair-pins and break the mirrors—a husband and wife separating, a family broken up, 分釵破鏡 *jên 'cha 'po ching.*

**Servants.** The old one not gone, the new one will not come—a new servant will not come till the old one has left the place, 舊的不去新的不來 *chiu ti pu 'chü hsin ti pu lai.*

**Shameless, brazen-faced.** Skin of the face very

- thick, 面皮盡厚 mien 'pi chin 'hou.  
**Sharp.** Cuts iron as though it was mud, 砍鐵如泥 'kan 't'ieh ju ni.  
**Shirk.** Of the thirty-six plans, running away is the best plan—phrase applied to a shirk or lazy fellow, 三十六計走爲上計 san shih liu chi tsou wei shang chi.  
**Silenced.** Dumb mouths have no speech—one whose mouth is stopped by another's arguments, 啞口無言 ya 'kou wu yen.  
**Similarity.** The footless lizard is of the same den as a snake—things closely allied or differing but slightly, 螞蟥無脚一洞蛇 ma 'huang wu chiao i 'tung shê.  
**Slander defied.** If the roots are deep, no fear that the wind will shake (uproot the tree)—a good man need not fear reproach, 根深不怕風搖動 kên shên pu 'pa fêng yao tung.  
**Slanderer.** The yellow cur barks behind one's back, 黃犬背後吠 'huang 'ch'ian pei 'hou fei.  
**Slave girl sold.** The pig's head (offered) in the temple—a female slave already sold or betrothed, 廟裡豬頭 miao li chu 'tou.  
**Slippery spot.** An olive on the top of a bonze's head—a thing put on a smooth or dangerous place, 和尚頭頂橄欖 'huo shang 'tou ting kan lan.  
**Staguard.** Beat him (even) with a hempen snake (whip) and he'll not move from his place, 麻蛇打不過位 ma shê ta pu kuo wei.  
**Small gains.** A basket of paddy to rear a one-pound fowl—small gains at great expense, 聚粟養鵝 lai shu yang chin chi.  
**Small-pox and measles.** Before the small-pox and after the measles—are the critical periods, 痘前疹後 tou 'chien chên 'hou.  
**Smart boy.** The monkey-persimmon has (large) pits—said of a shrewd lad, 猴柿有核 'hou shih yu 'ho.  
**Smooth but deceitful.** Has an oily mouth and a razor heart—i. e. pleasing in speech, but false and malevolent, 油嘴剃刀心 yu tsui 'ti tao hsin.  
**Smooth deceit.** Arsenic soaked in honey—the honeyed words of a bad man (deceiver), 蜜浸砒霜 mi 'chin pi shuang.  
**Snare one's self.** The carpenter makes the cangue and cangues himself, 木匠作枷自枷自 mu chiang tsao chia tzu chia tzu.  
**Sons best.** Ten lamps not to be compared with (not as light as) one candle—ten daughters not as good as one son, 十箇燈臺不如一條燭 shih k'o têng 'tai pu ju i 'tiao chu.  
**Sordid.** Sees cash then crouches, stoops as soon as he sees money, 見錢即蹲 chien 'chien chi 'tsun.  
**Specified amount.** To go through the Tanist chant till the candle burns out—to do a specified amount of work and then stop, 盡燭作道場 chin chu tsao tao 'chang.  
**Spendthrift.** An urn for burning mock paper money—one who spends as fast as he earns, 化錢爐 'hua 'chien lu.  
**Spontaneous success.** Without design stick up a willow (bough) and the willow flourishes, i. e., grows into a tree, 無心插柳柳成陰 wu hsin 'cha liu liu 'chêng yin.  
**Spring changeable.** Spring has a step-mother's face, i. e., is subject to frequent and sudden changes, 春天後母面 'chun 'tien 'hou mu mien.  
**Stick to your trade.** The ox of the native hills only eats the grass of its native hills, 本山牛只食本山草 pên shan niu chih shih pên shan 'tsao.  
**Stimulant.** Fire (must) burn his heels—to need a stimulant to diligence, 火燒脚跟 'huo shao chiao kên.  
**Stingy.** Wealth and life closely united—thinks as much of money as of life, 財命相連 'tsai ming hsiang lien.  
**Straits.** Advancing or retreating, there is no door, 進退無門 chin 'tui wu mên.  
**Straits, no escape.** To mount to the heavens, no road; to enter the earth, no door, 上天無路入地無門 shang 'tien wu lu ju ti wu mên.  
**Stranger.** Raise the eyes and (find) no relat

as one in a strange land, 舉眼無親 *chü yen wu 'chin*.

Strangers. Drop of water, no intercourse—not on visiting terms, not intimate in the least, 點水無交 *tien shui wu chiao*.

Strict conditions. The four horses' hoofs (four hoofs of a horse) tied together, 四馬縛蹄 *ssü ma fu 'ti*.

Striking with a willow. To strike a person with a willow-bough is a sin or impoliteness (because such boughs are used by Taoists to expel imps), 柳枝打人 有罪 *liu chih to jên yu tsui*.

Stronghold. Heaven-snare and earth-net—a prison, a strong place or apartment, Hades, 天羅地網 *'tien lo ti wang*.

Study the ancients. If you would know the whole world's affairs, read the books of the ancients, 欲知天下事須讀古人書 *yü chih 'tien hsia shih hsü tu ku jên shu*.

Stupid. Not (even) know the sun in the sky. i.e. the time of day, 天日不知 *'tien jih pu chih*.

Stupidity versus craft. A stupid (but honest) man is better than a crafty woman, 痴男勝過巧女 *'chih nan shêng kuo 'chiao nü*.

Success constant. A hundred shots (of the arrow) and a hundred hits—uninterrupted success, as in business, 百發百中 *pai fa pai chung*.

Success justifies. (A rebel) succeeding is Emperor, failing is a highwayman—a proverb which may be variously applied, 興者爲王 敗者爲寇 *hsing ché wei wang pai ché wei 'k'ou*.

Successful trade difficult. To open shop is easy, to keep shop is difficult, 開店容易守店難 *'kai tien yung i shou tien nan*.

Sudden quarrel. Waves rising on a level surface—the sudden bursting forth of a quarrel, 平地起風波 *'ping ti 'chi fêng 'po*.

Suit to an acc. (Garments lacking (only) an inch and shoes (only) a tenth (will not suit well)—a proverb variously applied, 衣裳差寸 鞋差分 *i shang 'cha 'chun hsié 'cha fên*.

Suits exactly. The handle inserted in the rice-pestle, exactly right! 米搥栓柄 正正好 *mi chui shuan ping chêng chêng 'hao*. (2) Fat pork stuffed in biscuits is what people like—said of a thing that just suits one's taste or wishes, 肥肉夾餅 由人所好 *fei jou chia ping yu jên so 'hao*.

Superfluous. In sketching or painting a snake, add on feet, 畫蛇添足 *'hua shé 'tien tsu*. (2) Boiling water to dress a king-crab, is adding work beyond required amount, 燒湯殺蟹 分外加工 *shao 'tang sha 'hou fên wei chia kung*.

Superfluous means. A large cannon to shoot a sparrow with—great talent expended on trifling matters, &c., 大砲打麻雀 *ta pao ta ma 'chüeh*.

Supply and demand. The alleys few, the beggars many—little work and many to do it, the supply small, the demand great, 巷少乞食多 *hsiang shao 'chi shih to*.

Surety for strangers. The solitary man has no one—a stranger must have some one to be his security, 孤人無頭髮 *ku jên wu 'lou fa*.

Surety pays. The executioner killed instead of (the criminal)—a surety having the debt to pay, 劊子手替殺 *kuei tzu shou 'ti sha*.

Sympathy. (Your own) tooth aches, then you know how to commiserate one having a tooth-ache, 齒疼方知齒疼人 *'chih 'têng fang chih 'chih 'têng jên*.

Sympathy not expected. When hungry, don't tell a full-fed man, 肚饑莫與飽人言 *tu chi mo yü pao jên yen*. (2). When grieved don't go to the road to weep, 傷心莫去路頭哭 *shang hsin mo 'chü lu 'tou 'ku*.

Taciturn man speaking. The mytilus opens its carcass (as when nearly dead)—the taciturn deigns to speak, he utters something unseemly or improper, 蚌蜃開戶 *'chéao 'baishih*.

Talent is rare. A thousand soldiers are easily got, (but) a single general is hard to seek (to be found), 千兵易得一將難求 *'chien*



*ping i lê i chiang nan 'chiu.*

**Talk and expect.** The lips talking themselves thin, as when long expecting a friend's arrival, 口脣念薄 'kou 'chun nien po.

**Talk, big and false.** The thief's mouth (in giving testimony) utters an imperial edict, i. e. can implicate others—said of one who talks and lies in grand style, 賊口出聖旨 *tsei 'kou 'chu shêng chih.*

**Talk excellent.** The mouth utters lilies, 口說蓮花 'kou shuo lien 'hua.

**Talk irrelevant.** He says *heaven* and pounds *earth*, 講天播地 *chiang 'tien lei ti.* (2) One is speaking of heaven, but the other says earth—to answer not to the point, to say what is foreign to the subject, 人說天他說地 *jên shuo 'tien 'ta shuo ti.*

**Talk merely.** To make mouth-flowers, i. e., utter mere words, as one who offers a low price with no intention of buying, 打嘴花 *ta tsui 'hua.*

**Talk, not do.** Can talk, but can't do or effect, 能說不能行 *nêng shuo pu nêng hsing.*

**Talk on awaking.** Eyes open, mouth also opens—to begin to talk or scold as soon as one is awake, 目開口亦開 *mu 'kai 'kou yeh 'kai.*

**Temptation.** It is not beauty that beguiles men, it is men that beguile themselves, 色不迷人 人自迷 *sê pu mi jên jên tzu mi.*

**Testy.** Becomes hot but no sweat—said of one who is irritable and hasty, but not violent, 能熱又無汗 *nêng jê yu wu 'han.*

**Thieves are clever.** A thief is a mean fellow, but in *wisdom* he is the princely man, 賊是小人 智是君子 *tsei shih hsiao jên chih shih chün tzu.*

**Time priceless.** With an inch of gold 'tis hard to buy an inch of time, 寸金難買寸光陰 *'tsun chin nan mai 'tsun kuang yin.*

**Tell for others.** To dig a well for other people to drink the water, 開井與別人食水 *'kai ching yü pieh jên shih shui.*

**Tell necessary.** If one does not covet (is not willing to endure) the bitter taste, he can-

not obtain worldly wealth, 不貪辛苦 難得世間財 *pu 'tan hsin 'ku wei nan tô shih chien 'tsai.*

**Tricky.** Has monkey-tricks, a full thousand, 猴戲成千本 *'hou hsi 'chêng 'chien pên.*

**Trouble for one's pains.** The fowl pecks the clam and breaks her bill, 鷄啄蚌折嘴 *chi cho 'han 'chô tsui.*

**Trouble increased.** Multiply incense-urns, and spirits (objects of worship) are multiplied—an increase of business, &c., brings an increase of trouble, 多置香爐多箇鬼 *to ko hsiang lu to ko kuei.*

**Trouble will come.** Shut (your) doors and sit in (your) house, (yet) calamity will come down from the skies, 閉門屋裡坐災禍 天上來 *pi môn wu li tso 'huo 'tien shang lai.*

**Try two things at once.** With both hands seize hold of two eels, 雙手拿着兩尾鰻 *shuang shou na chao liang wei man.*

**Ugly, ill-favored.** An ape's head and rat's ears, 猴頭老鼠耳 *'hou 'tou lao shu êrh.*

**Uncertain.** Neither Yin nor Yang, neither dark nor light, 不陰不陽 *pu yin pu yang.*

**Uncertainty of life.** To-day does not secure tomorrow's affairs, 今朝不保明朝事 *chin 'chao pu pao ming 'chao shih.* (2) Going to bed cannot insure one's rising again, 上床難保下床來 *shang 'chuang nan pao hsia 'chuang lai.*

**Undecided.** Yin, not Yin; Yang, not Yang, i. e., neither Yin nor Yang—neither this nor that, 陰不陰 陽不陽 *yin pu yin yang pu yang.*

**Unfilial.** Born into the world from the hollow of a banian, 榕樹孔出世 *yung shu 'kung 'chu shih.*

**Unsearchable.** To feel for a needle in the bottom of the sea, 海底摸針 *'hai ti mo chên.*

**Unsuitable.** Neither seven nor eight—neither this nor that, incomplete, not fitting, 不七不八 *pu 'chi pu pa.* (2) Neither south nor north—used as the last, in the sense of incomplete, or not fitting, 不南不北 *pu nan pu pei.*

**Urgent.** So imminent as to burn the eyebrows, 燃眉之急 *jan mei chih chî.*

**Vagabond.** Cotton-rags-fairy—a penniless vagabond, 破布仙 'po pu hsien. (2) The water carrying down cotton-rags—a worthless fellow without settled abode or employment, 水流破布 shui liu 'po pu.

**Veteran.** One wants his clothes new, but persons old—employés long tried are best, 衣裳欲新人欲舊 i shang yü hsin-jên yü chiu.

**Vices.** Whoredom, gambling, drinking, opium (smoking), pugilism, musical instruments (playing)—are the common vices of the age, 嫖賭飲鴉片拳頭叱 'piao tu yin ya 'pien 'chüan 'tou 'chih.

**Wants the best.** No money, (yet) sit in the middle compartment (of the boat)—to claim the best, while destitute of means to pay for it, 無錢坐中堵 wu 'chien tso chung tu.

**Warn by example.** Kill a chicken in order to teach an ape, 殺雞教猴 sha chi chiao 'hou.

**Waste one's property.** Sit and eat till the hill crumbles and falls—to waste property in idleness, 坐食山崩 tso shih shan 'pêng.

**Word good as bond.** An official document is only paper, heart and conduct (character) are worth a thousand of gold—your word is better than your bond, need not give me a promissory note, 文書只是紙心行值千金 wên shu chih shih chih hsin hsing chih 'chien chin.

**Wrathful.** Wrath (till) the hair impinges against (raises) one's cap! 怒髮冲冠 nu fa 'chung kuan.

**Wrecked.** (Even to) an inch of grass all gone—a perfect wreck of property, as from fire, flood, &c., 寸草俱無 'tsun 'tsao chü wu.

**Wrecked! Gone!** A Shantung junk wrecked, exclaim ah!—done and can't be helped! 山東船打破歎一聲 shan tung 'chuan ta 'po ai i shêng.

**Wrong place.** In a Buddhist monastery (try) to borrow a comb, (you) walk the wrong road—on the wrong track, as in borrowing or begging, 和尚寺借篦梳行錯路 'huo shang shih chieh pi shu hsing 'tso lu.

**Yiding.** Recede one step (merely), and the

sky is lofty and the earth broad—yield only a little in a quarrel and the prospect of peace is ample, 退一步天高地闊 'tui i pu 'tien kao ti 'kuo. 247 277

### III.—TERMS USED IN DIPLOMATIC AND OFFICIAL INTERCOURSE.

*N. B.—The following lists do not profess to be exhaustive, as for that a separate volume would be required. By W. A. P. MARTIN, D.D., LL.D. [Chinese Characters Romanized by the Editor].*

#### 1.—NATIONS AND GOVERNMENTS.

**Nation, Kingdom, Empire, and State,** 國 kuo, 邦 pang; 邦 and 國 are nearly synonymous and often used interchangeably.

**United States, (the)** 美國 mei kuo, 合衆國 'ho chung kuo, 聯合之邦 lien 'ho chih pang.

**Confederated States,** 合盟之國 'ho mêng chih kuo, 盟邦 mêng pang.

**Friendly States,** 友邦 yu pang.

**Neighbouring States,** 隣邦 lin pang.

**Dependent,** 屬國 shu kuo, 屏藩 ping fan.

**Independent,** 自主之國 tzü chu chih kuo.

**Tributary,** 進貢之國 chin kung chih kuo.

**Superior State or Suzerain,** 上國 shang kuo.

**Treaty Powers,** 有約之國 yu yüeh chih kuo.

**Names of the Treaty Powers, (mostly abbreviated)**

英 ying, 法 fa, 美 mei, 俄 ê, 布 pu, 奧 ao, 丹 tan, 意大利 i ta li, 日 斯 班 亞 jih ssü pan ya, 日本 jih pên.

**China,** 中國 chung kuo, 中華 chung 'hua.

**Tatsing Empire,** 大清國 ta 'ching kuo.

**Reigning Family,** 國家 kuo chia, 國朝 kuo 'chao.

**Celestial Dynasty,** 天朝 'tien 'chao.

**Government,** 國 kuo, 國家 kuo chia.

**Establish a government or set up a Dynasty,** 國 'kai kuo, 立國 li kuo, 定鼎 ting ting.

**Rule a Country,** 治國 chih kuo.

**End of a Dynasty or ruin of a Government,** 亡國 wang kuo.

**Revival of a Dynasty,** 中興 chung hsing.

**Barbarians,** 夷狄 i ti, 蠻夷 mang i, 夷狄蠻戎 i ti mang jung.

Chinese and Barbarians, 華夷 'hua i.  
 Chinese and Foreign, 中外 chung wai.  
 Chinese and Western, 中西 chung hsi.  
 The West, 西方 hsi fang, 西國 hsi kuo.  
 The great West, 泰西 'tai hsi.  
 Native Country, 本國 pên kuo.  
 Monarchy, 有君之國 yu chün chih kuo, 君主之國 chün chu chih kuo.  
 Republic, 民主之國 min chu chih kuo.  
 Hereditary Monarchy, 家天下 chia 'tien hsia, 君位世傳 chün wei shih chuan.  
 Elective Monarchy or Republic, 公天下 kung 'tien hsia.  
 Resign a Throne, 讓位 jang wei.  
 Abdicate in favor of another, 禪位 shan wei.  
 Elective or selective government, 擇賢而立 tsê hsien êrh li, 舉賢任能 chü hsien jên nêng.  
 Absolute monarchy, 君權無限制 chün 'chüan wu hsien chih.  
 Limited monarchy, 君權有限制 chün 'chüan yu hsien chih.  
 The people, 民 min, 百姓 pai hsing.  
 A race, 族類 chu lei.  
 2.—RULERS AND NOBLES.  
 Sovereign, 國主 kuo chu.  
 Emperor, 皇帝 'huang ti, 皇上 'huang shang.  
 Son of Heaven, 天子 'tien tzü.  
 Empress, 皇后 'huang 'hou.  
 Empress Dowager, 皇太后 'huang 'tai 'hou.  
 King, 王 wang, 君主 chün chu.  
 Queen, 王妃 wang fei.  
 Reigning Queen, 女主 nũ chu, 君主 chün chu, 女王 nũ wang.  
 President, 伯理璽天德 pai li hsi 'tien tê, 君主 chün chu.  
 Chief of a Confederacy, 盟主 mêng chu.  
 Female Reign, 垂簾聽政 'chui lien 'ting chêng.  
 Minority Reign, 沖齡踐祚 'chung ling chien tsu.  
 Regency, 攝政 shê chêng.  
 Heir Apparent, 太子 'tai tzü.  
 Other sons of the monarch, 庶子 shu tzü.  
 Sons of the Sovereign, 皇子 'huang tzü, 王子 wang tzü.

Eldest son of a Monarch, 皇長子 'huang chang tzü.  
 Hereditary nobility, 有世爵者 yu shih chüeh ché, 世家 shih chia.  
 Prince of the Blood, 親王 'chin wang.  
 Royal Duke, 郡王 chün wang.  
 Princess, wife of a Prince, 福晉 fu chin.  
 Princess, daughter of a Monarch, 公主 kung cha. lady, 夫人 fu jên.  
 Wife of a Sovereign, 君夫人 chün fu jên.  
 Feudal Prince, 國王 kuo wang, 藩王 fan wang.  
 Duke, 公 kung. Marquis, 侯 'hou. Earl, 伯 pai.  
 Viscount, 子 tzü. Baron, 男 nan.  
 Feudal Lords, 諸侯 chu 'hou.  
 Hereditary titles, office &c., 世襲 shih hsi.  
 Chief of a league or confederacy, 盟長 mêng chang.  
 3.—NATIONAL OFFICERS AND TRIBUNALS.  
 The Administration or Persons at the head of affairs, 執政者 chih chêng ché.  
 Prime minister, Cabinet Minister, 宰相 tsai hsiang, 相國 hsiang kuo.  
 Privy Council, 內閣 nei ko.  
 Member of Privy Council, 大學士 ta hsiao shih.  
 Title of Privy Council, 中堂 chung 'tang.  
 Adjutant of Privy Council, 協辦大學士 hsieh pan ta hsiao shih.  
 Grand Council of State, 軍機處 chün chi 'chu.  
 Member of grand Council of State, 軍機大臣 chün chi ta 'chên.  
 Ministers of the Presence, 御前大臣 yü chien ta 'chên.  
 Ministers of the Palace, 朝臣 'chao 'chên.  
 The Six Boards, 六部 liu pu. Board of Civil Office, 吏 li. Board of Revenue, 戶 'hu. Board of Rites, 禮 li. Board of War, 兵 ping.  
 Board of Justice or Punishments, 刑 hsing.  
 Board of Public works, 工 kung.  
 President of a Board, 尚書 shang shu.  
 Vice President of a Board, 侍郎 shih lang.  
 The Imperial Clan, 宗人府 tsung jên fu.  
 College of Censors, 都察院 tu 'cha yüan.  
 Imperial Censor, 御史 yü li.  
 Court of high police, 提督衙門 'ti tu 步軍統領衙門 pu chün 'tung lin

Parliament, Congress (of the U. S.) or other  
National Council, 國會 kuo 'hui.

Lords and Commons, 爵房 chüeh fang, 紳房  
shên fang.

Upper and lower house of Parliament, 上會堂  
shang 'hui 'tang, 下會堂 hsia 'hui 'tang.

Senate and House of Representatives, 耆老會  
'chi lao 'hui, 紳士會 shên shih 'hui.

Upper and Lower Houses of Congress, 上房 shang  
fang, 下房 hsia fang.

Mint, 錢法堂 'chien fa 'tang.

Imperial Academy, 翰林院 'han lin yüan.

National University, 國學 kuo hsiao, 太學 tai hsiao.

Old University at Peking, 國子監 kuo tzü chien.

Astronomical College, 欽天監 'chin 'tien chien.

#### 4.—PROVINCIAL OFFICERS, CIVIL AND MILITARY.

Governor General or Viceroy, 總督 tsung tu, 制  
台 chih 'tai.

Governor, 巡撫 hsün fu, 撫台 fu 'tai.

Provincial Treasurer, 布政使 pu chêng shih,  
藩司 fan ssü, 藩台 fan 'tai.

Provincial Judge, 按察使 an 'cha shih, 臬司  
nieh ssü, 臬台 nieh 'tai.

Treasurer and Judge, 藩臬兩司 fan nieh liang ssü.

Salt Commissioner, 鹽運使 yen yün shih, 鹽  
政 yen chêng.

Superintendents of silk Manufactures 織造官  
chih tsao kuan.

Intendant of circuit, 道台 'tao 'tai.

Prefect of department, 知府 chih fu.

Subprefect, 同知 'tung chih, 通判 'tung 'pan,  
府丞 fu 'chêng.

Prefect of a Chow, 知州 chih chou.

Subprefect of a Chow, 州同 chou 'tung, 州判  
chou 'pan.

District Magistrate or Mayor of Hsien city, 知縣  
chih hsien.

Vice Magistrate or Sub-mayor, 縣丞 hsien 'chêng.

Deputy of any Grade, 委員 wei yüan.

Chancellor, 學政 hsiao chêng, 學台 hsiao 'tai.

Chief examiner, 正主考 chêng chu 'kao, 正考  
官 chêng 'kao kuan.

Vice examiner, 副主考 fu chu 'kao, 副考官

fu 'kao kuan.

District Officers of instruction, 教授 chiao shou,  
教諭 chiao yü, 訓導 hsün tao.

General, 將軍 chiang chün, 都統 tu 'tung.  
(The latter title and office are peculiar to the  
reigning dynasty.)

General in Chief, 元帥 yüan shuai, 將帥 chiang  
shuai.

Major General, 提督 'ti tu.

Admiral, 水師提督 shui shih 'ti tu.

General of Division, Commodore, 總兵 tsung ping,  
鎮台 chên 'tai.

Brigadier General, Captain in navy, 副將 fu  
chiang, 協台 hsieh 'tai.

Colonel, Lieutenant in navy, 參將 'tsan chiang  
游擊 yu chi.

Chief Civil and Military officers, 督撫提鎮 tu  
fu 'ti chên.

Principal officers in a Brigade, 副參游守 fu  
'tsan yu shou.

#### 5.—INTERNATIONAL AGENTS.

Foreign Office, 總理各國事務衙門 tsung li  
ko kuo shih wu ya mén.

Colonial Office (Chinese), 理藩院 li fan yüan.

Minister for Foreign Affairs, 總理各國事務大  
臣 tsung li ko kuo shih wu ta 'chên.

Minister or Envoy, 欽差大臣 'chin 'chai ta 'chên.

Ambassador, 頭等欽差 'tou têng 'chin 'chai.

Plenipotentiary, 全權大臣 'chüan 'chüan ta 'chên.

Minister Resident, 駐紮某國欽差大臣 chu  
cha mou kuo 'chin 'chai ta 'chên.

Envoy, 使臣 shih 'chên, 公使 kung shih, 國使  
kuo shih.

Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordin-  
ary, 特派全權便宜行事欽差大臣

Secretary of Legation, 參贊大臣 tsan tsan ta 'chên.

Charge d'affaires, 署理欽差事務大臣 shu li  
'chin 'chai shih wu ta 'chên.

Interpreter, 翻譯官 fan shih kuan.

Superintendent of trade, 通商大臣 'tung shang  
ta 'chên.

Consul, 領事官 ling shih kuan.

Consul General, 總領事 tsung ling shih.



**Court of Admiralty, 海法司** 'hai fa ssü, **海法堂** 'hai fa 'tang.

**Court of Arbitration, 中判司** chung 'pan ssü, **中判堂** chung 'pan 'tang.

**International Congress, 國使會** kuo shih 'hui.  
6.—INTERNATIONAL ACTS AND RELATIONS.

**International affairs, 各國交涉事件** ko kuo chiao shê shih chien.

**Foreign affairs, 洋務** yang wu.

**Diplomatic Interchange, 各國交際交接往來** ko kuo chiao chi chiao chieh wang lai.

**Relations of Amity and Comity, 和好** 'huo 'hao, **通好** 'tung 'hao.

**International Courtesy, 各國禮儀相待** ko kuo li i hsiang tai.

**Make a Treaty, 立約** li yo.

**Negotiate a Treaty, 議約** i yo.

**Sign a Treaty, 畫押** 'hua ya.

**Seal a Treaty (by Minister), 蓋關防** kai kuan fang.

**Seal a Treaty (by Sovereign), 蓋寶** kai pao, **用寶** yung pao.

**Ratify a Treaty, 御允** yü yün, **欽准** 'chin chun.

**Exchange of Ratifications, 換約** 'huan yo.

**Meet for Consultation, 會議** 'hui i.

**Break a Treaty, 背約** pei yo, **違約** wei yo.

**Observe a Treaty, 遵約** tsun yo, **守約** shou yo.

**Abrogate, abolish, 廢弛** fei 'chih, **弛禁** 'chih chin.

**Repudiate, 棄約** 'chi yo, **絕約** chüeh yo.

**Exchange of Embassies, 通使** 'tung shih.

**Interfere, Intervene, 干預** kan yü.

**Use good offices for the adjustment of difficulties, 善為調處** shan wei tiao 'chu.

#### 7.—PUBLIC AND OFFICIAL ACTS.

**Transact Public affairs, 辦理公事** pan li kung shih.

**Audience or Interview with a Sovereign, 朝見** 'chao chien, **朝覲** 'chao chin, **陛見** chieh chien.

**Interview with a high dignitary, 謁見** yeh 'chien.

**Presentation at court, 引見** yin chien.

**Go to Court, 上朝** shang 'chao.

**Retire from Court, 退朝** 'tui 'chao.

**By command Imperial or Royal, 奉旨** fêng chih, **奉命** fêng ming.

**Conferred by sovereign, 欽賜** 'chin 'tzü, **御賜** yü 'tzü.

**Fixed by Supreme authority, 欽定** 'chin ting.

**Composed by Imperial Commission, 御製** yü chih.

**For Imperial use, 御用** yü yung.

**Built by Imperial Command, 勅建** 'chih chien.

**Published or circulated by authority, 頒行** pan hsing.

**Publish an Imperial or Royal Proclamation, 頒詔** pan 'chao.

**Appointed by Sovereign, 欽派** 'chin 'pai.

**Elected by Public voice, 公舉** kung chü.

**Recommend for Promotion, 保舉** pao chü.

**Recommend for Employment, 保荐** pao chien.

**Official duties, 職事** chih shih.

**Confer Office, 授職** shou chih.

**Actual Office (as opposed to nominal), 實授** shih shou.

**At post of duty, 莅任** li jên, **在任** tsai jên.

**Reside Officially, 駐紮某處** chu cha mou 'chu.

**Reappoint, 開復** 'kai fu.

**Restored to Office, 復任** fu jên.

**Continued for a new term, 連任** lien jên.

**Retained in Office though deprived of rank, 革職留任** ko chih liu jên.

**Lay down Office, 卸任** hsieh jên.

**Degrade a few degrees, 降級** chiang chi.

**Degrade and transfer to another post, 降調** chiang tiao.

**Fill a vacancy, 補缺** pu 'chüeh.

**Combine or exercise several Offices, 兼缺** chien 'chüeh.

**Temporary exercise of additional Office, 兼署** chien shu.

**Vacate a post, 出缺** 'chu 'chüeh.

**Relieve from duty, 開缺** 'kai 'chüeh.

**Dismiss from Office, 解職** chieh chih, **休致** hsiu chih.

**Consult by letter, 札商** cha shang.

**Send written orders, 檄飭** chiao 'chih.

**Ask leave of absence, 請假** 'ching hsia.

**Grant conge, 賞假** shang hsia.

**Ask sick leave, 告病假** kao ping hsia.

**Report after furlough, 銷假** hsiao hsia.

**Report after special duty, 銷差** hsiao 'chai.

差遣命 'chai 'tsun fu ming.  
 Despatched on duty, 出差 'chu 'chai.  
 Appoint a deputy, 差委 'chai wei.  
 Reward merit, 獎勵 chiang li, 獎賞 chiang shang.  
 Retire from Office on account of age, 告老 kao lao.  
 Retire from Office on account of mourning, 丁  
 憂 ting yu, 丁艱 ting chien.  
 Resign Office, 告休 kao hsiu, 致仕 chih shih.  
 Completion of term of mourning, 服滿 fu man.  
 服闋 fu 'chüeh.  
 Memorialize the throne, 奏事 tsou shih, 奏聞  
 tsou wên, 奏明 tsou ming, 奏請 tsou 'ching.  
 Ask instructions, 請訓 'ching hsün.  
 Have a salary or be in Office, 食俸 shih fêng.  
 Draw salary, 領俸 ling fêng.  
 Fine an Officer a certain part of his salary, 罰俸  
 fa fêng.  
 Engross power, 專權 chüan 'chüan, 攬權 lan 'chüan.  
 Usurp power, 僭權 chien 'chüan.  
 Usurp a throne, 僭位 chien wei.  
 To act without authority, 擅權 shan 'chüan.  
 To enter suit, 投案 'tou an.  
 Attorney for prosecution, 抱告 pao kao.

## 8.—PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

Public Documents, 公文 kung wên.  
 Official correspondence and papers, 文書 wên shu.  
 Letter, 信 hsin, 書信 shu hsin, 信函 hsin 'han.  
 Despatch to an equal, 照會 chao 'hui, 咨 tzü,  
 咨文 tzü wên.  
 Despatch to a Superior, 申呈 shên 'chêng, 稟 pin.  
 Despatch to a Subordinate, 劄子 cha tzü, 劄文  
 cha wên.  
 Petition, 稟帖 pin 'tieh.  
 Memorial to the throne, 奏摺 tsou ché, 奏章  
 tsou chang, 奏疏 tsou shu.  
 Edict, 詔書 chao shu.  
 Decree, 上諭 shang yü, 諭旨 yü chih.  
 Autograph letter of sovereign, 國書 kuo shu, 璽  
 書 hsi shu.  
 Imperial seal, 玉璽 yü hsi, 寶印 pao yin.  
 Letter of credence, Commission, 文憑 wên 'ping.  
 Full Powers, 全權文憑 'chüan 'chüan wên 'ping.  
 Instructions, 訓條 hsün 'tiao.

Treaty, 約 yüeh, 條約 'tiao yüeh.  
 Treaty of Peace, 和約 'huo yüeh.  
 Commercial Regulations, 通商章程 'tung shang  
 chang 'chêng.  
 Articles and Stipulations, 條款 'tiao 'kuan.  
 Passport, 護照 'hu chao.  
 Pass or Warrant, 執照 chih chao.  
 Official proclamation, 告示 kao shih.

## 9.—PUBLIC PLACES.

Public Places, 公所 kung so.  
 Official post, 任所 jên so.  
 Magistrate's Office, 衙門 ya mên, 衙署 ya shu.  
 公署 kung shu.  
 Police Station, 官廳 kuan 'ting.  
 Imperial or Royal Court, 朝廷 'chao 'ting.  
 Imperial palace, 宮殿 kung tien.  
 Travelling palace, 行宮 hsing kung.  
 Princes' palace, 府 fu.  
 Temporary Residence for officers, 公館 kung kuan.  
 Assembly Hall for Guild or Club, 會館 'hui kuan.  
 Examination Hall for Civil service, 貢院 kung yüan.  
 Seaport, 海口 'hai 'kou.  
 Places of commercial intercourse, 通商處所  
 'tung shang 'chu so.

Custom house, 稅關 shui kuan.  
 Customs barrier, 卡子 'chia tzü.

## 10.—COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

Commerce, 通商 'tung shang, 貿易 mao yi.  
 Exchange of commodities, 通有無 'tung yu wu.  
 Goods, 貨物 'huo wu.  
 Foreign goods, 洋貨 yang 'huo.  
 Quality or description of goods, 貨色 'huo sé.  
 Price of goods, 貨價 'huo chia, 價值 chia chih.  
 Written agreement, contract, 合同 'ho 'tung, 字  
 據 tzü chü.  
 Deed of sale, 契據 'chi chü.  
 Bill of delivery, 發票 fa 'piao.  
 Receipt, 收條 shou 'tiao.  
 Bill of exchange, 滙票 'hui 'piao.  
 Vessels, 舟楫 chou chieh.  
 Ships, boats, 船隻 'chuan chih.  
 Steamers, 輪船 lun 'chuan.  
 Merchant vessels, 商船 shang 'chuan.

ter port, 進口 chin 'kou.  
 ave port, 出口 'chu 'kou.  
 e at anchor, 停泊 'ting po.  
 y duty, 納稅 na shui.  
 uggle, 漏稅 lou shui, 偷漏 'tou lou.  
 nfiscate, 入官 ju kuan.  
 spectors of Customs (Chinese), 某國監督 mou  
 kuan chien tu.  
 ommissioner of Customs, 稅務司 shui wu ssü.  
 spector general maritime Customs, 總稅務司  
 tsung shui wu ssü.  
 perintendents of Trade, 通商大臣 'tung shang  
 ta 'chên.  
 lt Gabel, 鹽務 yen wu.  
 stoms Revenue, 稅務 shui wu.  
 stoms Regulations, 稅務則例 shui wu tsô li.  
 [For additional Terms on this general subject  
 see papers on SHIPPING AND NAUTICAL TERMS,  
 CUSTOM HOUSE AND TARIFF TERMS, AND COM-  
 MERCIAL WORDS AND PHRASES. Ed.].  
 11.—PUBLIC AND MUNICIPAL LAW.  
 ws and Statutes, 律例 lü li, 律法 lü fa.  
 ie Tatsing code, 大清律例 ta 'ching lü li.  
 iminal laws, 典刑 tien hsing.  
 rdinances, 禁令 chin ling.  
 andimental laws, 法紀 fa chi.  
 oyal or Imperial law, 王法 wang fa.  
 ate polity or Constitution, 國法 kuo fa.  
 ublic law, 公法 kung fa.  
 ublicist, 公師 kung shih, 公法師 kung fa shih.  
 ernational law, 萬國公法 wan kuo kung fa,  
 萬國通例 wan kuo 'tung li.  
 ublic discussion, appeal to principles, 公論  
 kung lun.  
 ehate, argue, 理論 li lun.  
 rop a subject, 罷論 pa i, 罷論 pa lun.  
 Right, 分所應得 fên so ying tê.  
 Duty, 分所應爲 fên so ying wei.  
 rivilage, 權利 'chuan li, 利益之處 li yi chih 'chu.  
 xtraterritoriality, 管轄之外 kuan hsia chih wai,  
 不歸管轄 pu kuei kuan hsia.  
 aturalization, 異邦入籍 i pang ju chi.  
 eprive of citizenship, 削除民籍 hsia 'chu min tang

Exceed one's powers, 越權而行 yüeh 'chuan  
 êrh hsing.  
 Judge, investigate, try a case, 審問 shên wên,  
 審訊 shên hsün.  
 Accuse or enter suit, 控告 'kung kao, 告發 kao fa.  
 Prosecutor or plaintiff, 原告 yüan kao.  
 The Accused or Defendant, 被告 pei kao.  
 Proxy or agent of an absent prosecutor, 抱告 pao  
 kao.  
 To accuse falsely, 誣告 wu kao.  
 To be held as witness, witnesses, 備質 pei chih.  
 Deposition of accused, 口供 'kou kung.  
 Witnesses, 人証 jên chêng, 見証 chien chêng.  
 Evidence, 証據 chêng chü.  
 Decide a case, 斷案 tuan an.  
 Issue a case, 結案 chieh an, 完案 wan an.  
 Place on record, 存案 'tsun an.  
 Appeal to higher tribunal, 上告 shang kao.  
 Appeal to supreme court, 京控 ching 'kung.  
 Appeal to the throne, 叩關 'kou 'hun, 告御狀  
 kao yü chuang.  
 Appeal successively to higher courts, 歷告 li kao.  
 Sit in judgment, 坐堂 tso 'tang.  
 A criminal, 罪犯 tsui fan, 兇犯 hsiung fan.  
 A prisoner, 囚犯 'chui fan.  
 Litigation, 訟獄 sung yü, 詞訟 ssü sung, 官司  
 kuan ssü.  
 Involved in Litigation, 涉訟 shê sung.  
 Brief or statement of a case, 狀子 chuang tzü.  
 Release, acquit, 釋放 shih fang.  
 Exempt from penalties, 寬免 'kuan mian.  
 Grant redress, 伸冤 shên yüan, 雪冤 hsüeh  
 yüan, 昭雪 chao hsüeh.  
 Pardon. 赦罪 shê tsui, 恩赦 ên shê.  
 General pardon, amnesty, 大赦 ta shê.  
 The Five Punishments, 五刑 wu hsing.  
 Flogging or beating (two degrees), 笞 'chih, 杖  
 'chang.  
 Banishment, (two degrees) 徒 'tu, 流 liu.  
 Death, 死 ssü, Death by cutting to pieces, 凌遲  
 ling 'chih.  
 Capital punishment, 大辟 ta pi, 正法 chêng  
 fa, 斬首 chan shou.

Expose the body to the public gaze, 棄市 'chi shih.  
Hang up the head for a warning, 梟首示衆  
hsiao shou shih chung.

The autumnal assize, 秋審 'chiu shên.

### 12.—PEACE AND WAR.

Quarrel, 失和 shih 'huo.

Misunderstanding, disagreement, 齟齬 hsin tuan,  
起釁 'chi hsin.

To make trouble, 滋事 tzü shih, 生事 shêng shih.

Cause of War, casus belli, 交戰之故 chiao chan  
ohih ku, 師出有名 shih 'chu yu ming.

Reprisals, 自行索償 tzü hsing so 'chang.

Indemnity, 賠償 'pei shang, 償款 shang 'kuan.

Mulet, 罰款 fa 'kuan.

Retaliate, 按事報復 an shih pao fu.

Right of self-defence, 自護之權 tzü 'hu chih 'chüan.

Declare War, 宣戰 hsüan chan.

Appeal to force, 動兵 tung ping.

Engage in hostilities, 交戰 chiao chan, 打仗  
ta chang.

Battle ground, seat of War, 戰場 chan 'chang.

Belligerents, 戰者 chan chê, 戰國 chan kuo.

The enemy, a hostile nation, 敵人 ti jên. 敵國 ti kuo.

Neutral, 局外者 chü wai chê, 局外傍觀 chü  
wai 'pang kuan.

Observe neutrality, 守局外之分 shou chü wai  
chih fên, 置身局外 chih shên chü wai.

Neutral powers, 局外之邦 chü wai chih pan.

To give Military aid, 助戰 chu chan.

Allies, 同戰者 'tung chan chê.

To attack, 攻打 kung ta, 攻擊 kung chi.

Besiege, 圍困 wei 'kun.

Bombard, 轟城 'hung 'chêng.

Blockade a river, 封江 fêng chiang.

Blockade a seaport, 封海口 fêng 'hai 'kou.

To put a place in a State of defence, 防堵 fang tu.

Raise a siege, 解圍 chieh wei.

Break through a cordon and escape, 奪圍而出  
to wei êrh 'chu.

Reinforcements. succour, 援兵 yüan ping.

Fortress, 城池 'chêng 'chih.

Battery, 炮台 'pao 'tai.

A camp, 營壘 ying 'pan.

Intrenched camp, 營壘 ying lei.

To set in battle array, 排陣 'pai 'chên.

Fight a battle, 打一陣 ta i 'chên.

Take or capture city, fortress, 攻破 kung '  
攻克 kung 'ko.

For a fortress to be taken, 被陷 pei hsien.

To take prisoners, 生擒 shêng 'chin, 擒拿 'chin

Prisoners, 俘虜 fu lo.

Exchange prisoners. 換虜 'huan lo.

Release on parole, 憑信釋放 'ping hsin shih fa

Surrender (of enemy), 投降 'tou hsiang.

Surrender (of rebels), 投誠 'tou 'chêng.

Deliver up arms, 交軍器 chiao chün 'chi, 繳  
械 chiao 'chi hsieh.

Treacherous surrender of a fortress, 獻城 h  
'chêng.

Contraband of War, 軍例犯禁 chün li fan c  
犯禁貨物 fan chin 'huo wu.

Contraband weapons, materiel &c., 犯禁器  
fan chin 'chi hsieh.

Military law, 軍例 chün li, 軍法 chün fa.

Military usage, 軍規 chün kuei.

Military orders, 軍令 chün ling.

Rebellion, 謀反大逆 mou fan ta ni, 叛逆 par

Rebels, Insurgents, 賊 tsei, 反叛 fan pan, 亂  
luan min.

Robbers, 盜賊 tao tsei, 強盜 'chiang tao.

Pirates, 強盜 'chiang tao, 海盜 'hai tao.

Subdue a rebellion, 弭亂 mi luan.

Destroy rebels, 剿賊 chiao tsei.

Revolution, 民變 min pien, 大變 ta pien.

Restored to peace, tranquillized, 平定 'ping t  
肅清 su 'ching.

To settle or tranquillize the people, 安民 an r  
安插 an 'cha.

Readjustment after war, Reconstruction, 善  
事宜 shan 'hou shih i.

The calamities of War, 兵燹 ping hsien, 兵  
ping 'huang.

Homeless and destitute people, 難民 nan r  
流徙 liu hsi.

Suspend hostilities, 停兵 'ting ping.

Cease hostilities, 罷兵 pa ping.



real troops, 收兵 shou ping.  
 withdraw an army, 班師 pan shih.  
 reconnoitre, 窺探 'kuei 'tan, 探聽 'tan 'ting.  
 spy, 探子 'tan tzü. 奸細 chien hsi.  
 my orders, 號令 'hao ling.  
 secret orders, 暗號 an 'hao.  
 signal guns, 號炮 'hao 'pao, 信炮 hsin 'pao.  
 lag of truce, 白旗 pai 'chi.  
 settle terms, 定章程 ting chang 'chêng.  
 make peace, 說和 shuo 'huo, 講和 chiang 'huo.  
 exchange hostages, 交質 chiao chih.  
 punish the lawless and Protect the good, 懲暴  
 安良 'chêng pao an liang.  
 make a nation rich and strong, 富國強兵  
 fu kuo 'chiang ping.  
 military tactics, 兵法 ping fa.

# 1.—AN ETHNOGRAPHICAL TABLE OF CENTRAL ASIA.

Up to A. D. 1000 according to Chinese historians. Translated from Klaproth's *Tableaux historiques de l'Asie*, Map 12 with the Chinese Characters added. By GEO. HILLIPS, Esq. [Chinese Characters Romanized by the Editor].

## 1.—TUNGUSIC NATIONS.

The most ancient denomination given by the Chinese to the Tungusic race is that of 肅慎 su shên, which term corresponds with that of TCHOURTCHOUK among the FIGURS, DJOURDJOUT among the Mohammedan writers, and DZARTCHIT among the Mongols of our day.

肅慎 su shên. This country situated to the N. E. of 夫餘 fu yü and to the North of the mountain 不咸 pu hsien, was known to the Chinese at the time of 武王 wu wang in the 17th century before our era. Its people resembled in appearance those of 夫餘 fu yü, but their language was different.

靺鞨 i lou. The name given to 肅慎 su shên since the 1st century of our era.

勿吉 mu chi. They were the most powerful of the eastern barbarians; their language dif-

fered slightly from that of the others. In their country was the great river 粟末 su mo, three li wide, which is the upper Soung-gari-onla of our day. The 勿吉 mu chi are the same people who were later called 靺鞨 mo 'ho. About the year 470 A. D. there were in their neighbourhood the following hordes: 大莫盧 ta mo lu. 覆鍾 fu chung, 莫多回 mo to 'hui. 庫婁 'ku lou. 素和 so 'huo, 具弗伏 chi fu fu. 匹黎 'pi li. 拔大何 pa ta 'ho, 都羽陵 tu yü ling, 庫伏興 'ku fu chên, 魯婁 lu lou, 羽興侯 yü chên 'hou.

靺鞨 mo 'ho. The name given to the 勿吉 mu chi since the 7th century. They were divided into the seven following hordes:

- 1.—粟末 su mo. This people took their name from the above mentioned river. They inhabited the Northern portion of the Corea, and their army consisted of several thousand troops.
- 2.—伯咄 pai tu. To the North of the 粟末 su mo: had seven thousand fighting men.
- 3.—安車骨 an 'chê ku. Lay to the N. W. of the 伯咄 pai tu.
- 4.—拂涅 fu nieh. Lay to the E. of 伯咄 pai tu.
- 5.—號室 'hao shih. Lay to the E. of 拂涅 fu nieh.
- 6.—黑水 'hei shui, or black river (Amoor). Lay to the N. W. of the 安車骨 an 'chê ku.
- 7.—白山 pai shan. The white mountain horde lay to the S. E. of the 粟末 su mo and to the North of the Corea.

室韋 shih wei. The name given by the Chinese in the middle of the fifth century to the Tungusic tribes, which were found to the North of the 靺鞨 mo 'ho. The 室韋 shih wei were the same race as the 契丹 'chi tan and spoke the same language as the 靺鞨 mo 'ho, they were divided into five tribes.

地豆 ti tou yü. Lay a thousand li to the W. of the 室韋 shih wei, (265 A. D.)

烏洛侯 wu lo 'hou. Lay to the North of 室韋 shih wei, at the commencement of the seventh century.

渤海 'po 'hai. This was the name given to the 靺鞨 mo 'ho, settled on the river 粟末 *mo*, and tributary to the 高麗 *kao li* or Koreans. They originally numbered a million of families. They conquered and brought under their rule the 夫餘 *fu yü*, 沃沮 *wo chü*, 弁韓 *pian 'han*, 朝鮮 'chao hsien: that is to say the greater part of the Corea, and founded at the commencement of the 8th century a powerful kingdom which in 925 was destroyed by the 契丹 'chi tan.

契丹 'chi tan. Were the same people as the 室韋 *shih wei*, but they were settled further southward to the N. of 遼東 *liao tung*. Their manners resembled those of the 靺鞨 *mo 'ho*. At the time of the Han they were defeated by the 匈奴 *hsiung nu*, and compelled to retreat into the mountains of 鮮卑 *hsien pei*. In the fifth century they were tributary to the 室韋 *shih wei*, and with time they became stronger and formed in 907 A. D. a powerful Empire, which, under the name of KARAKITAI lasted till 1125 A. D.

女真 *nü chên*, 女直 *nü chih*. These are the ancient 肅慎 *su shên*. They inhabited the country to the E. of the river 混同江 'hun tung chiang or SOUNGARI at the foot of the mountain 長白山 'chang pai shan, in the N. of the Corea at the sources of the 鴨綠江 *ya lu chiang*. They had the 室韋 *shih wei* on the N. and they were bounded by the 渤海 'po 'hai on the W. (eighth century). The family name of their Princes was 王姓 *wang hsing* 拿氏 *na shih*. They belonged originally to the black river 黑水 靺鞨 'hei shui mo 'ho tribe. In 1170 the following hordes were living in their neighbourhood, 鉄勒 'tieh lêi. 噴訥 'pên nu, 玩突 *wan 'tu*, 怕忽 'pa 'hu, 交里沒 *chiao li mu*.

## 2.—SIAN PI NATIONS.

The Eastern branch. 鮮卑 *hsien pei*.

東胡山戎 *tung 'hu shan jung*. This is the name by which the Chinese denoted about

1000 years B. C. the people of the west 鮮卑 *hsien pei*, race. These barbarians of the mountains are the ancestors of the 卑 *hsien pei*, and the 烏桓 *wu 'huan*, their descendants. They lived at the end of the 周朝 *chou 'chan* Dynasty to the North of the kingdom of 燕 *yen*, or the province of 北直隸 *pei-chih-li*. of our day, in the mountains of eastern Mongolia.

烏桓 *wu 'huan*. In 209 B. C. 匈奴 *hsiung nu* scattered the 東胡山戎 *tung shan jung*, who divided themselves into bands, one of which took refuge in the mountains called 烏桓 *wu 'huan*, which is the country now occupied by the Mongols of AROV-KORTSIN.

鮮卑 *hsien pei*. This is the other band of the 胡 *tung 'hu*, scattered by 匈奴 *hsiung nu*, settled in the mountain of 鮮卑 *hsien pei* whence it derives its name. This mountain is situated one hundred li to the south of the right banner of the KARATSIN to the North of the LOKHAN river. The 卑 *hsien pei*, commingled with the 烏桓 *wu 'huan*, and their language, manners, customs were identical.

柯比能 'ko pi nêng. A petty tribe of the 卑 *hsien pei*. It took its name from its chief who was killed A. D. 235.

乞伏 'chi fu. A branch of the 鮮卑 *hsien pei* settled in the country of 隴西 *lung hsi* 陝西 *shan hsi*, about 360 A. D. It composed of three tribes, 如弗斯 *ju fo* 出連 'chu lien, and 叱盧 'chih lu.

秃髮 'tu fa or 烏孤 *wu ku*. Hordes of the 卑 *hsien pei*, settled to the West of the low river or in TANGOUT at the commencement of the second century. They were the same race as the ancestors of the 魏 *wei*.

宇文 *yü wên*. The 鮮卑 *hsien pei*, who settled on the North of 遼東 *liao tung*, and in 夫餘 *fu yü*. They shaved their heads and only a small tuft of hair on the top of

they looked upon as an ornament. It appears that they were mixed with the 匈奴 *hsiung nu*; they spoke also a different dialect from the others 鮮卑 *hsien pei*, (second half of the third century).

慕容氏 *mo jung shih*. Descendants of the 東胡 *tung 'hu*, allied also to the 鮮卑 *hsien pei*. In 280 A. D. they founded the kingdom of 燕 *yen* in 遼東 *liao tung*.

拓跋氏 *'to po shih*. Descendants of the 東胡 *tung 'hu*, whose origin is lost in the dim recesses of antiquity. They formally lived in the country of the KALKAS of our day, from whence they migrated towards the middle of the third century to the Northern frontier of China. It is from this people that the 魏 *wei* Dynasty is descended, which reigned in China in the fifth and sixth centuries.

吐谷渾 *'tu ku 'hun*. A branch of the 鮮卑 *hsien pei* of 遼東 *liao tung*. It takes its name from its chief who towards 300 A. D. withdrew with seven thousand families of his compatriots and migrated to the mountain 陰山 *yin shan*. From thence this tribe migrated into the country of 燉煌 *tun 'huang*, where they became very powerful. Other tribes belonging to the 吐谷渾 *'tu ku 'hun*, were. 乙弗敵 *yi fo ti*, which tribe in the second half of the fifth century lay to the North of the 吐谷渾 *'tu ku 'hun*. In their country was a lake of one thousand li in circumference, this is probably Lake Lop.

契丹 *'chi 'han*. Was situated to the West of the above named tribe.

可蘭 *'ko lan*. Lay to the North West of the mountain 白蘭 *pai lan*. They were the ugliest of all the barbarians known to the Chinese.

莫奚 *'ku mo hsi*. Descendants from the Eastern branch of the 鮮卑 *hsien pei* of 宇文 *yü wên*. They inhabited the ancient country of the 鮮卑 *hsien pei*. Towards the end of the fifth century they were called 庫莫奚

*'ku mo hsi*; but at the commencement of the seventh century they retook their ancient name of 奚 *hsi*. Their five tribes were 辱紇主 *ju hsi chu*, 莫賀弟 *mo 'ho ti*, 契箇 *'chi ko*, 木昆 *mu 'kun*, 室得理 *shih tê li*.

蠕蠕 *ju ju*. Descendants of the 托跋 *'to po*, who originally dwelt with them in the country of KALKA on the frontier of Siberia. At the end of the fourth century they subdued the 高車突厥 *kao 'chê 'tu chüeh* and became very powerful.

### 3.—THE COREAN BRANCH OF THE SIAN PI.

(The Japanese call the Koreans 鮮卑 *hsien pei* even to this day).

朝鮮 *'chao hsien*. The ancient name of the Corea at the time of 周武王 *chou wu wang* (1123 B. C.)

濊貊 *wei (or 'hui) mai*. This people lived upon the Eastern borders of the Corea to the North of the 辰韓 *'chên 'han*, and East of the 馬韓 *ma 'han*. They spoke the same language as the 高麗 *kao li*, and were of the same origin, and same manners and laws, (200 B. C.)

馬韓 *ma 'han*. This people formally occupied a great part of the western Corea, and were divided into fifty-five tribes, whose names are given below. The large tribes were composed of ten thousand families, and the small ones of a thousand. The whole nation consisted of ten million families: (200 B. C.) 愛 *ai*, 桑外 *sang wai*, 襄 *hsiang*, 牟水 *mou shui*, 小石索 *hsiao shih so*, 大石索 *ta shih so*, 優休弁涿 *yu hsiu pien cho*, 臣漬沾 *'chên fên ku*, 伯齊 *pai 'chi*, 速盧不斯 *su lu pu ssü*, 日華 *jih 'hua*, 古麗者 *ku lan chê*, 古離 *ku li*, 怒藍 *nu lan*, 月支 *yüeh chih*, 治離弁盧 *chih li pien lu*, 素謂乾 *so wei kan*, 古爰 *ku yüan*, 莫盧 *mo lu*, 卑離 *pei li*, 占離卑 *chan li pei*, 占鑿 *ku hsin*, 支侵 *chih 'chin*, 狗盧 *kou lu*, 卑彌 *pei mi*, 鹽奚卑離 *lan hsi pei li*, 古蒲 *ku 'pu*, 致利鞠 *chih li chü*, 再路 *tsai lu*, 兒林 *érh lin*, 毘盧

ssü lu, 內卑離 *nei pei li*, 感奚 *k'an hsi*, 萬盧 *wan lu*, 辟卑離 *pi pei li*, 舊斯烏 *chiu ssü wu tan*, 一離 *yi li*, 不彌 *pu mi*, 友高 *yu kao*, 句麗 *ku li*. Were five tribes which occupied the N. W. of the Corea and the southern part was bounded by the sea (200 B. C.) Their names are, *hsiao nu*, the western tribe, which was a royal tribe, 絕奴 *chüeh nu*, northern principality or further tribe, 順奴 *shun nu*, eastern tribe, 灌奴 *kuan nu*, the rain and 桂婁 *kuei lou*, the yellow tribe.

辰韓 *chên 'han*. Were divided into twelve tribes. They occupied the S. E. of the Corea. According to an ancient tradition they were descended from a part of the inhabitants of the kingdom of 秦 *'chin*, who were driven out of the country after the fall of the dynasty of 秦始皇帝 *'chin shih 'huang ti*. On their arrival in the Corea, they got mixed with the 馬韓 *ma 'han*, and they received there the name of 秦韓 *'chin 'han*, which later was changed into that of 辰韓 *'chên 'han*. It is in their country that the kingdom of 新羅 *hsin lo* or 新盧 *hsin lu*, was founded 57 B. C. Their language differs a little from that of the other Han tribes. They had very flat heads and resembled the Japanese (200 B. C.).

弁韓 *mou 'han*. Were divided into twelve tribes. They occupied the south western part of the Corea, where they lived together with the 辰韓 *'chên 'han*, and had the same manners, customs and dialect as they. They were all tall men and had beautiful heads of hair. It is in their country that was formed the kingdom of 百濟 *pai chi*, (200 B. C.)

夫餘 *fu yü*. A Corean people, who dwelt upon both banks of the upper 鴨綠江 *ya lu Chiang* in the eastern part of Liau-tung upon the upper SOUNGARI-OLA which is called *GHIRIN*, and at the sources of the TOUMEN-OLA. The kings of 高句麗 *kao chü li* and

of 百濟 *pai chi*, were descended from kings of this country (200 B. C.)

高句麗 *kao chü li*. Were five tribes which occupied the N. W. of the Corea and the southern part was bounded by the sea (200 B. C.) Their names are, *hsiao nu*, the western tribe, which was a royal tribe, 絕奴 *chüeh nu*, northern principality or further tribe, 順奴 *shun nu*, eastern tribe, 灌奴 *kuan nu*, the rain and 桂婁 *kuei lou*, the yellow tribe.

豆莫婁 *tou mo lou*. This people are same race as the 夫餘 *fu yü*. They lived in the country now occupied by the chow 1,000 li to the North of 勿吉 and to the East of 室婁 *shih lou*, as the sea. They spread over about 1000 li of country full of waste marshes and tains (200 B. C.)

沃沮 *wo chü*. This people were composed of five hundred thousand families. They lived in the North East part of the Corea N. of 濊貊 *wei mai*. They were governed by small chieftains: their language was different from that of the Koreans (200 B. C.)

定安 *ting an*. Are the part of the 馬韓 *'han*, conquered by the 契丹 *'chi tan* and removed by them to their western frontiers in the present Mongolia where the 定安 *ting an*, were to be found in 970 A. D.

#### 4.—TURKISH NATIONS.

The ancient general denomination by which Chinese Historians designated the northern tribes of the Turkish race, who occupied the southern part of the present Mongolia situated to the North of China, was 狄 *ti*. The character which expresses this word is composed of dog and fire, and says an ancient lexicographer that barbarians are descended from dogs; this word 狄 *ti* means also a big dog and should be inclined to believe that in ancient times that this people made use of



deer like their oriental neighbours, and it is for this reason that they have received the name of 狄 *ti*. Later there was added to their name the word 北 *pei*, which signifies North, and they call them 北狄 *pei ti*, or the Northern *ti*; but under this denomination are also included the people of the 鮮卑 *hsien pei*, and those of Tungusic origin, a circumstance which renders it extremely vague. The name of the people, truly Turks, mentioned by the Chinese, are the following:

山戎 *shan jung* or Barbarians of the mountains.

This name was applied in the early days of the Chinese monarchy or more than two thousand two hundred years before our era, to the tribes which inhabited the mountainous country situated to the N. of the Chinese provinces of 北直隸 *pei chih li* and 山西 *shan hsi*.

種鬻 *hsün chou* or 種鬻 *chung chou*. The name of the same people under the 夏 *hsia* dynasty 2000 B. C.

猃狁 *hsien yün*. Under the 周 *chou* dynasty 1100 B. C.

白狄赤狄 *pai ti 'chih ti*. 1100 B. C.

林胡戎 *lin 'hu jung* or 樓煩戎 *lou fan jung*. To the North of the kingdom of 秦 *'chin*, 1000 B. C.

匈奴 *hsiung nu*. The name generally given to the Turkish tribes since 600 B. C.

高車 *kao 'chê* or High Chariots. A Turkish nation to the N. of the desert of GOBI, around the upper part of the ORKHON, SELENGGA and TOULA rivers. Their dialect differed a little from that of the 匈奴 *hsiung nu*, although they were descended from this people. They began to become powerful about the third century.

稽胡 *'chi 'hu* or 步落稽 *pu lo 'chi*. A horde of the 匈奴 *hsiung nu*, situated to the N. W. of the province of 甘肅 *kan su*, in the fourth century. They were the descendants

of the 赤翟 *'chih ti* who formed the part of the 山戎 *shan jung*.

北翟 *pei ti*. Tribes of the 匈奴 *hsiung nu* race whose name is written with other characters than those of the 北狄 *pei ti* or Northern barbarians, mentioned above. They dwelt in the East of the UIGURS HOTO and to the North of the UIGURS properly so called. 車師 *'chê shih* or UIGURS. They were divided into anterior and ulterior UIGURS and occupied the country around KHAMIL and TOUFAN. Fifteen hundred families. (200 B. C.)

高昌 *kao 'chang*. Name of the country of the ANTERIOR UIGURS, situated in the sixth century of our era, to the North of 沙州 *sha chou*. (Biot).

突厥 *'tu chüeh* or Turks properly so called. Bands of the 匈奴 *hsiung nu*, who retreated into the ALTAI mountains. The family name of their princes was ANSENA. They became powerful towards the middle of the sixth century.

鐵勒 *'tieh lêi*. A very numerous people of the 匈奴 *hsiung nu*, race who dwelt to the east of the western sea, or lake BALKASH, 600 A. D. They are the same people who are later called the 回鶻 *'hui 'hu* or 回黑 *'hui 'hei*. In their external appearance and in their manners and customs they resembled the 突厥 *'tu chüeh*. Their hordes were distributed as follows: to the N. of the river TOULA 獨洛河 *tu lo 'ho* with twenty thousand men under arms were the 僕骨 *pu ku*, 同羅 *'tung lo*, 韃訖 *wei chi*, 拔也古 *pa yeh ku*, 覆羅 *fu lo*. These five tribes bore the name of 俟斤 *ssü chin*, 蒙陳吐 *mêng 'chên 'tu*, 如紇渾 *ju hsi 'hun*, 斛薛 *'hu hsieh*, and 期結 *'chi chieh*. To the East of KHAMIL or HAMI 伊吾 *i wu*, and to the North of KARASHAR 焉耆 *yen 'chi*, at the foot of the 白山 *pai shan* mountains with twenty thousand men under arms were the 契槃 *'chi pi*, 那曷 *na 'ho*, 渾 *'hun*, 烏護 *wu*.

lo chih, 骨紇 *ku hsi*, 乙陞 *yi hsi*, 也陞於 *yeh hsi yü*, 蘇婆 *su 'po*, 尼護 *ni 'hu*. To the South west of the ALTAI 金山 *chin shan*, mountains with ten thousand troops were the 咄延陀 *tu yen 'to*, 兒十盤 *êrh shih 'pan*, 陞勒 *hsi lèi*, 達契 *yüan 'chi*. To the North of the Kingdom of SOGDIANA 康 *'kang*, and the KIRGHIZ steppes, upon the river ATEL or WOLGA 阿得水 *o tê shui*, with thirty thousand combatants were the 訶陞 *'ho hsi*, 北悉 *pei hsi*, 曷嶽 *'ho 'tsao*, 阿嗟蘇 *o 'tsao su*, 撥忽 *po 'hu*, 拔也末 *pa yeh wei*, 咄于具 *tu yü chü*, 渴達 *'ko ta*, 海曷 *'hai 'ho*. To the East and the West of the Lake 崑海 *i 'hai*, with eight thousand combatants were the 蘇路羯 *su lu chieh*, 蔑促 *mieh 'tsu*, 三索 *san so*, 咄忽 *tu 'hu*, 咽 *yen*. To the East of 拂菻 *fo lin*, with two hundred thousand combatants were the 思屈 *ssü 'chü*, 九離伏 *chiu li fu*, 阿蘭 *o lan*, 阻昏 *wu 'hun*, 北振 *pei chên*. To the South of Lake BAIKAL 北海 *pei 'hai*, were the 都波 *tu po*.

回紇 *'hui hsi*, or 回黑 *'hui 'hei*, and 回鶻 *'hui 'hu*, called also UIGURS at the time of the Mongols in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. They are the descendants of the 匈奴 *hsiung nu*, and the same people as the 鉄勒 *'tieh lèi*, or 高車 *kao 'chê*. They led a nomadic life to the North of the desert of GOBI, in the country of the KALKAS of our day. Their royal camp was situated upon the banks of the SELENGGA. The following are some of their tribes.

薛延陀 *hsieh yen 'to*. They were the two hordes of the 薛 *hsieh*, and the 延陀 *yen 'to*, united. The family name of their Prince was 登利吐 *i li 'tu*. They lived to the South of the SELENGGA.

渾 *'hun*. A Southern horde of the 鉄勒 *'tieh lèi*, to the North of the Country of ORDOS, 河套 *'ho 'tao*, 僕骨 *pu ku*, or 白僕骨 *pai pu ku*, to the East of 多濫葛 *to lan ko*, and consisted thirty thousand families,

同羅 *'tung lo*. Five hundred li to the North of 薛延陀 *hsieh yen 'to*, five thousand families. 都波 *tu po*. Thirteen days journey to the North of the 回黑 *'hui 'hei*. Three of their hordes lay to the south of BAIKAL.

跋野古 *po yeh ku* or the Eastern frontier of 僕骨 *pu ku*.

多濫葛 *to lan ko*. To the East of 薛延陀 *hsieh yen to*, upon the river 同羅 *'tung lo*.

斛薛 *'hu hsieh*. To the North of 多濫葛 *to lan ko*. 契苾羽 *'chi pi yü*. To the N. W. of 焉耆 *yen 'chi*, KHARACHAR to the South of the rivers 磨娑川 *ying 'po 'chüan*, and 多濫葛 *to lan ko*.

白霫 *pai hsi*. Lived in the ancient country of the 鮮卑 *hsien pei*, upon the river 卑支水 *yüeh chih shui*, and at the foot of the mountain 冷陁山 *lêng hsing shan*, in the neighbourhood of the 同羅 *'tung lo*, and 僕骨 *pu ku*. Other tribes belonging to the UIGURS are the 鞠 *chü*, five hundred li to the N. E. of the 跋野古 *po yeh ku*. 僕骨 *pu hsü*, on the Eastern frontier of the 多濫 *to lan*. 俞斤 *yü chieh*, fifteen days journey to the East of the 鞠 *chü*. They have the same manners as the 跋野古 *po yeh ku*. 大漠 *ta mo*, to the North of the 鞠 *chü*. 骨師 *ku shih*, on the Northern frontier of the 大漠 *ta mo*.

沙陀 *hsia 'to*. A tribe of the 突厥 *'tu chüeh*, living in the neighbourhood of Lake LOP. in the desert of 沙陀 *sha 'to* (seventh century.)

葛邏祿 *ko lo lu*. A race of the 突厥 *'tu chüeh*, to the N. W. of the ALTAI mountain upon the river 僕骨津 *pu ku chin*, (Southern Siberia) to the N. of Lake DZAINAN seventh century. They were divided into three tribes.

拔悉彌 *pa hsi mi*. A branch of the 突厥 *'tu chüeh*, whose Princes were the family of ANSANA (seventh century).

結憂斯 *hsia chia ssü*. The ancestors of the KIRGHIZ who in the seventh century were already so mixed up with the Turkish tribes that they had adopted their language.

5.—THIBETAN NATIONS 羌 *chiang*.

西羌 *hsi Chiang*. Or Eastern Thibetans. They are descended from the 三苗 *san miao*, who were aboriginal inhabitants of China and whose kingdom was situated near the mountain 衡山 'hêng shan, in the province of 湖廣 'hu kuang, to the South of the 洞庭湖 'tung 'ting 'hu, Lake. Having been driven to the west of China they were called 西羌 *hsi Chiang*, or Western Kiang. At the time of the Emperor 舜 *shun*, 2250 B. C. they were called 三危 *san wei*, and they dwelt in the neighbourhood of 燉煌 *tun 'huang*, to the North West of China.

羌無弋 *chiang wu yi*, 450 B. C. They dwelt in the North West of China in the country situated between the Yellow river and the rivers 析支河 *hsi chih 'ho*, and 湟中河 *nieh chung 'ho*. Later they spread themselves out towards the South East the present province of 甘肅 *kan su*.

姚氏 *yao shih*. Upon the river 套河 'tao 'ho, in 甘肅 *kan su*.

大月氏 *ta yüeh ti*. Their ancient country was to the North West of China to the North of the mountain 南山 *nan shan*, 300 B. C. They were driven from this country by the 匈奴 *hsiung nu*, and migrated into TRANS-OXANIA or MAVER ALNAHAR. They are the same race as the 羌 *chiang*. They were divided into five tribes.

小月氏 *hsiao yüeh ti*. On the destruction of their nation by the 匈奴 *hsiung nu*, they withdrew into the valleys on the Eastern slope of the 南山 *nan shan*.

湟中月氏胡 *nieh chung yüeh ti 'hu*. They were descended from a part of the 大月氏 *ta yüeh ti*. They dwelt in the country of 張掖 *chang yeh*, 酒泉 *chiu 'chüan*. When the 月氏 *yüeh ti*, were destroyed by the 匈奴 *hsiung nu*, a part of them migrated to the West and crossed the 葱嶺 'tsung ling, mountains. Another and a weaker band turned towards

the South and took refuge in the mountains. They have the same customs and language as the 羌 *chiang*.

焉耆 *yen ta*. A people of the 大月氏 *ta yüeh ti* race who had the same manners and customs as the 突厥 'tu chüeh. Their capital was 拔底延 *pa ti yen*, 200 li to the South of the 烏澹水 *wu 'hu shui*, or OXUS. The language of the 焉耆 *yen ta* differed from that of the 蠕蠕 *hsü hsü*, 高車 *kao 'chê*, and oriental Barbarians 450 A. D.

氏 *ti*. Race of the 西戎 *hsi jung*, who lived to the West of the Chinese province of 四川 *ssü 'chüan*. They were divided into three tribes 青氏 'ching ti, 白氏 *pai ti*, and 緡氏 *jan ti*. Later they received the name of 居於仇 *chü yü 'chou*. Their manners, customs and language differ from those of the Chinese, but they were the same as those of the 羌 *chiang*.

葱嶺羌 'tsung 'tzü Chiang. A people to the West of 燉煌 *tun 'huang*, in the mountains of 南山 *nan shan*.

Several thousand li to the West as far as the 葱嶺 'tsung ling, mountains were to be found people of the 月氏 *yüeh ti*, race living with the tribes of the 葱嶺 'tsung tzü, (500 A. D).

諾羌 *jê Chiang*. A people occupying the Southern slope of the 南山 *nan shan*, and the O NEOU TA SHAN.

宕昌羌 'tang 'chang Chiang. This people became powerful under the 魏 *wei* dynasty in the middle of the fifth century. They are also the descendants of the 三苗 *san miao*. They lived to the West of 居於仇 *chü yü fan*, in the very mountainous country of Eastern Thibets. They numbered more than twenty thousand dwellings and small scattered villages.

鄯至 *têng chih*. A tribe of the 羌 *chiang*, in Eastern Thibet and in the neighbourhood of the 宕昌 'tang 'chang, whom they resembled in their manners and customs (500

**党項** *tang hsiang*, nation of the **西羌** *hsi Chiang*. descended from the **鄧至** *têng chih*. They were likewise descended from the **三苗** *san miao*. The **党項** *tang hsiang*. became powerful after the **周** *chou*, had destroyed the **宕昌** 'tang 'chang in A. D. 564. Their chief tribes were **田封** 'tien fêng, **野律** *yeh lü*, **費聽** *fei 'ting*, **房當** *fang tang*, **往利** *wang li*, **米禽** *mi 'chin*, **頗超** 'po 'chao, **拓跋** 'to po. Their country extended Eastward as far as **甘肅臨洮府** *kan su lin 'tao fu*, and to the Westward as far as **葉護** *yeh 'hu*.

**白蘭** *pai lan*. A country conterminous to the North East with the **吐谷渾** 'tu ku 'hun. They had the same manners and customs as the **宕昌** 'tang 'chang, 561 A. D. This race with other Thibetan nations held the common belief that they were descended from a great race of monkeys.

**吐蕃** 'tu fan. They are the Thibetans properly so called or the western part of the **羌** *Chiang*. Their capital was **HLASSA** 800 A. D.

**大小羊同** *ta hsiao yang 'tung*. They inhabited the country to the west of the **吐蕃** 'tu fan, in the western Thibet. They were conterminous on the North with the country of **KHOTEN** **于闐國** *yü tien kuo*. They had ninety to a hundred thousand men under arms.

**悉立** *hsi li*. To the South West of the **吐蕃** 'tu fan, who dwelt in towns and villages 700 A. D.

**章求拔** *chang 'chiu pa*. A race of the **西羌** *hsi Chiang*, who dwelt in the mountains to the South West of the **悉立** *hsi li*, on the borders of Hindustan. They had neither towns nor villages. Their army consisted of two thousand men 700 A. D.

**大小勃律** *ta hsiao po lü*. (Bolor). The greater **勃律** *po lü*, are also called **布露直吐蕃** *pu lu chih 'tu fan* or the Thibetans of **BOULUTCH**. The lesser are situated to the West of the greater to the North of Cashmere 696 A. D.

**胡** *ku tu* or **珂咄羅** 'ko tu lo. This kingdom was famous for its fine horses, red leopards

and four great salt mountains, 729 A. D.

**蘇毗** *su pi* or **孫波** *sun po*. A race of the **西羌** *hsi Chiang* reunited to the **吐蕃** 'tu fan. This was the most considerable of all the hordes. It had **多彌** *to mi* in the East and **黠戛** *chü ku mang* on the West. It was comprised of thirty thousand families 750 A. D.

**西戎沙州** *hsi jung sha chou*. **沙州** *sha chou* is the **燉煌** *tun 'huang* of the **HAN**. These **戎** *jung* are the branch of the **羌** *Chiang*, who seized this country after the middle of the eight century.

**西夏** *hsi hsia*. The founders of this kingdom which comprised **TANGUT** and the North Western part of China since 900 A. D. to 1227 A. D. were descended from the family of the **拓跋** 'to po, mentioned above as one of the tribes of the **党項** *tang hsiang*.

#### 6.—ALANI AND GOTHIC TRIBES WITH FAIR HAIR IN CENTRAL ASIA.

**烏孫** *wu sun*. Their **大昆彌** *ta 'kun mi* or king, lived in the city of **赤谷城** 'chih ku 'chêng, situated to the North of the Celestial mountains and to the East of the **Lake** **雪海** *hsüeh 'hai*, which is the **TEMÜRTÖI** of our day. This people had blue eyes and fair or red hair. In the third century B. C., they lived together with the **月底** *yüeh ti*, to the North West of China. They numbered twenty thousand families consisting of six hundred and thirty thousand people.

**丁令** *ting ling*. They belonged to the same race, but they dwelt further to the Northward in Siberia upon the **IRTYCHE**, **OB**, and upper **IRENIE**, 200 B. C.

**蘇勒** *su lêi*. The country of **KASHGAR** one hundred and fifty families 200 B. C.

**奄蔡** *yen 'tsai* or **阿蘭那** *o lan na*, 200 B. C. They were also called the **阿蘭** *o lan*, and in the sixth century **葉特** *su 'tê* and **溫那沙** *wên na sha*. At the time of the **Han** they dwelt to the North East of **SEGDIANA** upon the borders of a great Lake which is



the Caspian sea.

**結夏斯** *hsia chia ssü*. The ancestors of the KIRGHIZ of our day. They are probably a people of the SAMOYADE race blended with the **丁令** *ting ling*, who belonged to the same fair race as the **烏孫** *wu sun*. Under the Han 200 B. C. the HAKAS were called **堅昆** *chien 'kun*, and it was not till the time of the **唐** 'tang dynasty 700 A. D. that they received the name of **結夏斯** *hsia chia ssü*. Their settlement begun to the West of the TIGURS and to the North of **焉耆** *yen 'chi* or KHARASHAR and extended Northward as far as the IRTICHE and the OB in Southern Siberia. The men were of tall stature with light hair, fair complexion and blue eyes. These people were formerly commingled with the Turkish and Mongol tribes which made them lose their ancient language in the place of which they had adopted the Turkish dialect. This commingling with these tribes has not however quite destroyed the characteristic marks of their external appearance; for one often still sees among the KIRGHIZ, people with red hair and blue or green eyes.

**呼得** 'hu tē. GOths to the North West of **烏孫** *wu sun*, and to the North East of the **康居** 'kang chü, in the country of the KIRGHIZ (200 A. D.)

## 2.—UNKNOWN RACES INHABITING CENTRAL ASIA beyond the **葱嶺** 'tsung ling mountains.

**樓蘭** *lou lan* or **鄯善** *shan shan*. To the North of the **姑羌** *jü chiang* near the Lake **蒲類海** 'pu lei 'hai. The country is sandy and the earth salt, so that there are few fields able to be brought under tillage. Five thousand families (200 B. C.)

**且末** 'chieh mo. Two hundred and thirty families, to the South East of a seat of the Chinese government (200 B. C.)

**阚彌** *kan mi*. To the South West of a seat of the Chinese government. Three thousand

three hundred families (200 B. C.)

**龜茲** *kuei tzü*, **丘茲** 'chün tzü, and **屈茲** 'chü tzü. This is the country of **庫車城** 'ku 'chê 'chèng of our day. Its capital was **延城** *yen 'chèng*, formerly called **伊羅盧** *i lo lu*. 200 li to the South of the Celestial mountains **天山** 'tien shan, seven thousand families (200 B. C.)

**西且彌** *hsi 'chieh mi*. Their king resided in a large valley to the East of the Celestial mountains and to the North of the TIGURS, to whom they were originally tributary. Three hundred and thirty-two families, consisting of nineteen hundred and twenty-six persons (200 B. C.)

**東且彌** *tung 'chieh mi*. They dwelt in another valley of the Celestial mountains. They numbered one hundred and ninety-one families, consisting of nineteen hundred and eighty-four persons (200 B. C.)

**焉耆** *yen 'chi*. The present KHARASHAR. Its capital was **員渠城** *yüan 'chü 'chèng*, situated seventy li to the South of the Celestial mountains. Four thousand families (200 B. C.)

**于闐** *yü 'tien*. KHOTAN or KOKISTAN thirty thousand families (200 B. C.)

**莎車** *so 'chê*. An ancient name of YARKAND with a population of sixteen thousand three hundred and seventy three persons. Their army consisted of three thousand and forty nine men (200 B. C.)

**子合** *tzü 'ho*. A country to the South East of YARKAND (200 B. C.)

**姑墨** *ku mo*. A country between KASHGAR and KOUTCHE, three thousand five hundred families (200 B. C.)

**溫宿** *wên hsü*. A country six hundred li to the South of the Capital of **烏孫** *wu sun*. Two thousand two hundred families (200 B. C.)

**渴盤陀** 'ko 'pan 'to or **渴羅** 'ko lo. A country to the East of the Tsung-ling mountains and to the West of KHWAN (500 A. D.)

朱俱波 *chu chü po*. The 子合 *tzü 'ho* of the HAN, a country situated in the snowy mountains of the Tsung-ling range. A river flows through it to the North East (500 A.D.)

鉢和 *po 'huo*. A country to the West of 渴盤陀 *'ko 'pan 'to*, around the Lakes of KHARAKOUL and RIANGKOL and the sources of the YAPOTYAR (500 A. D.)

波知 *po chih*. A country to the South West of 鉢和 *po 'huo* (500 A. D.)

除彌 *shê mi*. A country to the South of 波知 *po chih* and to the West of Bolor.

却 *chieh*. A country in the midst of the Tsung-ling mountains to the South West of 除彌 *shê mi* (700 A. D.)

陀離伊羅 *'to li i lo*. A country to the North of the 烏茶 *wu 'cha* at the foot of a high snowy mountain (700 A. D.)

#### 8.—KINGDOMS OF THE INDUS AND THE WESTERN PROVINCES OF PERSIA.

罽賓 *chi pin*. Cabul. The Residence of the King was at 循鮮城 *hsün hsien 'chêng*, (200 B. C.)

吐呼羅 *'tu 'hu lo*. The TOKHARI in TOKHARESTAN to the South of the upper OXUS and to the North of the HINDOUKOUCH. Its capital was 薄提城 *po 'ti 'chêng*, upon the Northern shore of the river 漢樓 *'han lou*, which flows to the West. At the commencement of the Seventh century they lived mixed with the YETA 噠 *yen ta*.

拔 *pi pa tou* (no situation given).

清矩吒 *'tsao chü cha*. To the South West of the 吐呼羅 *'tu 'hu lo*, and to the North West of Cabul. About the year 655 it was called 訶達羅支 *'ko ta lo chih*, at the end of the seventh century it received the name of 謝顯 *hsieh i*. Its capital was HOSY, 鶴悉那城 *'ho hsi na 'chêng*. In this country were to be found Turkish, AFGHAN and TOKHARI tribes. There are in this country four rivers which run northwards and flow into the OXUS.

讀匿 *shih ni*, 瑟匿 *pi ni*, 300 li to the West

of the Tsung ling mountains. Its capital was 苦汗城 *'ku 'han 'chêng* 724 A. D.

烏弋山離 *wu i shan li*. A great country to the West of Cabul and to the East of Persia (200 B. C.).

[The accounts given of the situation of the country are very contradictory. In the account of Kipin (Cashmere), it is said S. W. of that country. In the Books Han, it is again spoken of as lying South West of Kipin and still further West of it was to be found T'iao chi port of embarkation for Tatsin.]

難兜 *nan tou*. A country 300 li to the East of 罽賓 *chi pin*. It was bounded South by the 婁羌 *jê Chiang*, or the Thibetans. They numbered five thousand families 200 B. C.

越底延 *yüeh ti yen*. A country to the North of the river INDUS, 信渡河 *hsin tu 'h* its South was the kingdom of the BRAHMAN on its South East was 除彌 *shê mi* king was a BRAHMAN 700 A. D.

烏菟 *wu chang*. A country to the South of 除彌 *shê mi*, and the Tsung-ling mountains conterminous with India 500 A. D.

乾陀 *kan 'to* or 業波 *yeh po*. To the West of 除彌 *shê mi*. 5th century.

高附 *kao fu*. To the South West of the 越底延 *yüeh ti*. 500 A. D.

栗特 *su 'tê* or 粟弋 *su i* or 特拘夢 *mêng*. A country in the Tsung-ling mountains 500 A. D.

大宛 *ta wan*. A country upon the upper OXUS in the country of FERGANA and C. Its capital was 貴王山城 *kuei wang 'chêng*, 10,000 families 200 B. C.

石 *shih-kuo*. To the North of 大宛 *ta wan* at the commencement of the seventh century.

#### V.—SCROLLS AND TABLETS IN ONE OR TWO SENTENCES 聯句.

Translated by REV. WM. MUIRHEAD. following Couplets, Labels, Hangings.

*hs, Paralled Aphorisms, Antithetical Sentences or by whatever other name they may be known, have been collected by the Editor Tientsin and Foochow. They relate chiefly to Business, Literary Pursuits, Marriages, Birthdays or other Festive Occasions, and to some of the Annual Festivals and Objects of idolatrous Worship in China.*

—On the large front Gate. 門前大門.

冠. May your official cap (i. e. position) be advanced; 晉祿. May your official pay be increased.

花. May a literary chaplet adorn your head; 晉爵. May your order of nobility be raised.

茶壺. The names of two brothers deified on account of their supposed control over evil spirits.

—On the Side Posts of Room Doors. 門旁邊柱.

德乾坤大. The virtue of the Ruler is great as heaven and earth; 皇恩雨露深. The Imperial favour is profoundly rich as the rain and dew.

恩天廣大. The favour of our holy Emperor is vast and extensive as heaven; 文治日精華. (Our enlightened government is clear and bright as the sun.

拱紫宸春富貴. Where the gateway is over against the palace, there is the wealth and honour of spring; 天開黃道日精華. Where the heavens open on the ecliptic the sun is clear and glorious.

聖代即今多雨露. The blessings of our sacred Emperor are now numerous as the drops of rain and dew; 文章新入有光輝. Our recent literature is bright and splendid.

德醴醕天寵渥. The virtue of our sacred Emperor is pure and rich, imbued with heavenly grace; 王言綸綍國恩多. The royal instructions are grand and confer many advantages on the country.

門前喜氣三千丈. May the voice of joy in front of your door extend 3,000 *chang*; 戶外春光十二時. May the vernal light

outside your house obtain all the day.

祥雲從北起. The lucky clouds proceed from the Northern Capital; 紫氣自東來. The ruddy light comes from the Eastern Heavens.

天恩垂雨露. May the favours of heaven (i.e. the Emperor) descend like rain and dew; 庭采耀雲霞. May your brilliant family hall be as glorious as the ruddy clouds.

欲高門第須爲善. If you want to exalt your honor you must be virtuous; 要好兒孫在讀書. If your children and grand-children are to be good they must study.

福祿壽三星拱照. May the Three Stars of Happiness, Official Emolument and Old Age shine around you; 天地人一體同春. Heaven, Earth and Man have one body and the same spring.

運轉一番新氣象. When the wheel of nature once revolves, the aspect of things is renewed; 春回萬象有光輝. When the spring returns all things are bright and radiant.

聖代即今多雨露. The blessings of our sacred dynasty are now as many as the drops of rain and dew; 人文從此會風雲. The learning of our scholars can now reach the winds and clouds, i. e. the Emperor.

堯天舜日. The days of Yaou and Shun; 禹甸文風. The domains of Yü and the manners of Wan-wang.

聖恩浩蕩. The favours of our sacred dynasty are vast and expansive; 文治光華. Our enlightened government is bright and brilliant.

國恩蕃錫. May the favours of the country be granted in abundance; 家慶綿延. May your family blessings be long and lasting.

南宮甲第. The first position in the Southern palace; 北闕承恩. Favours are received at the Northern gate (of the palace).

帝德乾坤. The virtue of our Ruler is like Heaven and Earth; 皇恩雨露. The Imperial favour is like the rain and dew.

國恩家慶. National favours and family blessings; 人壽年豐. Longevity and abundance.

**聖恩春浩蕩.** The favour of our Sacred Ruler is like the spring, vast and expansive; **文治日光華.** Our enlightened government is like the sun, bright and brilliant.

**泰運開三始.** A peaceful course of things opens the year; **皇圖祝萬年.** The Imperial rôle is a blessing for 10,000 years.

**德澤陽春布.** The virtue of the Emperor is like the diffusive energy of spring; **禎祥吉第新.** A felicitous omen renews good fortune in a house.

**德澤芳春永.** The virtue of the Emperor is like the perpetual fragrance of spring; **祥門化日長.** The door of good luck in peaceful days is widely extended.

**五雲迎曉日.** The five colored clouds salute the morning sun; **萬福集新春.** All happiness is combined on the return of spring.

**五雲蟠吉地.** The five colored clouds bring good fortune; **三瑞映華門.** The three auspicious omens illumine your glorious gate.

**家吉徵祥瑞.** Your family prosperity attests the auspicious omens; **居安享太平.** You dwell in quiet and enjoy great peace.

**紫宸頒正朔.** The palace determines the new year; **黃道啓文明.** The ecliptic manifests the light of the sun.

**瑞日芝蘭光甲第.** On an auspicious day the epidendrum flowers (betokening many children) shed light in the house; **春風棠棣振家聲.** In the time of the vernal winds fraternal aid raises the family reputation.

**安樂門庭福似海.** In time of rest and joy, the happiness of the family hall is great as the sea; **太平人物壽如山.** In peaceful circumstances the age of men and things is as long as the hills.

**天增歲月人增壽.** Heaven increases the years and months, so men increase in long life; **春滿乾坤福滿門.** As the spring fills heaven and earth, so happiness fills the door.

**四時吉慶春常在.** When the four seasons are felicitous, spring is always present; 一

**世安然福有餘.** When the world is at rest, there is an abundance of happiness.

**天開化育時當盛.** When heaven begins to transform and nourish all things, the season is prolific; **人發禎祥運際隆.** When men induce felicitous omens, their circumstances are prosperous.

**浩蕩恩波從北極.** The wave of exceedingly great favour proceeds from the North pole (the Emperor's palace); **青蔥佳氣起南山.** The fragrant air of the green plants rises from the Southern hills.

**芝蘭得氣一庭秀.** When the epidendrum is in blossom, the whole family hall is blooming; **桃李成陰四海春.** When the peach and plum trees are in flower, (i. e. when the scholars are many,) there is spring over the four seas.

### III.—General Couplets for the Lintel of the Room. 門楣房門通用.

**三多.** The three kinds of blessings; **九如.** The nine kinds of resemblances.

**納福.** May you obtain happiness; **迎祥.** May you meet with good luck.

**雲蒸.** The clouds are rising; **霞蔚.** The sky is ruddy.

**景星.** The bright star; **慶雲.** The felicitous cloud.

**燕喜.** Peaceful joy; **鴻禧.** Great happiness.

**左宜.** On the left there is every convenience; **右有.** On the right there is abundance.

### IV.—The pillars of the Room Door. 房門柱.

**鶴羣長繞三珠樹.** The storks fly in long circles round the three pearly trees; **鰲背高瞻五色雲.** On the ngaou's back (the scholar can) look up high to the five coloured clouds.

**和風甘雨.** The pleasant winds and sweet rains; **景星慶雲.** The bright star and felicitous clouds.

**杏花春雨.** The almond flowers are in the time of the spring rains; **桂子秋風.** The cassia buds are in the time of the autumn winds.

**四時吉慶.** May the four seasons be fortunate



and felicitous; 八節平安. May the eight terms be peaceful.

福如東海. May your happiness be as the Eastern sea; 壽比南山. May your age be as the Southern hills.

百福駢臻. May a hundred happinesses arrive together; 千祥雲集. May a thousand tokens of good luck assemble in clouds.

根深葉茂. May your roots be deep and the leaves abundant; 本固枝榮. May your roots be firm and the branches glorious.

風來花自舞. When the winds come the flowers spontaneously dance about; 春入鳥能言. When the spring comes the birds are able to chatter.

室淨何須大. Let the house be clean, why need it be large? 花香不在多. The fragrance of flowers does not consist in their number.

丹桂一枝明畫錦. The learning of our scholars is like a branch of the red cassia, like bright and shining embroidery. 杏花十里映宮袍. The almond flowers for ten li around shed light on the Imperially conferred robes (to the successful candidates).

福如東海長流水. May your happiness be as the Eastern sea, the water of which is ever flowing; 壽比南山不老松. May your age be as the Southern hills, like the pine tree which never grows old.

春風春月春光好. The vernal winds, the vernal moons, and the vernal lights are good; 仁德仁心仁壽長. The virtue of benevolence, the heart of benevolence, and the age of benevolence are long or enduring.

一元二氣三陽泰. The primary matter, the two breaths of nature and the three months of spring are great or felicitous; 四時五福六合春. The four seasons and the five kinds of happiness and the four cardinal points with the zenith and nadir meet in spring.

萋萋花深鶯竝立. When the mallows have blossomed, the wild geese stand together; 梧桐枝穩鳳雙棲. When the branches

of the oil tree are safe the phoenixes alight in pairs.

和氣致多如意事. When the pleasant airs abound, affairs are according to your mind; 好風吹發吉祥花. When the genial winds blow, there are the blossoms of good fortune.

甘露如珠. The sweet dews are as pearls; 卿雲似蓋. The country clouds are like an umbrella.

麟文五采. The stripes of the Lin (divine stag) are five-coloured; 鳳德九苞. The virtues of the Phoenix are nine-fold.

雲現吉祥. The clouds indicate good luck; 星聯福壽. The stars unite happiness and longevity.

花開富貴. The flowers open like wealth and honour; 竹報平安. The bamboo repays attention by peace and rest.

桐爲奕葉承恩樹. The oil tree on renewing its leaves receives the benefit of the rain and dew; 杏是春風及第花. The almond flower indicates the attainment of the first literary position during the spring breezes.

喜見紅梅初結子. It is pleasant to see the red prune which just bears fruit; 欣看綠竹又生孫. It is pleasant to see the green bamboo also sending out its young shoots.

V.—The Pillars in the Hall. 廳堂柱.

忠厚留有餘地步. Intense loyalty will yet find a place in the land; 和平養無限天機. Tranquillity nourishes the illimitable springs of nature.

人居化日光天下. Men dwell in peace and happiness; 家在春風和氣中. The families reside amid the vernal breezes and pleasant airs.

世間善策忠和孝. In the world loyalty and filial piety are excellent principles of action; 天下良圖讀與耕. In the world study and agriculture are good plans of life.

世事讓三分天高地闊. In worldly matters give way a little, heaven is high and the earth is broad; 心田留一點子種子.

In the field of your mind reserve a small place for doing good, that your posterity may be benefited (lit. cultivated and tilled) **高朋滿座**. Distinguished friends fill the house. **勝友如雲**. Superior friends are as the clouds. **一元復始**. The year returns to its beginning. **萬象更新**. All things are renewed. **日享君子道**. The sun prospers the course of the perfect man; **天相吉人家**. Heaven assists the fortunate family. **柳色烟雲態**. The appearance of the willow is like the smoke and clouds; **梅花天地心**. The prune flower is the heart of heaven and earth. **笑申晴五福**. Ke-tsz displayed the mode of the five kinds of happiness; **華祝頌三多**. In Hwa-chow there was an officer who conferred the three-fold blessings on the Emperor. **華封三祝願**. In Hwa-chow there was an officer who bestowed the three-fold blessings on the Emperor; **天保九如多**. Heaven blesses the nine manifold resemblances. **春暖觀魚躍**. When the Spring is warm, you see the fish leaping; **秋高聽鹿鳴**. When the Autumn is advanced, you hear the deer calling. **太平開樂國**. Great peace makes a rejoicing country; **殷阜慶康年**. Abundance makes a happy and peaceful year. **有容德乃大**. Where there is magnanimity of soul the virtue is great; **無欺心自安**. Where there is no deception, the heart is at rest. **豈能盡如人意**. How can we do completely as we should like; **但求無愧我心**. I ask only that which will not make me ashamed. **人意喜同天意好**. When man's will is pleased to accord with the will of heaven it is good; **物華欣共歲華新**. When things are glorious and happy the year is gloriously renewed. **一脈陽和從地起**. The harmonious pulsations of nature proceed from the earth; **十分福祿自天來**. Complete happiness comes from heaven.

**綿世澤莫如爲善**. For cultivating a long life there is nothing like moral goodness; **振家聲還是讀書**. For raising the family name there is nothing like study. **瓦當文延年益壽**. Anciently the tiles were marked and so then age was prolonged; **銅盤銘富貴吉祥**. In olden time the brazen plates were engraved and so they were a token of wealth and honour. **雲爛星輝太平潤色**. The brightness of the clouds, and the glittering of the stars are the indication of great peace; **鳳儀獸舞至治聲香**. The dignified manners of the phoenix, and the playful gambols of the beasts are like the well known fragrance of a perfect government. **卿雲在霄威鳳綢采**. The diverse coloured clouds in the sky are like the variegated hues of the majestic phoenix; **甘露被野嘉禾遂生**. The sweet dews make the country produce excellent crops. **天朗氣清惠風和暢**. When the heavens are bright and the air is clear, the gracious winds are pleasant and delightful; **雲蒸霞蔚化日舒長**. When the clouds rise and the sky is red, the days are peaceful and long. **東魯雅言詩書執禮**. The constant language of the Eastern Loo country (or Confucius) refers to poetry, history and the observance of ceremony; **西京明詔孝悌力田**. The brilliant declaration of the Western capital refers to filial piety, brotherly affection and assiduous cultivation of the soil. **祖武箕裘家聲麟鳳**. The footsteps of ancestors consist in following the paternal profession: then the family reputation is like the divine stag and phoenix; **皇猷輔弼國器珪璋**. The Imperial régime is like the embroidered figures on his robes: the national vessels are like the sceptres formerly given to high officers. VI.—The Pillars of the Library. **學堂柱**. **夜靜書爲友**. In the silence of the night let

books be your friends; 春深筆吐花. In the depth of spring, let your pen blossom flowers. 書從疑處翻成悟. Let a book in its doubtful passages be turned and made intelligible; 文到窮時自有神. When your learning has gone to the utmost degree, you will have a divine spirit in you.

一水護田將綠繞. When water surrounds the fields, there will be green all about; 兩山排闥送青來. When the door opens towards two hills, the green aspect is brought into the house.

竹因臨水情斯暢. By the coming of the water the aspect of the bamboo groves is pleasant—i. e., the scholars are happy; 蘭以當風致亦和. When the epidendrum meets the breeze, the scholars also are at peace.

羣賢畢至. All the scholars have come; 少長咸集. The junior and senior scholars have all assembled.

東壁圖書. The East wall has maps and books; 西園翰墨. The West garden has pencils and ink.

星斗文成鳳. The literary essay that reaches high as the stars and the Great Bear (i. e., is like them in brilliancy) is made a phoenix; 風雲劍化龍. The sword that pierces the winds and clouds (i. e., is sharp and pointed) is changed into a dragon.

VII.—The Pillars of the Shop Door. 店門柱. 貿易無欺三尺子. Our trade does not deceive a small boy; 公平義取四方財. Justice draws honest wealth from all places. 十章大學終言利. The ten chapters of the Great Learning finish with words about profit; 一部周官半理財. The half of the book Chow Kwan discourses about wealth. 經營不讓陶朱富. Work will not give way to the riches of Taou and Choo; 貿易常存鮑管心. Trade constantly preserved the mind of Kwan and Paou. 生意興隆通四海. Prosperous trade extends through the four seas; 財源茂盛達三江.

The sources of abundant wealth permeate the three rivers. 利如曉日騰雲起. Profit like the morning sun soars on the clouds; 財似春潮帶雨來. Wealth like the spring tide brings the rains. 生意崇五岳. Trade is high as the five mountains; 財源湧百川. The sources of wealth rise like a hundred streams. 生意春前草. Trade is like the early spring grass; 財源雨後花. Wealth is like the flowers after rain. 則財恒足矣. Thus wealth is always sufficient; 以義爲利也. Let integrity be regarded as profit. 招財童子至. May the little boy that calls wealth arrive; 利市仙官來. May the presiding genius of profit come. 發福生財地. This is the place of happiness and wealth; 堆金積玉門. This is the gate where gold and gems are accumulated. 陶朱新事業. The new occupation of Taou and Choo; 端木舊生涯. The old trade of Twan-muh. 生意如青松茂盛. Trade is flourishing as the green fir; 財源似紅日高昇. The source of wealth is high up like the ruddy sun. 生意興隆陶朱富. Abundant trade like the wealth of Taou and Choo; 貨殖何妨子貢賢. Trade did not injure the worth of Tsze-kung. 財連銀漢三千丈. Wealth connects the silver sands for 3,000 chang; 利貫金城百萬家. Profit circulates through the golden city in a million families. 春風滿面皆生意. The spring breezes fill up the face, and all have trade; 霽月和容自有財. A fair moon makes a pleasant countenance, and certainly there is wealth. 主因信實千金託. The master from his good faith has 1,000 gold pieces entrusted to him; 客爲公平萬里投. The merchant because of his integrity is resorted to from 10,000 li. 一生信實邀商賈. A life of good &

- tracts the merchants and traders; 四海交遊 日進斗金. A peck of gold daily enters your shop.  
達縉紳. By crossing the four seas one comes 大發財源. Great wealth is made.  
in contact with officers civil and military. 大道生財. The great road to wealth.  
趁心生意源頭水. Trade carried on suc- 寶藏興焉. The precious deposits are abundant.  
cessfully is like the waters of the spring; 貨財殖焉. Goods increase wealth.  
得志經營錦上花. To attain your ob- 財源茂盛. The sources of wealth are abundant.  
ject in work is like the flowers upon silk. 生財有道. There is a road to wealth.  
富比陶朱新事業. Our riches are like the 金銀滿櫃. Gold and silver fill the coffers.  
new occupation of Taou and Choo; 財如 國寶流通. The national wealth flows everywhere.  
端木舊生涯. Our wealth is like the old 福泉酒海. Happiness like a fountain, wine  
trade of Twan-muh. like the sea.  
寶馬駝來千倍利. Precious horses have 一本萬利. Unbroken course of profit.  
brought profit a thousand fold; 錢龍引進 川流不息. The streams flow without intermission.  
四方財. The cash box leads in wealth from 源遠流長. The source is distant, the stream  
all quarters. is long.  
招財童子. The Juvenile who calls wealth; 寶聚財豐. The precious deposits are accu-  
利市天官. The heavenly Ruler of the mulated and wealth is abundant.  
profitable market. 百川會海. A hundred streams reach forward  
以義爲利. Take integrity for profit; 則財恒 to the sea.  
足. Thus wealth is always sufficient. 五路進財. Five roads (i. e. gods of riches)  
大財源百川會海. The sources of great lead to wealth.  
wealth like a hundred streams reach to the 聞香下馬. When you smell the fragrance, come  
sea; 新生意六合同春. New trade is down from your horse; 知味停車. When  
everywhere in spring. you perceive the taste stop your carriage.  
妙算無移方取利. Good calculations from VIII.—For general use. 通用.  
which there is no vacillating bring profit; 吉慶有餘. A surplus of good fortune.  
運籌有道定生財. Forecast and deliber- 紫氣東來. The ruddy light comes from the East.  
ation is the way to determine wealth. 三多九如. The three blessings and nine re-  
湖海客來談貿易. Merchants come from the semblances.  
lakes and seas to talk about trade; 縉紳人 大有慶也. Great felicity.  
至講唐虞. The civil and military officers 竹苞松茂. The bamboos are luxuriant and  
come to discourse about the dynasties of firs are abundant.  
T'ang and Yu. 福寓崇禧. In the happy inn there is lofty joy.  
以信以忠爲事業. Let good faith and loy- 堆金積玉. Heaps up gold and gems.  
alty be your occupation; 存仁存義作生 發福生財. Happiness and wealth.  
涯. Maintain generosity and integrity as 百祿是荷. A hundred kinds of happiness are  
your trade. on his shoulder.  
越國大夫曾貿易. The ministers of the Yuê 晉益升恒. Advancement, abundance, eleva-  
country engaged in commerce; 孔門弟子 tion, constancy.  
亦生涯. The disciples of Confucius also 椒花獻頌. The pepper flower is offered for  
followed trade. commendation to the person receiving it.  
開市大吉. The opening of the market is very 和氣致祥. Harmony tends to good luck.  
fortunate. 厚德載福. Great virtue contains happiness.



萬美. A mile of benevolence is excellent.  
日盛. The days are increased and the months are many.

茁矣. As the shoots of the bamboo.  
茂矣. As the luxuriance of the pine tree.  
申之. It is transmitted from heaven.  
攸同. All happiness is conjoined.

惠民. To enrich the country and benefit the people.

亨通. May all things be successful.

健全. May your happiness and age be both complete.

百祿. May you receive a hundred blessings from heaven.

遐福. May far reaching happiness depend upon you.

天來. Happiness comes from heaven.

如意. The four seasons are as you would wish.

同春. Everywhere spring is the same.

多福. I pray for much happiness.

純嘏. May heaven grant perfect blessing.

賜福. May the heavenly rulers bestow happiness.

如意. May your good luck be as you would like it.

似火. The pomegranate is red like fire;

白如霜. The pear is white like frost.

之升. Like the rising of the sun; 如月

恒. Like the constancy of the moon.

似箭. The spring breezes are like arrows;

新月如鉤. The new moon is like a hook.

從地起. The three first months of the year

proceeds from the earth; 五福自天來. The

five kinds of happiness come from heaven.

元旦酒. The new year's wine makes men

singing; 花舞太平春. A peaceful spring

makes the flowers dance.

青雲氣. The flash of a sword has the

appearance of the azure cloud; 弓彎明月

如. The bending of the bow is like the

lustre of the bright moon.

淫爲首. Of all wickednesses, adultery is

the chief; 百行孝居先. Of all virtues filial piety occupies the first place.

書到用時方恨少. When books are being diligently used there is self-reproach for having read little; 事非經過不知難. If an affair is not completed, you do not know the difficulty of it.

人心似鐵非爲鐵. Men's hearts are as iron, and yet are not iron; 官法如爐勝是爐. The official régime is as an oven and yet is superior to an oven.

讀聖賢書生堯舜世. By the study of the classic books, you revive the age of Yaou and Shun; 登仁壽域納福祿林. By ascending to the region of a benevolent old age, you receive a forest of happiness.

善欲人見非爲真善. To do good in order that good men may see it, is not true goodness; 惡恐人知便是大惡. To do evil and fear that men may know it, is indeed great evil.

惜食惜衣不是惜財乃惜福. To love food and clothing is not to love wealth but happiness; 求名求利但須求己莫求人. To seek fame and profit, only seek yourself, don't depend on others to seek them for you.

創業難守成尤難知難不難. To found a family by acquiring property is difficult, to maintain it is still more difficult, but on knowing that it is difficult to do so, it is then not difficult; 讀書樂爲善最樂他樂非樂. Study is pleasant, to do good is the most pleasant, other pleasures are not pleasant.

天知地知神知鬼知你知我知何謂無知. Heaven knows, earth knows, the spirits know, the demons know, you know, I know, how can it be said then—no one knows? 善報惡報陰報陽報遲報速報終須有報. There are both a good recompense and an evil recompense, a secret recompense and an open recompense, a late recompense and an early recompense,—at the end there will certainly be a retribution.

IX.—In Front of the Door. 門前.

**海國中天傳令節.** In the countries bordering on the sea the Chung T'ien Festival (on the fifth day of the fifth month) has been handed down; **江城五月落梅花.** In the cities on the river bank there is the song of the falling prune flower on the fifth month; **數符天地.** The number "five" corresponds to heaven and earth; **運際唐虞.** The present answers to the times of the T'ang and Yü dynasties.

**海國中天節.** In the countries bordering on the sea there is the festival of the 5th day of the 5th month; **江城五月春.** In the cities on the river there is the spring Festival of the 5th month.

**十閩佳節.** The ten Cantonese excellent terms **三楚遺風.** The three Ts'oo (Cantonese) hereditary customs.

**天中令節.** The Festival of the 5th day of the 5th month; **地臘良辰.** The good time of the 5th day of the 5th month.

**天地有正氣.** Heaven and Earth have correct seasons; **江山不夕陽.** Behind the hills on the river, the sun never sets.

**古風傳插艾.** The ancient customs handed down the inserting of the artemisia plant (at the Festival of the fifth month); **世澤守懸蒲.** The present age continues to observe the ancient practice of hanging the sword plant (at the above Festival).

#### X.—The Guest Hall. 廳中.

**此日六宮頒彩扇.** This day the six palaces confer the variegated fans; **當時兩晉賜臣衣.** Formerly the two Tsin dynasties granted the official robes.

**金屋懸蒲傳盛節.** In your golden house the hanging sword plant transmits a glorious Festival; **玉堂插艾記華年.** In your gemmy hall the inserted artemisia commemorates a brilliant year.

**周文王善能治政.** Wän-wang of the Chow dynasty was good and able to govern; **姜太公法可驅邪.** The method of the great

dnke Kiang could drive away evil.

**萬象曉羅天子鏡.** All things are in the morning (of the above Festival) arranged in the Emperor's mirror; **六宮午賜侍臣衣.** In the six palaces at midday of the above Festival, the Emperor grants the official robes; **上苑龍舟搖日月.** In the Imperial park the dragon boat was the sun and moon (i. e. is glorious); **中流鼙鼓振風雲.** In the central streams the musical pipes and drums raise the winds and clouds.

**青蒲獻瑞.** The verdant hanging sword plant is offered as a good omen; **綠艾呈祥.** The green artemisia is presented as a favourable prognostic.

**南國衣冠三楚俗.** The Southern country's robes and caps of office are like the customs of the San-tsu or Cantonese communities; **西湖簫鼓十閩天.** The musical reed and drum of the Western lake are like those now in use among the ten Cantonese communities.

**中國中天仲夏節.** The Chinese Chung T'ien Festival is held in the 2nd month in summer; **五月五日午時書.** The writing of the middle hour of the 5th day of the 5th month.

#### VI.—The Room Door. 房門.

**綠艾如旗招百福.** The green artemisia is as a flag calling a hundred kinds of happiness; **青蒲似劍斬千邪.** The verdant sedge is like a sword destroying a thousand evils.

**粽傳人間金鳳侶.** The millet dumplings commemorate the associates of the golden phoenix, i. e. the assembly of the high Ministers with the Emperor on the 5th month; **蒲招天上玉麒麟.** The sedge or hanging sword plant calls for the gemmy K'e-lin around the Emperor i. e. for his high ministers to assemble.

**蠶已脫胎堪作虎.** When the silk-worm has escaped its chrysalis state it is ravenous like a tiger; **舟如點眼便成龍.** When the boat has a small eye it is fit to become

a dragon.

曾記清明方插柳. As a memorial of the Festival of the Tombs the willow should be stuck up; 于今端午又懸蒲. In the present Festival of the 5th day of the 5th month, the sword plant is also hung up.

薰烟四時吉慶. Fire off the smoke of brimstone and the four seasons will be fortunate; 飲蒲酒八節平安. Drink the wine of the sword plant and the eight terms will be peaceful.

薰烟篆出平安字. The smoke of brimstone gives out the words peace and rest, in the ancient seal character; 綠艾編成富貴花. The painted flowers of the green Artemisia make wealth and honour.

XII.—The Library. 書房.

午會文光聯太乙. The literary lights of the Midday Festival are conjoined with the T'ai-yih (star) or the Emperor's palace; 日中書氣上青雲. The reciting book voice of the Midday Festival ascends to the azure clouds or the Emperor.

功名如拾艾. A meritorious name is as the gathering of the Artemisia; 仕業似披蒲. To learn a profession is like the opening out of the Sedge.

愧無佳句堪題午. I am ashamed to be without any good sentences fit to make a theme for the Midday Festival; 幸有書聲可避邪. I have happily a reciting book voice that can drive away evil.

蒲劍不如書劍利. The profit of the sedge sword is not equal to the profit of the book sword; 艾花豈比筆花香. The fragrance of the Artemisia flower, how is it to be compared with that of the pen flower?

月移艾影橫窓舞. The moon changes the reflection of the Artemisia dancing across the window; 風送蒲香入戶清. The wind sends the pure fragrance of the sedge into the door.

插艾姑從俗. Insert the Artemisia and so

follow the ancient customs; 奪標不讓人. Grasp the flag of the dragon boat and give place to no one, i. e. be successful at the examination.

XIII.—Kwan-yin Buddha. 觀音佛.

鼗鼓聲揚南海裡. The sound of the Ngaou drum extends through the southern sea; 艾旗捷報普陀中. The victory of the Artemisia flag is announced to the centre of P'u-tu.

南海慈航蒲作楫. The sword-plant makes an oar for the compassionate boat of the Southern sea; 普陀慧眼艾爲眉. The Artemisia is the eye-brow of the gracious eye of Poo-too.

西天竹葉千年茂. The bamboo leaves of the Western heavens are abundant for 1,000 years; 南海蓮花九品香. The lotus flower of the Southern sea has nine kinds of fragrance.

瓶滋楊柳同蒲茂. The watering of the willow in the pot makes it luxuriant like the hanging sword plant; 座擁蓮花並艾香. The seat of Buddha fills the lotus flower with the fragrance of the Artemisia.

XIV.—Mother's milk, (a Deified Midwife), 娘奶座插艾旗招貴子. On the seat of Buddha to hoist the Artemisia is to call an honorable son; 瓶懸蒲劍衍麟兒. In the pot to hang the sedgy sword is to call many children sage-like.

多福多壽多男子. Many kinds of happiness, many years of life, and many male children; 曰富曰貴曰康寧. These are called wealth, honour and tranquillity.

此謂民之父母. Buddha is called the father and mother of the people; 以能保我子孫. By strength he protects my children and grand-children.

XV.—The Ancestral Tablet. 神主牌.

蒲劍榮封宗祖德. At the hanging sword festival, the Emperor appoints the virtue of ancestors; 艾旗捷報子孫賢. The Artemisian flag rapidly announces the moral excellence of posterity.

Loka nāt'a.

婆伽婆 'po chia 'po. Bhagavat. The adorable.  
The fortunate.

薄伽梵 po chia fan. Bhagavam. The same.  
He who possesses all the virtues.

天中天 'tien chung 'tien. God among gods.  
Devatideva.

法王 fa wang. King of the law.

### III.—Names of Buddhas.

阿彌陀佛 a mi 'to fo. Amitabha Buddha. The  
Buddha of the western heaven. A *not*,  
*mita measured*.

釋迦牟尼佛 shih chia mou ni fo or 釋迦文佛  
shih chia wên fo. Shakyamuni Buddha. The  
real founder of Buddhism.

然燈佛 jan têng fo. The Buddha of the burn-  
ing lamp. Dipankara. Properly, Buddha  
of the lamp's light. *Dip lamp, kara light*.

彌勒 mi lê. Maitreya, the coming Buddha.  
The merciful one. He of the merciful name.

阿閼佛 a 'chu fo. Ac'hu Buddha. The unmovin  
Buddha of the kingdom of rare happiness

### IV.—Buddha's Personal Characteristics.

法身 fa shên. The embodiment of the law  
Buddha's spiritual nature. Dharmakaya.

報身 pao shên. The body of perfect joy or of  
perfect compensation. Sambhoga kaya  
from Bhoga, *joy, hire*.

應身 ying shên. The body capable of transfor-  
mations.

煩惱體淨 fan nao 'ti ching. Pure from worldly  
affections. Vairochana.

盧舍那 lu shê na. Splendid. Rochana.

### V.—Names of Families and Castes.

婆羅門 'po lo mên. The Brahman caste.

刹帝利 'cha ti li. The Kshatrya or royal caste.

吠舍 fei shê. The Vaishya or merchant caste.

戍陀羅 shu 'to lo. The Shudra or agricultural caste.

瞿曇 chü 'tan. Gaudama. The tribe to which  
Shakyamuni belonged.

### VI.—Grades in Buddhist Attainments.

菩薩 'pu sa. Bodhisattwa. From Bodhi intel-  
*ligence, sattva reality, essence, mental vigour,*

*goodness.* He who adopts Buddhist  
trine with great vigour.

鳩摩羅浮多 chiu ma lo fou to. Boyishly  
From kumara boy, bhuta true. Also c  
kumarata and kumaraga, a title of k  
sons. Buddhas and Bodhisattwas, ha  
the simple goodness of children are so c  
or simply, 王子 wang tzü, son of a king

辟支佛 pi chih fo. Pratyeka Buddha.  
same as 緣覺 yüan chiao, he who u  
stands the twelve causes. He who has  
awakened by meditation on the tw  
causes. From Pratyaya cause, and Bu  
perceiver. These personages appear  
there is no Buddha in the world.

須陀洹 hsü 'to yüan. Srotapanna. Cla  
those Buddhists who have entered (a  
the stream (srota) of Buddhist conduc

斯陀含 ssü 'to 'han. Sakridāgamin. The cla  
those who on once (sakrita) coming (g  
among men are freed from all the mis

阿那含 a na 'han. Anāgami. The class of  
who being freed from faults do not  
come (gami) again into the world of  
and deception.

阿羅漢 a lo 'han. Arhan or Lohan. The  
of those who having conquered enemies  
evil passions are deserving of vener  
(Arha worshipped).

十八羅漢 shih pa lo 'han. The eighteen  
hans. Sixteen of them are Hindoo and  
Chinese. Their images are placed in  
Buddhist temples.

摩訶那伽 mo 'ho na chia. Maha naga.  
dragon. A title given to very superior Lo

尊者 tsun chê. The honourable. Aryya.  
Buddhist commentators also translate A  
by 聖者 shêng chê, the holy or the wise.  
place in this class the Chinese sages.

### VII.—The chief Bodhisattwas.

文殊師利 wên shu shih li. Manjusari.  
Bodhisattwa of the north, honoured at  
'tai in Shansi. Wen shu P'u sa, the



panion of P'u hien P'u sa. He is called 大智者 *ta chih chê*, *he who has great knowledge*.  
 寶 'pu hsien. Samantabhadra. P'u hien P'u sa. He who is completely (Samanta) good and happy (bhadra).

音 *kuan yin*. Avalokiteshvara. Kwan yin or Kwan 'shih (世 *shih*) yin P'u sa. He who looks on (avalokita *having seen*) the self-existent (ishwara) or according to a forced etymology, he who looks on (avalokas) the world's (loka) sounds (shvara). With the two preceding personages he forms a triad, the attributes of the three divinities being wisdom, happiness, and mercy. He is honoured at Puto Island. He has some female metamorphoses and is known as the goddess of mercy, and the giver of children.

勢至 *ta shih chih*. Mahanapa or Mahâsthama. He who has great strength.

名 *ching ming*. Vimalakirti. He who has a spotless (vimala) name (Kirti).

義 *miri*. Chunda. He of rare uprightness.

王 *yao wang*; 藥上 *yao shang*. Two Bodhisattwas who rose to their rank, through offering medicines as gifts to certain Buddhist personages and to the sick.

藥菩薩 *li tsang 'pu sa*. A Bodhisattwa who expressed a wish that he might save multitudes from hell.

#### VIII.—Classes of Buddha's Disciples.

丘 *pi 'chiu*. Bhikshuf. A mendicant disciple.

General name of the Buddhist monks in India.

丘尼 *pi 'chiu ni*. Bhikshuni. Ni is the sign of the feminine. Female believers.

戒尼 *hsiao chieh ni*. Female disciples who learn (學 *hsiao*) the six prohibitions (1, not to defile the mind; 2, not to steal the four pieces of money; 3, not to kill animals; 4, not to utter small lies; 5, not to eat out of hours; 6, not to drink wine.)

彌 *sha mi*. A man diligent in planning Shramanera. Those who hear Buddha check the desires and show mercy. Both these

explanations are given.

沙彌尼 *sha mi ni*. Female devotees of Buddha, who have not made the attainments of the preceding classes.

優婆塞 *yu 'po sai*. Upasaka. A near attendant.

信事男 *hsin shih nan*. A believing servant.

優婆夷 *yu 'po i*. Upasika. A believing woman.

信事女 *hsin shih nü*. A believing woman who serves. Upa *near*, Asakta *attached to*.

施主 *shih chu*. Donor. Rich believers who give property for Buddhist purposes. Dânapati. The same as 檀那 *'tan na*; which is the first part of the Sanscrit word spelt phonetically.

#### IX.—General names of Followers of Buddha.

釋氏 *shih shih*. Belonging to the Shakya family. Disciples of Shakyamuni Buddha. The Buddhist abandoned the distinctions of caste and tribe on taking the vows. He belonged henceforth only to the tribe of Shakamuni, his master.

出家者 *'chu chia chê*. He who has left his tribal connection, severed his family ties, and given himself to Buddha.

僧 *sêng*. Sanga. A member of the assembly.

沙門 *sha mên*. Shramana. An ascetic. The Greeks called them semnoi. The Indian etymology connects the word with Shramin *laborious*, Shrama *labour*. The ascetic life requires much suffering. The explanation in the 讀書 *'han shu*, is 息心 *hsi hsin*, *those who check the thoughts*, as if from Shrathti *to bind*, manas, *wind*.

苾芻 *pi chu*. Bikshu. Mendicant monk. A later spelling for 比丘 *pi 'chiu*, which see.

和尚 *'ho shang*. 'Ho shang. The common appellation of Buddhist monks in China. It was brought from Khoten, and must therefore be an old Turkish word. It represents a Sanscrit word, meaning he who has *strength to originate* the embodiment of the law in his disciples, or he who recites the Sutras. Or it is Upadaha, relying on

for instruction; or it is Upadhyaya *self taught teacher*.

爾黎 *tu li*. Acháryya *preceptor, one of correct conduct*.

#### X.—Supernatural Beings.

天 *'tien*. The Sanscrit Deva and Latin Deus.

They are pure, bright, superexcellent, and honourable beings; possessed of all the virtues, and inhabiting various paradisaical abodes on mount Sumeru. A son of a Deva is called 天子 *'tien tzü*. Devaputra. 二十四天 *êrh shih ssü 'tien*. Twenty four of the Devas, (including Brahma and Indra) selected to be represented by images in Buddhist temples.

四大天王 *ssü ta 'tien wang*. The four great kings of Devas. They inhabit the lower parts of Mount Sumeru.

多聞天王 *to wên 'tien wang*. Vaishramana. One of the four kings. He rules in the north. The Yakshas and Rakshasas are subject to him. His name is written, 毘沙門 *pi sha mên*.

增長天王 *tsêng chang 'tien wang*. Virudhaka. One of the four kings. He rules in the south and leads the Kumbhandas and Pretas. His name in Chinese is 毗流離 *pi liu li*.

持國天王 *chih kun 'tien wang*. Dhritarashtra. One of the four kings. He rules in the east and leads the Gandharvas and Pisháchas. His name in Chinese is 提多羅陀 *'ti to lo cha*.

廣目天王 *kuang mu 'tien wang*. Virupaksha. One of the four kings. He rules in the west and leads the dragons. His name in Chinese is 毗流波叉 *pi liu po 'cha*.

帝釋 *ti shih*. Indra Shakra. The Hindoo god of the air. He is also called 釋提桓因 *shih 'ti 'huan yin*. Indra is the 帝 *ti* of the first of these names, and the 因 *yin* of the second. Shakra is 釋 *shih*; and Deva, god, is 提桓 *'ti 'huan*.

梵天 *fan 'tien*. Brahma. This deity with Indra, Yama, and Shiva are, to Chinese Buddhists, *the best known of the Indian gods*.

尸棄 *shih 'chi*. Shik'ina. Fire. A Brahma used fire to conquer the desires.

大自在天 *ta tzü tsai 'tien*. Maheshvara. Sh. He has 8 arms and three eyes. His name is written 摩醯首羅 *mo 'k'o shou lo*.

日神 *jih shên*. Spirit of the sun. Surya.

月神 *yüeh shên*. Spirit of the moon. Some.

龍 *lung*. Dragons. The Nagas. They superintend rain, rivers, and the sea.

夜叉 *yeh 'cha*. Yakshas. The celestial Yakshas pass through the air with chariots and horses. They guard the walls and moats of some of the paradises. The terrestrial Yakshas cannot move through the air.

羅刹 *lo 'cha*. Rákshasas. A class of stationary demons.

乾闥婆 *'chien 'ta 'po*. Gandharvas. The celestial musicians.

阿脩羅 *a hsiu lo*. Asuras. Demons of monstrous size, nearly but not quite, equal in power to the Devas.

羅睺 *lo 'hou*. Káhu. The demon whose locality is the moon's ascending node, and causes eclipses. His body is 84,000 *janas* in length, and with the palm of his hand he can hide the sun and moon. He belongs to the class of Asuras.

緊那羅 *chin na lo*. Kinnaras. Men with horns and therefore not men, excellent singers and players on stringed and brass instruments. They perform before the Devas.

摩睺羅伽 *mo 'hou lo chia*. Mahoragas, Kings of the serpents. The genius of the constrictor, in Chinese 大蟒神 *ta mang shen*.

魔 *mo*. Mára; a demon. A killer. It is connected with the root Mára *death*, *máraka a destroyer*. He resides in one of the celestial paradises.

波旬 *po hsün*. A sinner. A fiend. Pápa *sinner* from pápa *sin, vile*; a name of Mára.

準提 *chun 'ti*. Chundi. A form of the Hindu goddess Durga; called also 斗姥 *tou lao* and located by the Chinese in the form of a Bear. She is also styled 佛母 *fo mu*.

female Buddha, and 摩利支 *mō li chih*,  
marichi, the dawning light.

閻摩羅 *yen mo lo*. Yama. The Hindoo god  
of death. Also ruler of the 6th Paradise.

#### XI.—Classes of Men. Heretics.

度泥 *mou ni*. Aged men who do not die, genii.  
They are also called terrestrial Kishi.

五戒 *wu chieh*. The five prohibitions viz. 1,  
not to kill, 2. not to steal, 3. not to commit  
fornication, 4. not to lie, 5. not to drink wine.

丈夫 *chang fu*. The man of integrity and virtue,  
Purusha. He knows what Buddha's true  
nature is, 佛性 *fo hsing*.

凡夫 *fan fu*. A fool; Bala.

帝 *ti*. Emperor. Indra, the god of the air.

轉輪王 *chuan lun wang*. Chakra vartti rajah.  
An emperor. From Chakra *wheel*, vartti  
*turning*, the appearance of a bright wheel  
in the air is for them a happy omen, and  
they turn the wheel of reformation. These  
“wheel Kings” after death become Devas.

長者 *chang chē*. Elder. In India, a rich man.

善施 *shan shih*. To give liberally. Sudatta *well  
given*. Also 樂施 *lo shih*.

外道 *wai tao*. Heretics. Men of other religions.

婆羅門 *po lo mēn*. Brahmans. Those of pure  
life. Born from the mouth of Brahma.

梵志 *fan chih*. Brahmachāri. Religious stu-  
dant. Descendant of Brahma, the pure.

一闍底 *i'chanti*. Opposers of Buddhism were so  
called. Ich'chānishti, restrainers of desires.

四韋陀 *ssū wei 't*. The four Vedas.

十苦 *shih 'ku*. The ten miseries by which man  
is constantly beset; i. e. birth, sickness, old  
age, death, sorrow, hatred, &c.

十種大毒箭 *shih chung ta tu chien*. The ten  
poisonous arrows constantly shot at man; i. e.  
love, covetousness, faults, stupidity, pride, &c.

#### XII.—The Demon world.

阿須羅窟 *hsiu lo 'ku*. Cave of the Asuras. A  
place in central India where the Asuras have  
been seen living in splendid palaces, as  
beautiful as those of the Devas. Their food

and costume are like those of the Devas.

阿須羅王 *a hsü lo wang*. King of the Asuras.  
He is of vast size. When he advances to  
fight against the sun and moon, the kings  
of those luminaries are very much afraid,  
and they cease to give light.

鬼神 *kuei shēn*. The Buddhist demons and  
spirits are much addicted to sorcery and  
perform wicked acts in secret spots. They  
are therefore fond of living under the  
shadow of cliffs and beside retired moun-  
tain streams and in rocky glens.

餓鬼 *ê kuei*. Hungry ghosts. This word means  
ghost, deceased, etc. Their eyes are like  
lightning, their throats like a needle, and  
they are without food.

餓鬼界 *ê kuei chieh*. Region of the Pretas, 500  
yojanas below the world of men. They are  
ruled by Yama, i. e. Yen lo wang.

#### XIII.—Animals.

畜生 *'chu sēng*. Animals. The fifth class of  
the metempsychosis. They are ranked low-  
er than demons and higher than hell. Stu-  
pidity is the cause of men being born in this  
class. They act tortuously, and will there-  
fore after death move tortuously. The San-  
scrit for animal is toryach, which also means  
moving crookedly, and has thus given rise  
to this explanation.

胎卵濕化 *'tai luan shih 'hua*. The four births.  
That of mammalia, from eggs, from spawn-  
ing, and by transformation.

金翅鳥 *'chin 'tzu niao*. The golden winged bird.  
A monstrous bird that feeds on dragons.

海龍 *'hai lung*. The sea dragon. A monster  
with horns, large teeth and a thick scaly  
covering. He is fond of sleep.

龍王 *lung wang*. King of the sea dragons. He  
lives in a palace at the bottom of the sea on  
the north side of the Sumeru mountain.

#### XIV.—Heaven and Hell.

天堂 *'tien 'tang*. Palace of the Devas. Com-  
mon word for heaven as a place of

for the good. Buddhism supposes heaven to be happier than earth, but its inhabitants still suffer from bodily weakness. The passions exist, and death comes at last to change the soul's abode, according to the unerring and universal law of retributive fate. The only true and lasting reward for the good is the Nirvana.

**三界** *san chieh*. The three worlds. The world of the passions, that of sight, and that of invisibility.

**欲界** *yü chieh*. The world of the passions. It includes earth, hell, the palace of Tusputa, Yama, Shakra, and all the paradises of heaven below that of Brahma.

**色界** *sê chieh*. The world of vision. It includes the regions occupied by the Brahmas, and others styled the paradises of light, purity, &c.

**無色界** *wu sê chieh*. The world of invisibility. It is described as the complete absence of thought and matter.

**六道** *la tao*. The six paths of the metempsychosis.

天, 人, 修羅, 畜生, 餓鬼, 地獄, *tiên-jên, hsin-lo, 'chu shên-y, ê kuei, ti yü*. Devas, man, Asuras, beasts, hungry ghosts, and hell. A place in these classes is assigned by retributive fate to all living beings. Buddhism does not allow the essential difference between man and beast as arising from the possession by man of an intellectual and moral nature. It looks on all beings as suffering on account of former sins, and does not attempt to explain how they became created.

**輪迴** *lun 'hui*. The revolving reunion. *Samsāra*. The world. In Sanscrit *samsriti* is *the world*, and *samsrishi* reunited. *Srishti* is created, joined and *Sriti* to move, run, roll. *Sam* is *with*. Hence the Chinese *lun hwei* means a combination of revolving and re-union.

**二十天** *erh shih pa 'tien*. The 28 paradises. Six are in the world of passion, eighteen in the world of division, and four in the world of invisibility.

**四天王天** *ssü 'tien-wang 'tien*. The palace of the four kings of Devas. It is situated 1 way up mount Sumeru.

**三十三天** *san shih san 'tien*. The heaven of the thirty three. *Traiyastimsas*. In *Shakva* occupies the central peak of *Sum*. The other four peaks are occupied each by eight Devas, who with Indra their chief make up 33 in all.

#### XV.—Virtues. Virtuous acts.

**誓願** *shih yüan*. Uttering a form of word to restrain the mind is **誓** *shih*. The complete wish is **願** *yüan*, as in **許願** *hsü yüan*, uttering a wish and promise.

**發誓** *fa shih*, to take an oath. Utter a solemn declaration, e. g. that I desire the salvation of all living beings **衆生** *chung shên*; that I desire the destruction of all the passions and mental distresses **煩惱** *fan-fan*; or that I desire to learn the Buddhist doctrine **法** *fa*.

**六度** *lu tu*. The six means of salvation.

(1) **布施** *pu shih*, alms giving; (2) **持戒** *chieh*, keeping vows; (3) **忍辱** *jên ju*, bearing reproach with patience; (4) **精進** *ching chin*, progress in clear knowledge; (5) **禪定** *'chan ting*, contemplative reverie; (6) **智慧** *chih 'hui*, wisdom.

#### XVI.—Doctrinal view of Buddha's life.

**四觀** *ssü kuan*. Four views. Shakyamuni at 19 years of age went out of the four gates and saw exemplified, age, sickness, death, the end.

**大悟** *ta wu*. Buddha's great mental awakening. **成道** *'chêng tao*, or **成正等覺** *'chêng chêng hsiao*. Buddha's perfect attainment of spiritual knowledge, or perfect perception.

**轉法輪** *chuan fa lun*, to cause the wheel of Buddhist doctrine to revolve; i. e. to preach Buddhism.

**離分別性** *li fên pieh hsing*, to leave secular nature with its divisions, or to abandon that imperfect moral nature which



cerns itself with divided occupation.  
 無住心 *shêng wu chu hsin*, to get a mind without prejudice or hindrance.  
 住色聲香味觸法生心 *pu chu sê shêng hsiang wei 'chu fa shêng hsin*, not to remain in the mind which is produced by the six objects of sense, namely:—sight, sound, smell, taste, touch, and doctrine.  
 行婬欲 *pu hsing yin yü*, not to give rein to the licentious desires.  
 捨根塵 *fang shê kên 'chên*, to let go the six acts 六根 *lu kên*, and the six objects 六塵 *lu 'chên*, of sense. That is, to become free from the influence of the world of matter and give one's self to contemplation.  
 滅爲樂 *chi mieh wei lo*, to enter into stillness and extinction is joy.  
 涅槃 *ju nieh 'pan*, to enter the Nirvana.  
 XVII.—Compendious phrases embodying the teaching of Chinese Buddhists.  
 天小果 *jên 'tien hsiao kuo*, small fruits of men and Devas. To build monasteries and multiply copies of the Buddhist books is so called, as being a small attainment.  
 智妙圓 *ching chih miao yüan*, pure knowledge, profound and complete.  
 緣安心 *hsi yüan an hsin*. To stop the twelve causes (age, death &c.,) and place the mind at rest.  
 心見性 *chih hsin chien hsing*. By appealing to the mind itself you will arrive at the preception of the true Buddhist nature.  
 佛無別 *shên fo wu pieh*. There is no difference between myself and Buddha. That is, Buddha is within you. Seek him not beyond yourself.  
 縛何解 *wu fu 'ho chieh*. While you are not bound, why seek to be set free?  
 身三昧 *pên shên san wei*. The reverie of high attainment is in yourself (Samadhi).  
 空無性 *hsing 'kung wu hsing*. My nature being vacancy, is in fact no nature at all. That is, my nature is so empty and intangi-

ble that it may be described as nothing, and when I see this I may be said to understand what it is.  
 念念自見 *nien nien tzu chien*. By thinking persistently you will come to know yourself.  
 屏息外緣勿生一念 *ping hsi wai yüan wu shêng i nien*. You should expel and put a stop to the outer causes (十二因緣 *shih êrh yin yüan*) of error and failure, and not allow a thought to arise in your mind.  
 心行性生 *hsin hsing hsing shêng*. When the mind moves (in exploring the world of doctrine 法界 *fa chieh*) the Buddha-nature is revealed.  
 心地性王 *hsin ti hsing wang*. In the region of the mind, the Buddha-nature is king.  
 覺性如來 *hsiao hsing ju lai*. Is the Buddha who teaches us to perceive what our real nature is.  
 無生無滅 *wu shêng wu mieh*. To be without birth or destruction (is happiness).  
 如來禪坐 *ju lai 'chan tso*. Ju-lai sits engaged in contemplation.  
 自心是佛 *tzu hsin shih fo*. Your own mind is Buddha.  
 XVIII.—Characteristic sayings of the School called, 禪仰宗 *wei ying tsung*. One of the Chinese Buddhist schools.  
 無心是道 *wu hsin shih tao*. To be without thought is wisdom.  
 返思還源 *fan ssü 'huan yüan*. To bend back the thoughts is to return to the great origin.  
 XIX.—Characteristic sayings of the School called, 臨濟宗 *lin chi tsung*.  
 無位真人 *wu wei chên jên*. There is within you an unthroned true teacher.  
 努力步空 *nu li pu 'kung*. Exert your strength in traversing the path of vacancy.  
 身是道場 *shên shih tao 'chang*. Why burn incense so diligently? You yourself are the worshipping hall.  
 XX.—Sayings of the Exoteric School.  
 期生淨土 *chi shêng ching tu*. Seek to be b-

in the land of rest.

**涅槃常住** *nieh 'pan 'chang chu*. The long abiding of the Nirvana.

**一心念佛** *i hsin nien fo*. With undivided mind to recite the Buddhist prayers.

**專脩淨業** *chuan hsiu ching yeh*. With the whole mind to cultivate the habits which secure the inheritance of the pure land.

**唱佛來迎** *'chang fo lai ying*. As he chants about Buddha, Buddha comes to receive him.

#### XXI.—The Three Developments.

**禪有淺深階級** *'chan yu 'chien shên chieh chi*. In contemplation there are shallow and deep stages.

**小乘禪** *hsiao shêng 'chan*. Contemplation in the stage of small development.

**聲聞小乘** *shêng wên hsiu shêng*. The small development attained by the ordinary disciple.

**緣覺中乘** *yüan hsiu chung shêng*. The middle development attained by those who have come to the perception of the twelve causes.

**菩薩大乘** *'pu sa ta shêng*. The greater development attained by the Budhisattwas.

#### XXII.—The three Collections.

**經** *ching*. The Sutras or discourses of Buddha  
**脩多羅** *hsiu to lo*.

**律** *lû*. The Vinaya **毘尼** *pi ni* or discipline. The collection of the teaching of the Bodhisattwas. The object of discipline is **調伏煩惱** *chou fu fan nao*, to reduce to subjection annoying feelings and things. Vinati is bowing. Vinaya is obeisance, decorum. It promotes good conduct, **萬善由之生長** *wan shan yu chih shêng chang*; all virtues are born from it. It is also **涅槃之初門** *nieh 'pan chih 'chu mên*, the first gate to the Nirvana, and **佛法瓔珞** *fo fa ying lo*, the crowning wreath of Buddha's law.

**論** *lun*. Discourses, **阿毘曇** *a pi 'tan*. Abhidharma. The first division Mâtrikâ, the second **奢薩怛囉** *'chê sa ta lo*, Shastras, the third **烏波你舍** *wu po ni shê*, Upanishads, the fourth **阿毘達磨** *a pi 'ta mo*,

Abhidharma, that which is over against the law, i. e. additional to the Sutras, or that which can answer what opposes.

**三藏** *santsang*. Tripitaka. The three collections.

**大乘** *ta shêng*. Mahayana. Great vehicle or great development.

**小乘** *hsiao shêng*. Hinayana. Little vehicle or little development.

**法相宗** *fa hsiang tsung*. School of the image of the law. System of the Yoga and other Shastras.

**無相宗** *wu hsiang tsung*. School that denies the existence of form. System of the Prad-jna Paramita.

**終教** *chung chiao*. School of the end. System of the Nirvana Sutra and Lotus of the good law or **法華經** *fa 'hua ching*. The Fahwa king, pronounced at the end of Buddha's life.

**頓教** *tun chiao*. School of sudden expansion. System of the Langa Sutra brought to China by Bodhidharma.

**圓教** *yüan chiao*. School of completeness. System of the Hwa yen king.

**瑜伽密教** *yü chia mi chiao*. Secret school of Yoga. Taught by **不空** *pu 'kung*, a celebrated Buddhist of the Tang dynasty.

**中論性教** *chung lun hsing chiao*. School of the Madhyamika philosophy. System taught by Nagardjuna **龍樹** *lung shu*, in the Shastra called *chung lun*.

**法性觀教** *fa hsing kuan chiao*. School of the contemplation of the true nature of Dharma. A system founded on the Hwa yen king.

#### XXIII.—Exoteric and Esoteric Schools.

**教師** *chiao shih*. Teachers of the Exoteric Buddhist doctrine.

**律師** *lû shih*. Teachers of the monastic and ascetic discipline or Vinaya, **律** *lû*.

**禪師** *'chan shih*. Teacher of Esoteric or meditative Buddhism. Dhyana contemplation.

**初祖** *'chu tsu*. The first patriarch Bodhidharma. Founder of the meditative school in China, **菩提達磨** *'pu 'ti ta mo*.

**不立文字** *pu li wên tsü*. Not to make use of

written composition. The boast of Bodhi-dharma, the 20th Indian and 1st Chinese Patriarch. The Mother of all things, 萬物之母 *wan wu chih mu*. The Grand Primordial, 太極 *'tai chi*. One Breath (Being), 一氣 *yi 'chi*.

直指人心 *chih chih jên hsin*. He pointed straight to man's heart (as the source of knowledge and reformation). That which has no body or shape, 無形 *wu hsing*. The "former heaven," 先天 *hsien 'tien*. All visible things had a previous invisible existence which is technically denoted by "former heaven," opposed to

見性成佛 *chien hsing 'chêng fo*. In perceiving what man's nature is, the state of Buddha is arrived at. The "latter heaven" i. e. the present visible state of existence, 後天 *'hou 'tien*.

心印 *hsin yin*. The heart's seal. Symbol of Esoteric Buddhism. Also called 眞印 *chên yin*, the true evidence, (borne by the heart to Buddhist doctrine). 3.—Expressions used to denote the Seat of Tau in the human Body.

宗門 *tsung môn*. School of the patriarchs. Name of the Esoteric school in China. The Yellow Hall, 黃庭 *'huang 'ting*. The Yellow Way, 黃道 *'huang tao*.

教門 *chiao môn*. School of ordinary instructions. Name of the Exoteric school. The Middle Palace, 中宮 *chung kung*. The Middle Moor, 中野 *chung yeh*.

秘寶 *pi pao*. Secret treasure. The Esoteric doctrine is so called. The Earth Caldron, 土釜 *'tu fu*. The Earth Centre, 土中 *'tu chung*.

臨濟 *lin chi*. The most popular of the divisions of the Esoteric school. A school founded by a Chinese Buddhist named 義玄 *i hsüan*. The Gemmy Room, 玉房 *yü fang*. The Square Inch, 方寸 *fang 'tsun*.

VII.—TAUIST WORDS AND PHRASES. BY REV. JOHN CHALMERS M. A. The Spirit House, 神室 *shên shih*. The Breath Cave, 氣穴 *'chi hsüeh*. The Root of Intelligence, 靈根 *ling kên*.

[Chinese Characters Romanized by the Editor]. The Crescent moon-furnace, 偃月爐 *yin yüeh lu*. The Passage of the hidden mother (or of the male and female), 玄牝之門 *hsüan 'pin chih môn*.

1.—Phrases used to define 道 *tao*. 4.—The Ruling and Re-uniting Principle in Man is called,

The Absolute, 無極 *wu chi*. The Spirit in the Spleen, 脾中之神 *'pi chung chih shên*. Emptiness, 虛無 *hsü wu*.

Grand Emptiness, 太虛 *'tai hsü*. The Yellow go-between, 黃婆 *'huang 'po*. Existence arising from Non-existence, 有生於無 *yu shêng yü wu*. The Real Idea, 眞意 *chên i*.

The Beginning of Heaven, 天地之始 *'tien ti chih shih*. Real Faith, 眞信 *chên hsin*. Real Earth, 眞土 *chên 'tu*.

Real emptiness, embracing mysterious existence, The word "Real" is applied by the Tauists to any thing which has been restored from a gross material nature to its original state of invisibility. The original state is contrasted with the state of unsatisfactory development in the following expressions.—

眞空而含妙有 *chên 'kung êrh 'han miao yu*. Former Heaven,—Latter heaven, 先天 *hsien 'tien*. The nameless simplicity, 無名之朴 *wu ming chih 'po*. 後天 *'hou 'tien*. It is always nameless; i. e. no words are adequate to express it, 道常無名 *tao 'chang wu ming*. Original Spirit,—Knowing Spirit, 元氣

2.—Expressions almost identical with Tau. The spirit in the valley (that) dies not, 谷神不死 *ku shên pu ssü*.

Hidden Mother, 玄牝 *hsüan 'pin*.

shên, 神 *chih shên*.

Heart of Tau,—Heart of Man, 道心 *tao hsin*,  
人心 *jên hsin*.

There is an ambiguity in the use of these words "Heaven," "Spirit," "Heart," which must be borne in mind by the reader of Taoist books. The HEART of Tau, as shown above, is to be sought rather in the region of the Spleen, than in the viscus, usually called the heart, in the human body. The "original spirit" and the "knowing spirit" both belongs to the heart, but the latter is opposed to Tau and needs to be controlled from the spleen. The word "life" is also used in two senses.

"To attain immortal life by mystic conception" 結聖胎得長生 *chieh shêng 'tai tê 'chang shêng*, is the supreme aim of the devotee. But in another sense he seeks to "get rid of life and death," 脫生死 *to shêng ssü*.

#### 5.—Duality.

"All forms of duality must be blended in Unity" (e.g.) 陰陽混合 *yin yang 'hun 'ho*.

Heaven, Earth, 天地 *'tien ti*.

Motion, Rest, 動靜 *tung ching*.

☰☰, 乾坤 *'chien 'kun*. } Diagrams of the Yih king.  
☷☷, 坎離 *'kan li*.

Hard, Soft, 剛柔 *kang jou*.

Sun, Moon, 日月 *jih yüeh*.

Male, Female, 男女 *nan nü*.

Wood, Metal, 木金 *mu chin*.

Fire, Water, 火水 *'huo shui*.

Spirit, Body, 神形 *shên hsing*.

Law, Substance, 理氣 *li 'chi*.

Nature, Destiny, 性命 *hsing ming*.

Within the yang there is something of yin, 陽中有陰 *yang chung yu yin*.

Within the yin there is something of yang, 陰中有陽 *yin chung yu yang*.

The diagram K'an is male and yet it represents the moon, 坎男爲月 *'kan nan wei yüeh*.

The diagram Li is female and yet it represents the sun, 離女爲日 *li nü wei jih*.

Lead is black outside (*yin*) and white inside (*yang*), 鉛外黑內白 *'chien wai 'hei nei pai*.

Mercury is white outside (*yang*) and dark inside (*yin*), 汞外明內暗 *'hung wai ming wei an*.

"Lead and Mercury are the ingredients" 鉛汞爲藥物 *'chien 'hung wei yao wu*; from which there is most hope of "refining the pill," 煉丹 *lien tan*.

In order to success it is necessary in imitation of nature, "to bring forward the yang fire," 進陽火 *chin yang 'huo*; and then, "to restore the yin complement (of cold)," 運陰符 *yün yin fu*.

One must therefore "know how to temper the fire," 知火候 *chih 'huo 'hou*; "for this purpose all the remaining 60 diagrams of the Yih-king must be brought into use," 以餘六十卦爲火候 *i yü lu shih kua wei 'huo 'hou*.

Immortal medicine may be found in the sun and moon, 日月中有藥 *jih yüeh chüing yu yao*.

There is a golden crow in the sun, 日有金烏 *jih yu chin wu*.

There is a gemmy hare in the moon, 月有玉兔 *yüeh yu yü 'tu*.

"First make a pot and chafing-dish of Kien and K'wan, (Heaven and Earth) 先把乾坤爲鼎器 *hsien pa 'chien 'kun wei 'ting 'chi*.

Then compound medicine of the crow and hare, and go on boiling, 次搏烏兔藥來烹 *'tzu po wu 'tu yao lai 'pêng*.

Till the two are driven together to the yellow way, (the Ecliptic!) 既驅二物歸黃道 *chi chü êrh wu kuei 'huang tao*.

And you are sure to get the Golden pill of immortality, 爭得金丹不解生 *chêng tê chin tan pu chieh shêng*.

"The flower of the moon," 月華 *yüeh 'hua*; and "the essence of the sun," 日精 *jih ching*, are the same as "real knowledge," 真知 *chên chih*; and "intelligent knowledge," 靈知 *ling chih*.

These two when united constitute "real intelligence," 真靈 *chên ling*.



Figuratively they are "a male child" and "a female child," 嬰兒姤女 *yīng èrh 'cha nǚ*, united by "the yellow go-between," 黃婆 *'huang 'po*.

The result is always the same whether it be called "real intelligence," "golden flower," 金花 *chin 'hua*; "yellow bud," 黃芽 *'huang ya*. "White Snow," 白雪 *pai hsüeh*, "A grain of pearl," 黍米珠 *shu mi chu*; or "A particle of intelligent germination," &c., 一點靈苗 *yi tien ling miao*.

6.—Trinity.

*Tau* gives rise to Unity, 道生一 *tao shēng yi*.  
Unity gives rise to Duality, 一生二 *yi shēng èrh*.  
Duality gives rise to Trinity, 二生三 *èrh shēng san*.  
Trinity gives rise to All things, 三生萬物 *san shēng wan wu*.

The Invisible, the Inaudible, and the Intangible, 夷希微 *i hsi wei*; these three are blended in Unity, 三者混而爲一 *san chē 'hun èrh wei yi*.

The Shade, the Light and the harmonious Breath, 陰陽和氣 *yīn yang 'huo 'chi*.

Heaven, Earth, and Man, 天地人 *'tien ti jên*.

The three Original principles, 三元 *san yüan*.

Essence, Breath, Spirit, 精氣神 *ching 'chi shên*.

The three kinds of Worth, 三寶 *san pao*.

Heavenly Worth, Intelligent Worth, Spiritual Worth, 天寶靈寶神寶 *tien pao ling pao shên pao*.

The three highest Regions, 三境 *san ching*.

The Land of the Holy, the Land of the Real, the Land of the Immortal, 聖境真境仙境 *shēng ching chên ching hsien ching*.

The three Pure Ones, 三清 *san 'ching*.

Gemny Pure One, Supreme Pure, Grand Pure One, 玉清上清太清 *yü 'ching shang 'ching 'tai 'ching*.

The three departments of a human being, 三家 *san chia*.

Body, Heart, Mind (idea), 身心意 *shên hsin i*.

The Three mystic pills, 三丹 *san tan*.

The restorative Pill, the golden Pill, the spirit-

ual Pill, 還丹金丹神丹 *'huan tan chin tan shên tan*.

The three Fives, 三五 *san wu*.

Metal, and Water, 金水 *chin shui*; Wood, and Fire, 木火 *mu 'huo*; Earth in the middle, 土中 *'tu chung*.

The three yang Spirits, 三陽神 *san yang shên*.

The original Spirit, 元神 *yüan shên*; The knowing Spirit, 識神 *shih shên*; The real Spirit, 真神 *chên shên*.

The three familiar Spirits, or the three Pang, 三尸神即三彭 *san shih shên chi san 'pêng*, 彭倨彭質彭矯 *'pêng chü 'pêng chih 'pêng chiao*.

(These are yin spirits who) record men's faults, and on every *kêng shên* (metal) day, when men sleep, inform *Shangti*, 記人過失庚申日乘人睡告之上帝 *chi jên kuo shih kêng shên jih shēng jên shui kao chih Shang-ti*.

The three Fairy Islands, 三神山 *san shên shan*; 蓬萊方丈瀛洲 *'pêng lai fang chang ying chou*.

7.—Fours.

The four Forms, 四象 *ssü hsiang*.

☰☷☲☵. 乾坤離坎 *'chien 'kun li 'kan*.

Heaven, Earth, Sun, Moon, 天地日月 *'tien ti jih yüeh*.

The Four Directions, 四方 *ssü fang*.

East, West, South, North, 東西南北 *'tung hsi nan pei*.

Four (corresponding) Elements, 四行 *ssü hsiang*. Wood, Metal, Fire, Water, 木金火水 *mu chin 'huo shui*.

The four Seasons, 四時 *ssü shih*.

Spring, Autumn, Summer, Winter, 春夏秋冬 *'chun 'chiu hsia tung*.

(The influences of the seasons) Generation, Destruction, Nourishing, Storing up, 生殺養藏 *shēng sha yang mieh*.

(Positions relative to man) Left, Right, Before, Behind, 左右前後 *tso yü 'chien 'hou*.

The four symbolic Animals, 四獸 *ssü shou*.

Green Dragon, White Tiger, Red Snake, Black Tortoise, 青龍白虎赤蛇烏龜 *'ching lung pai 'ho 'chih shê wu kuei*.

These names are frequently used for the elements to which they correspond.

## 8.—Fives.

Each of the five elements has two numbers corresponding to it as well as two of each of the sets of cyclical characters. Odd numbers are *yang* and even numbers *yin*.

The numbers, arranged according to the position of groups of spots on the back of Fuhhi's "dragon-horse," which came out of the River Mang, stand as follows:—

7

2

Fire

5

8, 3 Wood 10, 4, 9, Metal.

EARTH

1

6

Water.

七 'chi.

二 êrh.

火 'hu.

五 wu.

八 pa 三 san 木 mu 十 shih 四 ssü 九 chiu 金 chin.

土 'tu.

一 yi.

六 lu.

水 shui.

This which is called the "River Plan," 河圖 'ho tu, represents the natural movement of the five elements and corresponds to the Taoist principle of spontaneity and non-action, 五行順行自然無爲之道也 wu hsing shun hsing tzu jang wu wei chih tao yeh. Thus:—

EARTH generates Metal, 土生金 'tu shêng chin.

Metal generates Water, 金生水 chin shêng shui.

Water generates Wood, 水生木 shui shêng mu.

Wood generates Fire, 木生火 mu shêng 'huo.

Fire generates EARTH, &c., 火生土 'huo shêng 'tu.

A Spiritual tortoise," however, came out of the

er Lok in the time of the Great Yu with

groups of marks on its back, indicating an entirely different arrangement:—

4 Metal 9 2 四金九二 ssü chin chiu êrh.

Fire

火

'huo.

3

5

7

三

五

七 san

wu, 'chi.

Wood

EARTH

木

土

mu.

'tu.

8

1

Water

六

一

水

pa

yi shui lu.

This which is the "Lok Book," 洛書 lo shu, represents the backward movement of the five elements, 五行逆運有爲 wu hsing ni yüen yü wei; and corresponds to the Taoist principle of taking action and transforming." 變化之道也 pien 'hua chih tao yeh; for "The superior virtue does not act, 上德無爲 shang tê wu wei; but the inferior does act," (i.e. it is under the necessity of refining the golden pill.) 下德爲之 hsia tê wei chih.

EARTH destroys Water, 土剋水 'tu 'ko shui.

Water destroys Fire, 水剋火 shui 'ko 'huo.

Fire destroys Metal. 火剋金 'huo 'ko chin.

Metal destroys Wood, 金剋木 chin 'ko mu.

Wood destroys EARTH, 木剋土 mu 'ko 'tu.

Fuh-hi made the 8 diagrams of the "former heaven":—伏羲畫先天八卦 fu hsi 'hia hsien 'tien pa kua.

The Heavens			兌	乾	巽
—	Fire	—	☱	☰	☴
The Sun	EARTH	The Moon	離	☉	坎
Wood		Metal	☲		☵
—	The EARTH	—	震	坤	艮
	Water		☳	☷	☶

So that the diagrams corresponding to Heaven and Earth were straight above and below.

King Wan, however made the 8 diagrams of the "latter heaven," 文王畫後天八卦 wên wang 'hu 'hou 'tien pa kua thus:—

—	The Sun	The Earth	巽	離	坤
			☴	☲	☷
—		—	震		兌
			☳		☱
—	The Moon	The Heavens	艮	坎	乾
			☶	☵	☰

The confusion is great, 乾坤顛倒 'chien 'kun tien tao.

The Breath of the "former heaven" has been injured, 先天之炁已傷 *hsien 'tien chih 'chi i shang*.

The *yung* has been subdued by the *yin*, 陽爲陰陷 *yang wei yin hsien*.

Man who "is also a microcosm," is naturally in a similar state of disorder, 人亦具一天地 *jên i chü yi 'tien ti*.

The five Elements and the cyclical characters are connected as follows:—

Midnight.	Water	} North, Winter,	亥水	} 北冬
	Water		子水	
	EARTH		丑土	
Morning.	Wood	} East, Spring,	寅木	} 東春
	Wood		卯木	
	EARTH		辰土	
Midday.	Fire	} South, Summer,	巳火	} 南夏
	Fire		午火	
	EARTH		未土	
Evening.	Metal	} West, Autumn,	申金	} 西秋
	Metal		酉金	
	EARTH		戌土	

Wood 3, 8 甲乙木, 三, 八.

Fire 7, 2 丙丁火, 七, 二.

EARTH 5, 10 戊巳土, 五, 十.

Metal 9, 4 庚辛金, 九, 四.

Water 1, 6 壬癸水, 一, 六.

EARTH prevails in all the four seasons, 土旺於四季 *'tu wang yü ssü chi*.

EARTH stays in the middle, 土居中 *'tu chü chung*.

At the commencement of human existence the five elements are all *yang*, 先天五行屬陽 *hsien 'tien wu hsing shu yang*. (The 1st word, 2d word, and 3d word, in each of the following phrases of five words, are closely connected together.)

3 9 7 1 5, 三 九 七 一 五.

Wood, Metal, Fire, Water, EARTH, 甲庚丙壬戊 木金火水土.

The five colours, 五色.

Green, White, Red, Black, YELLOW, 青白赤黑黃.

The five Tastes 五味.

Sour, Acid, Bitter, Salt, SWEET, 酸辛苦鹹甘.

The five Senses, 五官.

Sight, Smell, Taste, Hearing, FEELING, 眼鼻舌耳意.

The five Viscera, 五臟.

Liver, Lungs, Heart, Kidneys, SPLEEN, 肝肺心腎脾.

The five Original (principles) 五元.

Nature, Emotions, Spirit, Essence, BREATH, 性情精神氣 *hsing 'ching shên ching 'chi*.

The five Virtues, 五德 *wu tê*.

Love, Righteousness, Propriety, Wisdom, FAITH, 仁義禮智信 *jên i li chih hsün*.

In the developed state of man the *yin* elements get the ascendent, 後天五行屬陰 *'hou 'tien wu hsing shu yin*.

8 4 2 6 10, 八 四 二 六 十 *pa ssü êrh liu shih*.

Wood, Metal, Fire, Water, EARTH, 乙辛丁癸巳 木金火水土.

Then instead of the Five Virtues there appear— "The Five Creatures," 五物 *wu wu*.

A Wandering Soul, 游魂 *yu 'hun*; A ghastly shade, 鬼魄 *kuei 'po*; A knowing Spirit, 識神 *chih shên*; A Gross Essence, 濁精 *cho ching*; An unruly Mind, 妄意 *wang i*.

And the "five Robbers," 五賊 *wu tsei*; namely, Joy, Anger, Pleasure, Grief, Lust, 喜怒樂哀慾 *hsi nu lo ai yü*.

He who has once come under the power of these must "Collect and blend the five elements, 攢簇五行 *tsan 'tsu wu hsing*; or "get back the simple Breath of real Unity of the former state," 還先天與一之氣 *'huan hsien 'tien chên yi chih 'chi*.

How this is to be done, "it would be hard to write, 難以書傳 *nan i shu 'chuan*; though it might be communicated by the living voice," 可以口訣 *'ko i 'kou chüeh*.

The superior virtue of Lau-tsz (might be easier), 老子上德 *lao tzu shang tê*.

To do the not-doing, 爲無爲 *wei wu wei*.

To be busy with no business, 事無事 *shih wu shih*.

To relish what has no relish, 味無味 *wei wu wei*.

Desire the absence of desire, 欲不欲 *yü*.

Learn unlearnedness, 學不學 *hsio pu hsio*.  
 Be compassionate, Economical, Humble, and Retiring, 慈儉謙退 'tzu chien 'chien 'tui.  
 Not stay where one has achieved merit, 功成不處 *kung 'chêng pu 'chu*.  
 Wear coarse garments and hide the jewel in the bosom, 被褐懷玉 *pei 'ho 'huai yü*.  
 Know Eternity, 知常 *chih 'chang*.  
 Be identified with TAU, 同於道 'tung yü tao.  
 Die and not perish, 死而不亡 *ssü êrh pu wang*.  
 But go home to the Absolute, 歸於無極 *kuei yü wu chi*.  
 Chwang and Lieh first began to speak of, 莊列始說 *chuang lieh shih shuo*.  
 Gem-food, 玉食 *yü shih*.  
 Spiritual Medicine, 神藥 *shên yao*.  
 Spiritual fountains, 神漢 *shên fan*.  
 Ascending to Heaven, 登天 *têng 'tien*.  
 Going up to the genii, 上僊 *shang hsien*.  
 Wei Peh-yang following *The Gold and Jade Classic*, 魏伯陽祖金碧經 *wei pah-yang tsu chin pi ching*.  
 (Some previous author) composed the *Union of Three Together*, 作參同契 *tso 'tsan 'tung 'chi*.  
 From this began the talk about the dragon and tiger, the lead and mercury, the pot and chafing dish, refining of medicine &c, 始有龍虎鉛汞鼎爐煉藥云云 *shih yü lung 'hu 'chien 'hung 'ting lu lien yao yün yün*.  
 (This was in the late Han dynasty. Wei peh-yang made much use of the Yih-king).  
**IX Practices condemned as Heretical.**  
 傍門外道 'pang mên wai tao.  
 Rolling the eye-balls, 運雙睛 *yünshuang ching*.  
 Rubbing the belly, 摩臍輪 *mo 'chi lun*.  
 Holding in the breath, 閉息行氣 *pi hsi hsing 'chi*.  
 Extending and contracting the limbs, 屈伸導引 'chü shên tao yin.  
 Eating strange herbs, 餌芝服朮 *ni chih fu shu*.  
 Looking inward and maintaining thought, 內視 *nei shih tsun hsiang*.

Giving up ordinary food, 休糧辟穀 *hsiu liang pi ku*.  
 Using secret incantations, 密呪驅邪 *mi chou 'chü hsieh*.  
 Sitting in a silent trance, 禪定不語 'chan ting pu yü.  
 Keeping the face against a wall to bring down the dragon and subdue the tiger, 面壁降龍伏虎 *mien pi chiang lung fu 'hu*.  
 Catching in the mouth the essence of the sun and moon at dawn of day, 吞精嚙華 'tun ching yen 'hua, (and many other things, some of which are not fit to be mentioned.).

#### X.—Success.

Within historic time more than 100,000 persons have attained to the state of immortal genii, 從古至今成仙者十萬餘人 'tsung ku chih chin 'chêng hsien chên shih wan yü jên.  
 Many have attained to the highest degree of perfection rendering the body and spirit both alike miraculous, and perfectly united with Tau, 形神俱妙於道合真 *hsing shên chü miao yü tao 'ho chên*.  
 Hwang-ti rode up to heaven on a dragon, 黃帝乘龍上昇 'huang ti 'chui lung shang shêng.  
 Others have ridden up on storks, on clouds, or on the wind, some going straight up in the air, 或跨鶴或駕雲或御風或冲舉 'ho 'kua 'ho 'ho chia yün 'ho yü fêng 'ho 'chung chü.  
 Eight hundred have taken their households with them, and three thousand have gone up flying, 拔宅八百飛昇三千 *pa tsê pa pai fei shêng san 'chien*.  
 (Those who have come short of the highest attainment,) sat still until transformed, 坐化 *tso 'hua*.  
 Got rid of their bodies by suicide or otherwise, 尸解 *shih chieh*, or voluntarily transmigrated in order to perfect themselves, 自願轉生 *tzu yüan chuan shêng*, either "taking possession of a fetus," 投胎 *ton 'tai*, or "of another person's body," when he is dying, 奪舍 *to shê*.



XI.—Titles of Deities.

Celestial Excellency, 天尊 *'tien tsun*. This title is given to all the three Pure Ones.

The Celestial Excellency, the Beginning Gemmy Pure One (Pwanku or *Chaos*), 玉清元始天尊 盤古混沌氏 *yü 'ching yüan shih 'tien tsun pan ku 'hun tun shih*.

The Grand Supreme Prince Tau, 太上老君 *'tai shang lao chün*, is the usual title of Lau-tsz; but he is also called,

His Celestial Excellency of Reason and Virtue, Grand Pure One, 太清道德天尊 *'tai 'ching tao t' 'tien tsun*.

It is difficult to say with what person the Supreme Pure One is to be identified. He is said to have succeeded the Beginning King of Emptiness, 接元始虛皇之統系 *chieh yüan shih hsü 'huang chih 'tung hsi*; and is usually called His Celestial Excellency, Gemmy Dawn, Intelligent Worth Supreme Pure One, 上清玉晨靈寶天尊 *shang 'ching yü 'chên ling 'po 'tien tsun*.

These three are called "Gods of emptiness," 虛無上帝 *hsü wu shang ti*; or of mysterious non-existence, 妙無上帝 *miao wu shang ti*. "Yuh-Hwang" 玉皇 *yü 'huang*; was raised to his present position in the Sung dynasty. He gets all the titles of the Three Pure Ones. But he is a God of mysterious existence, 妙有上帝 *miao yü shang ti*.

The Real Tortoise, Dark Heaven God of the North Pole, 北極真武玄天上帝 *pei chi chên wu hsün 'tien shang ti*. This deity is more honoured than any of the preceding in Canton. This present high position dates from the Ming dynasty. There have been and are many more.

Celestial gods, 天帝 *'tien ti*.

The thirty six Celestial gods, 三十六天帝 *san shih lu 'tien ti*; or The thirty six Yuh Hwang, 三十六玉皇 *san shih lu yü 'huang*.

The thirty two Celestial gods, 三十二天帝 *san shih erh 'tien ti*.

All the Celestial gods, 諸天上帝 *chu 'tien shang ti*. Real Princes, 真君 *chên chün*.

Great gods, 大帝 *tà ti*.

God-princes, 帝君 *ti chün*.

Men of Tau, 道人 *tao jên*.

Real Men, 真人 *chên jên*.

These are titles freely applied to all sorts of real or imaginary beings in heaven earth or air in the Dark Capital, 玄都 *hsüan tu*; or in the Gemmy metropolis, 玉京 *yü ching*.

There are Gemmy boys, 玉童 *yü tu*; and Gemmy maids, 玉女 *yü nü*.

XII.—Priestly Orders.

The highest earthly dignity among the Tauists is "Master of Heaven, 天師 *'tien shih*.

This has been hereditary in the family of Chang for more than a thousand years. They trace their descent from "Chang Tau-ling," 張道陵 *chang tao ling*, a charlatan who flourished in the first century of our era.

A superior of a temple, 道長 *tao chang*.

Temple or Monastery, 道觀 *tao kuan*.

Priests, 道士 *tao shih*.

Spoken of in history as Magicians, 方士 *fang shih*. Feathered gentlemen, (probably from their sometimes flying), 羽士 *yü shih*.

Yellow caps, 黃冠 *'huang kuan*, because they wear the style of caps instituted by Hwangti.

XIII.—Fabulous or mythical Persons.

The Grand One, 太乙 *'tai yi*.

Chaos, 混沌 *'hun tun*.

Spirit of the air, 鴻蒙 *'hung mêng*.

(The teacher of Hwang-ti), 廣成子 *kuang 'chêng tzü*.

Royal father of the East, 東王公 *tung wang kung*.

Royal mother of the West, (wood and metal personified) 西王母 *hsi wang mu*.

These persons. 浮丘 *fou mou*, and 彭祖 *'pang tsu*, and many others are said to have lived for hundreds or thousands of years, but they have no real history.

The following names probably all refer to persons, though some of them are

**837-850 A. D. 宣宗**

Successive failures like this drove the Trotskyists, not to a wise abandonment of the

ject, but to allegorizing, mystification, and falsehood without end.

Much of their phraseology has become current in Chinese literature; and they have borrowed largely from the Buddhists, and from the Yih-king, a book which the Confucianists could better spare than the Taoists, if the great Sage had not had a hand in it.

For a full view of Taoist speculation, the student is referred to a modern publication entitled 道書七種 *tao shu 'chi chung*, and for mythology and history to 神仙通鑑 *shên hsien 'tung chien*.

### VIII.—CHINESE CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES.

Taken from the Journal of the North-China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society: *Near Series No. IV. Dec. 1867. Shanghai 1868, by permission of the Author, WM. FREDR. MAYERS, Esq. with corrections furnished by himself. The Romanization used by Mr. Mayers is retained.*

### I.—COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE CHINESE CYCLES ANTERIOR TO THE CHRISTIAN ERA.

[CYCLES 1 TO 44, OR B. C. 2637 TO A. D. 3].

CYCICAL CHARACTER.	CYCLE COMMENCING.				
	B. C.	B. C.	B. C.	B. C.	B. C.
甲子 <i>kia tze.</i>	57	117	177	237	297
乙丑 <i>yih ch'ow.</i>	56	116	176	236	296
丙寅 <i>ping yin.</i>	55	115	175	235	295
丁卯 <i>ting mau.</i>	54	114	174	234	294
戊辰 <i>wu shên.</i>	53	113	173	233	293
己巳 <i>ki sze.</i>	52	112	172	232	292
庚午 <i>kêng wu.</i>	51	111	171	231	291
辛未 <i>sin wei.</i>	50	110	170	230	290
壬申 <i>jên shên.</i>	49	109	169	229	289
癸酉 <i>kwei yeo.</i>	48	108	168	228	288
甲戌 <i>kia sù.</i>	47	107	167	227	287
乙亥 <i>yih hai.</i>	46	106	166	226	286
丙子 <i>ping tze.</i>	45	105	165	225	285
丁丑 <i>ting ch'ow.</i>	44	104	164	224	284
戊寅 <i>wu yin.</i>	43	103	163	223	283
己卯 <i>ki mau.</i>	42	102	162	222	282
庚辰 <i>kêng shên.</i>	41	101	161	221	281
辛巳 <i>sin sze.</i>	40	100	160	220	280
壬午 <i>jên wu.</i>	39	99	159	219	279
癸未 <i>kwei wei.</i>	38	98	158	218	278
甲申 <i>kia shên.</i>	37	97	157	217	277
乙酉 <i>yih yeo.</i>	36	96	156	216	276
丙戌 <i>ping sù.</i>	35	95	155	215	275
丁亥 <i>ting hai.</i>	34	94	154	214	274
戊子 <i>wu tze.</i>	33	93	153	213	273
己丑 <i>ki ch'ow.</i>	32	92	152	212	272
庚寅 <i>kêng yin.</i>	31	91	151	211	271
辛卯 <i>sin mau.</i>	30	90	150	210	270
壬辰 <i>jên shên.</i>	29	89	149	209	269
癸巳 <i>kwei sze.</i>	28	88	148	208	268
甲午 <i>kia wu.</i>	27	87	147	207	267
乙未 <i>yih wei.</i>	26	86	146	206	266
丙申 <i>ping shên.</i>	25	85	145	205	265
丁酉 <i>ting yeo.</i>	24	84	144	204	264
戊戌 <i>wu sù.</i>	23	83	143	203	263
己亥 <i>ki hai.</i>	22	82	142	202	262
庚子 <i>kêng tze.</i>	21	81	141	201	261
辛丑 <i>sin ch'ow.</i>	20	80	140	200	260
壬寅 <i>jên yin.</i>	19	79	139	199	259
癸卯 <i>kwei mau.</i>	18	78	138	198	258
甲辰 <i>kia shên.</i>	17	77	137	197	257
乙巳 <i>yih sze.</i>	16	76	136	196	256
丙午 <i>ping wu.</i>	15	75	135	195	255
丁未 <i>ting wei.</i>	14	74	134	194	254
戊申 <i>wu shên.</i>	13	73	133	193	253
己酉 <i>ki yeo.</i>	12	72	132	192	252
庚戌 <i>kêng sù.</i>	11	71	131	191	251
辛亥 <i>sin hai.</i>	10	70	130	190	250
壬子 <i>jên tze.</i>	9	69	129	189	249
癸丑 <i>kwei cho'w.</i>	8	68	128	188	248
甲寅 <i>kia yin.</i>	7	67	127	187	247
乙卯 <i>yih mau.</i>	6	66	126	186	246
丙辰 <i>ping shên.</i>	5	65	125	185	245
丁巳 <i>ting sze.</i>	4	64	124	184	244
戊午 <i>wu wu.</i>	3	63	123	183	243

己未	<i>ki wei.</i>	2	62	22	82	42
庚申	<i>keng shên.</i>	1	61	21	81	41
辛酉	<i>sin yeo.</i>	*00	60	20	80	40
壬戌	<i>jên sū.</i>	*99	59	19	79	39
癸亥	<i>kwei hai.</i>	*98	58	18	78	38

\* In last Cycle for 00, 99, 98, read A. D. 1, 2, 3.

## II.—COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE CHINESE CYCLES POSTERIOR TO THE CHRISTIAN ERA.

[CYCLES 45 TO 76, OR A. D. 4 TO 1923].

CYCLICAL CHARACTER.	CYCLE COMMENCING.					
	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	
	4	64				
	304	364	124	184	244	
	604	664	424	484	544	
	904	964	724	784	844	
	1204	1264	1024	1084	1144	
	1504	1564	1324	1384	1444	
	1804	1864	1624	1684	1744	
甲子	<i>kia tze.</i>	04	64	24	84	44
乙丑	<i>yih 'ch'ow.</i>	05	65	25	85	45
丙寅	<i>ping yin.</i>	06	66	26	86	46
丁卯	<i>ting mao.</i>	07	67	27	87	47
戊辰	<i>wu shên.</i>	08	68	28	88	48
己巳	<i>ki sze.</i>	09	69	29	89	49
庚午	<i>kêng wu.</i>	10	70	30	90	50
辛未	<i>sin wei.</i>	11	71	31	91	51
壬申	<i>jên shên.</i>	12	72	32	92	52
癸酉	<i>kwei yeo.</i>	13	73	33	93	53
甲戌	<i>kia sū.</i>	14	74	34	94	54
乙亥	<i>yih hai.</i>	15	75	35	95	55
丙子	<i>ping tze.</i>	16	76	36	96	56
丁丑	<i>ting ch'ow.</i>	17	77	37	97	57
戊寅	<i>wu yin.</i>	18	78	38	98	58
己卯	<i>ki mao.</i>	19	79	39	99	59
庚辰	<i>kêng shên.</i>	20	80	40	00	60
辛巳	<i>sin sze.</i>	21	81	41	01	61
壬午	<i>jên wu.</i>	22	82	42	02	62
癸未	<i>kwei wei.</i>	23	83	43	03	63
甲申	<i>kia shên.</i>	24	84	44	04	64
乙酉	<i>yih yeo.</i>	25	85	45	05	65
丙戌	<i>ping sū.</i>	26	86	46	06	66
丁亥	<i>ting hai.</i>	27	87	47	07	67
戊子	<i>wu tze.</i>	28	88	48	08	68

己丑	<i>ki ch'ow.</i>	29	89	49	09	69
庚寅	<i>keng yin.</i>	30	90	50	10	70
辛卯	<i>sin mao.</i>	31	91	51	11	71
壬辰	<i>jên shên.</i>	32	92	52	12	72
癸巳	<i>kwei sze.</i>	33	93	53	13	73
甲午	<i>kia wu.</i>	34	94	54	14	74
乙未	<i>yih wei.</i>	35	95	55	15	75
丙申	<i>ping shên.</i>	36	96	56	16	76
丁酉	<i>ting yeo.</i>	37	97	57	17	77
戊戌	<i>wu sū.</i>	38	98	58	18	78
己亥	<i>ki hai.</i>	39	99	59	19	79
庚子	<i>keng tze.</i>	40	00	60	20	80
辛丑	<i>sin ch'ow.</i>	41	01	61	21	81
壬寅	<i>jên yin.</i>	42	02	62	22	82
癸卯	<i>kwei mao.</i>	43	03	63	23	83
甲辰	<i>kia shên.</i>	44	04	64	24	84
乙巳	<i>yih sze.</i>	45	05	65	25	85
丙午	<i>ping wu.</i>	46	06	66	26	86
丁未	<i>ting wei.</i>	47	07	67	27	87
戊申	<i>wu shên.</i>	48	08	68	28	88
己酉	<i>ki yeo.</i>	49	09	69	29	89
庚戌	<i>keng sū.</i>	50	10	70	30	90
辛亥	<i>sin hai.</i>	51	11	71	31	91
壬子	<i>jên tze.</i>	52	12	72	32	92
癸丑	<i>kwei ch'ow.</i>	53	13	73	33	93
甲寅	<i>kia yin.</i>	54	14	74	34	94
乙卯	<i>yin mao.</i>	55	15	75	35	95
丙辰	<i>ping shên.</i>	56	16	76	36	96
丁巳	<i>ting sze.</i>	57	17	77	37	97
戊午	<i>wu wu.</i>	58	18	78	38	98
己未	<i>ki wei.</i>	59	19	79	39	99
庚申	<i>keng shên.</i>	60	20	80	40	00
辛酉	<i>sin yeo.</i>	61	21	81	41	01
壬戌	<i>jên sū.</i>	62	22	82	42	02
癸亥	<i>kwei hai.</i>	63	23	83	43	03

## III.—CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES OF CHINESE DYNASTIES.

Dynastic Title.	Year of accession.
FABULOUS PERIOD.	
三皇紀 Age of the 3 Sovereigns or San Huang.	
盤古 P'an Ku	These 3, entitled the celestial sovereign, the terrestrial sovereign, & the human sovereign, are commonly called the Three Sovereigns.
天皇 T'ien Hwang	
地皇 Ti Hwang	
人皇 Jên Hwang	
有巢 Yew Ch'ao	
燧人 Sui Jên	

Previous to the commencement of the Chinese era, the first many thousand years are assigned to these personages.



帝紀 Age of the 5 Rulers or Wu Ti. \*

	B. C.	Dynastic Title.	Appellation
伏羲氏	2852	T'ai Hao,	Fu Hi
神農氏	2737	Yen Ti,	Shên Nung
有熊氏	2697	Hwang Ti,	Yew Hiung &
軒轅氏			Hien Yüan
金天氏	2597	Shao Hao,	Kin T'ien
高陽氏	2513	Chwan Hü,	Kao Yang
高辛氏	2435	Kuh,	Kao Sin
	2365	Ti Chih,	
陶唐氏	2357	Yao,	T'ao T'ang
有虞氏	2255	Shun,	Yew Yü

the first five are by some historians considered as the Five Rulers. Others exclude them, in favour of Yao and Shun.

LEGENDARY PERIOD.

夏紀 The Hsia Dynasty.

禹	2205
啓	2197
桀	2188
湯	2159
伊尹	2146
外丙	2079
仲壬	2057
伊尹	2040
太甲	2014
沃甲	1996
祖乙	1980
武丁	1921
祖庚	1900
祖甲	1879
廩辛	1848
康辛	1837
武乙	1818

商紀 [即殷紀] The Shang Dynasty.  
also called the Yin Dynasty.

成湯	1766	} Called Ch'eng T'ang; or T'ang the Completer.
外丙	1753	
仲壬	1720	
武丁	1691	
祖庚	1666	
祖甲	1649	
廩辛	1637	
康辛	1562	
武乙	1549	

河	1534
祖乙	1525
祖辛	1506
沃甲	1490
祖丁	1465
南庚	1433
陽甲	1408
盤庚	1401
小辛	1373
小乙	1352
武丁	1324
祖庚	1265
祖甲	1258
廩辛	1225
康辛	1219
武乙	1198
太丁	1194
帝乙	1191
紂	1154

} Changed the Dynastic title from Shang to Yin.

SEMI HISTORICAL AND HISTORICAL PERIOD.

周紀 The Chow Dynasty.

武王	1122
成王	1115
康王	1078
昭王	1052
穆王	1001
共王	946
懿王	934
孝王	909
夷王	894
厲王	878
宣王	827
幽王	781
平王	770
桓王	717
莊王	696
僖王	681
惠王	676
襄王	651
頃王	618
匡王	612
定王	606
簡王	585
靈王	571
景王	544
敬王	519
元王	475
貞定王	468
考王	440
威烈王	425

} Historical Period commences.

安王 Ngan	401
烈王 Lieh	375
顯王 Hien	368
慎靚王 Shên Tsing	320
赧王 Nan	314
東周君 Tung	255
Chow Kiün	

## 秦紀 The Ts'in Dynasty.

莊襄王 Chwang	249
Siang Wong	

## 後秦紀 The Posterior Ts'in Dynasty.

王政 Wang Chêng	246
始皇帝 Shih Hwang Ti*	246
二世皇帝 Urh Shih Hwang Ti	209

\* The reputed son of Chwang Siang Wang of Ts'in succeeded the latter in B. C. 246, and in B. C. 221, proclaimed himself universal Emperor. The year B. C. 221 is entitled the 26th year of his reign.

Dynastic Title or Miao Hao 廟號	Date of accession.	Title of Reign or Nien Hao 年號	Date of adoption of Nien Hao.
	B. C.		B. C.
漢紀 The Han Dynasty.			
高帝 Kao Ti or	206	( Claimed the Empire from B. C. 202.	
高祖 Kao Tsu			
惠帝 Hwei Ti	194		
高后 Kao How	188		
呂氏 Lü Shih			
文帝 Wên Ti	179		
景帝 King Ti	156		
武帝 Wu Ti	140		
		元年 Yüan Nien	179
		後元 How Yüan	163
		元年 Yüan Nien	156
		中元 Chung Yüan	149
		後元 How Yüan	143
		建元 Kien Yüan	140
		元光 Yüan Kwang	134
		元朔 Yüan So	128
		元符 Yüan Show	122
		元鼎 Yüan T'ing	116
		元封 Yüan Fêng	110
		太初 T'ai Ch'u	104
		天漢 T'ien Han	100
		太始 T'ai Shih	96
		征和 Chêng Ho	92
		後元 How Yüan	88
		始元 Shih Yüan	86
Chao Ti	86		

宣帝 Suan Ti 73

元帝 Yüan Ti 48

成帝 Ch'êng Ti 32

哀帝 Ngai Ti 6

平帝 Ping Ti 1  
孺子嬰 Ju Tz' Ying 6  
僞新, 王莽 Wang Mang Styled Sin, [usurper] 9

淮陽王 Hwai Yang Wang } 23  
帝立 Ti Hiüan }

## 東漢紀 The Eastern Han Dynasty.

光武帝 Kwang Wu Ti } 25  
明帝 Ming Ti 58  
章帝 Chang Ti 76  
和帝 Ho Ti 89  
殤帝 Shang Ti 106  
安帝 Ngan Ti 107

順帝 Shun Ti 126

元鳳 Yüan Fêng  
元平 Yüan P'ing  
本始 Pên Shih  
地節 Ti Tsieh  
元康 Yüan K'ang  
神爵 Shên Tsio  
五鳳 Wu Fêng  
甘露 Kan Lu  
黃龍 Hwang Lung  
初元 Ch'u Yüan  
永光 Yung Kwang  
建昭 Kien Chao  
竟寧 King Ning  
建始 Kien Shih  
河平 Ho P'ing  
陽朔 Yang So  
鴻嘉 Hung Kia  
永始 Yung Shih  
元延 Yüan Yen  
綏和 Sui Ho  
建平 Kien P'ing  
元壽 Yüan Show

元始 Yüan Shih  
居攝 Kü Shê  
初始 Ch'u Shih  
始建國 Shih Kien )  
Kwo  
天鳳 T'ien Fêng  
地皇 Ti Hwang

更始 Kêng Shih

建武 Kien Wu  
中元 Chung Yüan  
永平 Yung P'ing  
建初 Kien Ch'u  
元和 Yüan Ho  
章和 Chang Ho  
永元 Yung Yüan  
元興 Yüan Hing  
延平 Yen P'ing  
永初 Yung Ch'u  
元初 Yüan Ch'u  
永寧 Yung Ning  
建光 Kien Kwang  
延光 Yen Kwang  
永建 Yung Kien  
陽嘉 Yang Kia

Ch'ung Ti Chih Ti Hwan Ti	145 146 147	永和 Yung Ho	136	景帝 King Ti	258	永安 Yung Ngan	258
		漢安 Han Ngan	142	末帝 Wei Ti	264	元興 Yüan Hing	264
		建康 Kien K'ang	144			甘露 Kan Lu	265
		永嘉 Yung Kia	145			寶鼎 Pao Ting	266
		本初 Pên Ch'u	146			建衡 Kien Hêng	269
		建和 Kien Ho	147			鳳凰 Fêng Hwang	272
		和平 Ho P'ing	150			天冊 T'ien Ts'ò	275
		元嘉 Yüan Kia	151			天璽 T'ien Si	276
		永興 Yung Hing	153			天紀 T'ien Ki	277
		永壽 Yung Show	155				
Ling Ti	168	延熹 Yen Hi	158	晉紀 The Tsin Dynasty.			
		永康 Yung K'ang	167	武帝 Wu Ti	265	泰始 Tai Shih	265
		建寧 Kien Ning	168			咸寧 Hien Ning	275
		嘉平 Hi P'ing	172	惠帝 Hwei Ti	290	泰康 Tai K'ang	280
		光祿 Kwang Ho	178			永熙 Yung Hi	290
		中平 Chung P'ing	184			元康 Yüan K'ang	291
		初平 Ch'u P'ing	190			永康 Yung K'ang	300
		興平 Hing P'ing	194			永寧 Yung Ning	301
		建寧 Kien Ngan	196			太安 T'ai Ngan	302
		延康 Yen K'ang	220			永興 Yung Hing	304
Hien Ti	190			懷帝 Hwai Ti	307	光祿 Kwang Hi	306
				愍帝 Min Ti	313	永嘉 Yung Kia	307
				元帝 Yüan Ti	317	建武 Kien Wu	317
						太興 Ta Hing	318
				明帝 Ming Ti	323	永昌 Yung Ch'ang	322
				成帝 Ch'eng Ti	326	太寧 T'ai Ning	323
						咸和 Hien Ho	326
				康帝 K'ang Ti	343	咸康 Hien K'ang	335
				穆帝 Mu Ti	345	建元 Kien Yüan	343
						永和 Yung Ho	345
Ming Ti	227			哀帝 Ngai Ti	362	升平 Shêng P'ing	357
						隆和 Lung Ho	362
				帝奕 Ti Yi	366	興寧 Hing Ning	363
				簡文帝 Kien Wen Ti	371	太和 T'ai Ho	366
				孝武帝 Hiao Wu Ti	373	咸安 Hien Ngan	371
						寧康 Ning K'ang	373
				安帝 Ngan Ti	397	太元 T'ai Yüan	376
						隆安 Lung Ngan	397
						元興 Yüan Hing	402
						嘉熙 I Hi	405
Fei Ti	252			恭帝 Kung Ti	419	元熙 Yüan Hi	419
				南北朝 The Northern Sung Dyasty, Also styled The Period of the Northern and Southern rule.			
				武帝 Wu Ti	420	永初 Yung Ch'u	420
				少帝 Shao Ti			
				晉陽王 Ying Yang Wang	423	景平 Kin	

文帝 Wên Ti	424	元嘉 Yüan Kia	424
孝武帝 Hiao Wu Ti	454	孝建 Hiao Kien	454
廢帝 Fei Ti	465	大明 Ta Ming	457
明帝 Ming Ti	465	景和 King Ho	465
蒼梧帝 Ts'ang Wu Wang	473	泰始 Tai Shih	465
主帝 Chu Li		泰豫 Tai Yü	472
順帝 Shun Ti	477	元徽 Yüan Hwei	473
		昇明 Shêng Ming	477

## 齊紀 The Ts'i Dynasty.

高帝 Kao Ti	479	建元 Kien Yüan	479
武帝 Wu Ti	483	永明 Yung Ming	483
明帝 Ming Ti	494	建武 Kien Wu	494
		永泰 Yung Tai	498
東昏侯 Tung Hwên How	499	永元 Yung Yüan	499
和帝 Ho Ti	501	中興 Chung Hing	501

## 梁紀 The Liang Dynasty.

武帝 Wu Ti	502	天監 T'ien Kien	502
		普通 P'u Tung	520
		大通 Ta Tung	527
		中大通 Chung Ta Tung	529
		大同 Ta Tung	535
		太清 Tai Ts'ing	547
簡文帝 Kien Wên Ti	550	大寶 Ta Pao	550
元帝 Yüan Ti	552	承聖 Ch'êng Shêng	552
敬帝 King Ti	555	紹泰 Shao Tai	555
		太平 Tai Ping	556

## 陳紀 The Ch'ên Dynasty.

武帝 Wu Ti	557	永定 Yung Ting	557
文帝 Wên Ti	560	天嘉 T'ien Kia	560
		天康 T'ien K'ang	566
臨海王 Lin Hai Wang	567	光大 Kwang Ta	567
宣帝 Süan Ti	569	大建 Ta Kien	569
後主 How Chu	583	至德 Chih Tê	583
		禎明 Chêng Ming	587

## 隋紀 The Sui Dynasty.

文帝 Wên Ti	589	開皇 K'ai Hwang	581
		仁壽 Jên Show	601
煬帝 Yang Ti	605	大業 Ta Yeh	605
恭帝 Kung Ti	617	義寧 I Ning	617
		皇泰 Hwang Tai	618

## 唐紀 The T'ang Dynasty.

高祖 Kao Tsu	618	武德 Wu Tê	618
太宗 Tai Tsung	627	貞觀 Chêng Kwan	627

高宗 Kao Tsung	650	永徽 Yung Hwei	
		顯慶 Hien K'ing	
		龍朔 Lung So	
		麟德 Lin Tê	
		乾封 K'ien Fêng	
		總章 Tsung Chan	
		咸亨 Hien Hiang	
		上元 Shang Yüan	
		儀鳳 I Fêng	
		調露 Tiao Lu	
		永隆 Yung Lung	
		開耀 K'ai Yao	
		永淳 Yung Shun	
		弘道 Hung Tao	
中宗 Chung Tsung	684	嗣聖 Sz' Shêng	
武后 Wu How the Empress Wu	684	光宅 Kwang Tsê	

		垂拱 Chui Kung	
		永昌 Yung Ch'ang	
		載初 Ts'ai Ch'u	
		天授 Tien Show	
		如意 Ju I	
		長壽 Ch'ang Sho	
		延載 Yen Tsai	
		證聖 Chêng Shên	
		天冊萬歲 T'ien Ts'ê Wan Sui	
		萬歲通天 Wan Sui Tung Tien	
		神功 Shên Kung	
		聖歷 Shêng Li	
		久視 Kin Shih	
		大足 Ta Tsu	
中宗 Chung Tsung [resumed the Throne]		長安 Ch'ang Nga	
		龍神 Lung Shên	
睿宗 Jui Tsung	710	景龍 King Lung	
		景雲 King Yün	
		太極 Tai Ki	
		延和 Yen Ho	
玄宗 Hiüan Tsung	713	開元 K'ai Yüan	
[sometimes written 元宗 Yüan Tsung]			

肅宗 Su Tsung	756	天寶 T'ien Pao	
		至德 Chih Tê	
		乾元 Kien Yüan	
		上元 Shang Yüan	
		寶應 Pao Ying	
代宗 Tai Tsung	763	廣德 Kwang Tê	
		永泰 Yung Tai	
		大曆 Ta Li	
德宗 Tê Tsung	780	建中 Kien Chun	



Shun Tsung	805	興元 Hing Yüan	784
Hien Tsung	806	貞元 Chêng Yüan	785
Mu Tsung	821	永貞 Yung Chêng	805
King Tsung	825	元和 Yüan Ho	806
Wên Tsung	827	長慶 Ch'ang K'ing	821
		寶歷 Pao Li	825
		太和 Tai Ho	827
		開成 K'ai Ch'eng	836
Wu Tsung	841	官昌 Hwei Ch'ang	841
Süan Tsung	847	太中 Tai Chung	847
I Tsung	860	咸通 Hien Tung	860
Hi Tsung	874	乾符 K'ien Fu	874
		廣明 Kwang Ming	880
		中和 Chung Ho	881
		光啓 Kwang K'i	885
		文德 Wên Tê	888

Chao Tsung 889

帝 Chao Süan Ti 905

梁紀 The Posterior Liang Dynasty.

T'ai Tsu	907	開平 K'ai P'ing	907
Kiün Wang	915	乾化 K'ien Hwa	911
		貞明 Chêng Ming	915
		龍德 Lung Tê	921

唐紀 The Posterior Tang Dynasty.

Chwang Tsung	923	同光 Tung kwang	923
Ming Tsun	926	天成 T'ien Ch'eng	926
Min Ti	934	長興 Ch'ang Hing	930
Lu Wang	934	應順 Ying Shun	934
		清泰 Ts'ing Tai	934

晉紀 The Posterior Tsin Dynasty.

Kao Tsu	936	天福 T'ien Fu	936
Ts'i Wang	944	開運 K'ai Yün	944

漢紀 The Posterior Han Dynasty.

Kao Tsu	947	乾祐 K'ien Yew	947
Yin Ti	948	乾祐 K'ien Yew	948

周紀 The Posterior Chow Dynasty.

T'ai Tsu	951	廣順 Kwang Shun	951
Shih Tsung	954	顯德 Hien Tê	954
Kung Ti	959	顯德 Hien Tê	959

宋紀 The Sung Dynasty.

T'ai Tsu	960	建隆 Kien Lung	960
		乾德 K'ien Tê	963

太宗 Tai Tsung 976

真宗 Chên Tsung 998

仁宗 Jên Tsung 1023

英宗 Ying Tsung 1064

神宗 Shên Tsung 1068

哲宗 Chê Tsung 1086

徽宗 Hwei Tsung 1101

欽宗 K'in Tsung 1126

南宋紀 The Southern Sung Dynasty.

高宗 Kao Tsung 1127

孝宗 Hiao Tsung 1163

光宗 Kwang Tsung 1190

寧宗 Ning Tsung 1195

理宗 Li Tsung 1225

開寶 K'ai Pao 968

太平興國 Tai Ping Hing Kwo 976

雍熙 Yung Hi 984

端拱 Twan Kung 988

淳化 Shun Hwa 990

至道 Chih Tao 995

咸平 Hien P'ing 998

景德 King Tê 1004

大中祥符 Ta Chung Shiang Fu 1008

天禧 T'ien Hi 1017

乾興 K'ien Hing 1022

天聖 T'ien Shêng 1023

明道 Ming Tao 1032

景祐 King Yew 1034

寶元 Pao Yüan 1038

康定 K'ang Ting 1040

慶曆 K'ing Li 1041

皇祐 Hwang Yew 1049

至和 Chih Ho 1054

嘉祐 Kia Yew 1056

治平 Chih P'ing 1064

熙寧 Hi Ning 1068

元豐 Yüan Feng 1078

元祐 Yüan Yew 1086

紹聖 Shao Shêng 1094

元符 Yüan Fu 1098

建中靖國 Kien Chung Tsing Kwo 1101

崇寧 Ts'ung Ning 1102

大觀 Ta Kwan 1107

政和 Chêng Ho 1111

重和 Chung Ho 1118

宣和 Süan Ho 1119

靖康 Tsing Kang 1126

度宗 Ta Tsung	1265	紹定 Shao Ting	1228
恭帝 Kung Ti	1275	端平 T'wan P'ing	1234
端帝 T'wan Ti	1276	嘉熙 Kia Hi	1237
帝昀 Ti Ping	1278	淳祐 Shun Yew	1241
		寶祐 Pao Yew	1253
		開慶 K'ai K'ing	1259
		景定 King Ting	1260
		咸淳 Hsien Shun	1265
		德祐 Tê Yew	1275
		炎 King Yen	1276
		祥興 Siang Hing	1278

## 元紀 The Yuan Dynasty.

世祖 Shih Tsu	1280	至元 Chih Yüan	1280
成宗 Ch'eng Tsung	1295	元貞 Yüan Ch'eng	1295
武宗 Wu Tsung	1308	大德 Ta Tê	1297
仁宗 Jen Tsung	1312	Chih Ta	1308
英宗 Ying Tsung	1321	皇慶 Hwang K'ing	1312
泰定帝 Tai Ting Ti	1324	延祐 Yen Yew	1314
明宗 Ming Tsung	1329	至治 Chih Chih	1321
文宗 Wên Ti	1330	泰定 Tai Ting	1324
		致和 Chih Ho	1328
		天曆 T'ien Li	1329
		天曆 T'ien Li	1330
		順統 Chih Shun	1330
順帝 Shun Ti	1333	至元 Yüan T'ung	1333
		元 Chih Yüan	1335
		至正 Chih Ch'eng	1341

## 明紀 The Ming Dynasty.

太祖 Tai Tsu	1368	洪武 Hung Wu	1368
惠帝 Hwei Ti	1399	建文 Kien Wên	1399
成祖 Ch'eng Tsu	1403	永樂 Yung Lo	1403
仁宗 Jen Tsung	1425	洪熙 Hung Hi	1425
宣宗 Suan Tsung	1426	宣德 Suan Tê	1426
英宗 Ying Tsung	1436	正統 Ch'eng T'ung	1436
代宗 Tai Tsung	1450	景泰 King Tai	1450
景帝 King Ti		天順 T'ien Shun	1457
英宗 Ying Tsung		成化 Ch'eng Hwa	1465
(resumed gov- ernment)	1457	弘治 Hung Chih	1488
憲宗 Hsien Tsung	1465	正德 Ch'eng Tê	1506
孝宗 Hsiao Tsung	1488	嘉靖 Kia Tsing	1522
武宗 Wu Tsung	1506	隆慶 Lang K'ing	1567
世宗 Shih Tsung	1522	萬曆 Wan Li	1573
穆宗 Mu Tsung	1567	泰昌 Tai Ch'ang	1620
神宗 Shên Tsung	1573	天啓 T'ien K'î	1621
光宗 Kwang Tsung	1620	崇禎 Ts'ung Ch'eng	1628
熹宗 Hi Tsung	1621		
思宗 Si Tsung	1628		

## 大清朝 The T'ing Dynasty.

肇祖原皇帝 *	
Chao Tsu Yüan	
興祖直皇帝 *	
Hing Tsu Chih	
景祖翼皇帝 *	
King Tsu Yih	
顯祖宣皇帝	
Hsien Tsu Suan	1583
太祖高皇帝	
Tai Tsu Kao	1616
太宗文皇帝	
Tai Tsung Wên	1627
世祖章皇帝	
Shih Tsu Chang	1644
聖祖仁皇帝	
Sueng Tsu Jen	1662
世宗憲皇帝	
Shih Tsung Hsien	1723
高宗純皇帝	
Kao Tsung Shun	1736
仁宗睿皇帝	
Jên Tsung Jui	1796
宣宗成皇帝	
Suan Tsung	1821
(Ch'eng)	
文宗顯皇帝	
Wên Tsung Hsien	1851
The reigning	1862
Sovereign	

天命 T'ien Ming 1616

天聰 T'ien Tsung 1627

崇德 Ts'ung Tê 1636

順治 Shun Chih 1644

康熙 K'ang Hi 1662

雍正 Yung Ch'eng 1723

乾隆 K'ien Lung 1736

嘉慶 Kia K'ing 1796

道光 Tao Kwang 1821

咸豐 Hsien Fêng 1851

同治 T'ung Chih 1862

## IX.—LIST OF SELECTED CHARACTERS.

WM. GAMBLE Esq., when Superintendent of the Presbyterian Mission Press at Shanghai, employed two Chinese scholars for two years each, in examining and collating the characters in 4166 octavo pages, being the whole Bible and 27 other publications printed at that press, which embraced in the aggregate over 1,165,000 characters. In this number there were only 5,150 different characters. In the Scriptures which contained 676,827 characters there were 4,182 different ones. In the Version of the Old Testament used (that printed at the London Mission Press), there were found to be in all 503,663 characters of 3,946 kinds. In

Version of the New Testament used a very few characters from the great frequency with which they occur, constitute), there were found to be in all the great body of those in a book, and 64 characters of 2,713 different kinds. that the great majority occur exceedingly seldom."

the author of the Chinese work 十三經, states that the Four Books 四書 contain 2,326 different characters, and the Five

五經 contain 2,426 characters which do not occur in the Four Books, the whole number of different characters in the 13 classics is 6,544. This includes 928 rare or obsolete characters in the Ready Guide 爾雅, almost all which might have been omitted, thus leaving less than 6,000 Chinese characters.

Mr. Gamble arranged the characters in the Bible and the 27 other books into lists, one according to the 214 Radicals, one into *Fifteen Groups*, according to relative frequency with which the characters occurred. Fourteen of these groups, given below, containing 2,285 different characters in all. The first group has 13 characters, which occurred 214,156 times or more than *one sixth* of the whole. The

group contains 3,715 characters [including 850 characters taken from another not one of which (850) occurred in the 13 Mr. G had examined], that were used from 1 to 24 times each. The first group contains 235 characters which occurred 777,282 times or more than *one fifth* of the whole. Of this number (235) *five* or nearly *one fifth* are Radicals. The first eight groups contain 521 characters, found 949,074 times or nearly *nine tenths* of the whole.

Mr. Gamble's investigation established facts—most important to the foreign student of Chinese Books and to the foreign student of the Chinese Language. *FIRST: that five or six thousand well selected characters are sufficient for all practical purposes; which is about one seventh of what is in the language.* "SECOND: that

I. Group.—13 characters occur over 10,000 times each: 不之人以其我於曰爲爾者而耶.

II. Group.—224 characters occur from 1000 to 10000 times each: 一七上下三世且中主乃乎也予事二于云五亞亦今伯但何作使來信倫傳僕儕兄先入全(八)六分冷凡出列利則前乃加勿十千卷即又及受取可司同各名告命和哈問善四因國土在地城基士多大天太夫女如子安(宜)家實將尼居山己巴希帝年往彼後徒得從復心必惟惡意愛或所手拉拿摩撒故教救敵數斯方族既日明昔是時書會有未(欲)此歸死殺殿毋比民水求法焉無然父物猶王理甚生由當異百皆相與督矣知神祭福禮蘇立章第等節米約罪羅羊義耳聖(聞)聽能自至致與色若華萬蓋處衆行西見言諸謂賜路身迦遂道邑金長門間關降雅靈非食馬.

III. Group.—16 characters occur from 900 to 1000 times each: 九南吾埃弟恩服本永沙獻谷(蘭)衣誰雖.

IV. Group.—19 characters occur from 800 to 900 times each: 內分外奉婦守己成戰指母海示新老識遣難願.

V. Group.—44 characters occur from 700 to 800 times each: 亡他保俱偕厥去否哩室屬律怒恒拜掃擊新望東榮滅瑟田盡目禱(稱)聲舊苦被要視詳語論起足軍遠邦書首.

VI. Group.—47 characters occur from 600 to 700 times each: 位光北古呼哉喇妻孫害就平庇底建弗息押攻曾樂汝流潔牧獲用畏石祖經美臣(榮)設許誠說豈造遇運遠野離預飲.

VII. Group.—59 characters occur from 500 to 600 times each: 代令俾備像免公共臥勒勝反口咸喜回坐執進定

木曹暗智施應悉悅循待度幾慕師  
血臨華詞量終特牛治厓正權樂果  
觀配請遇里重錄高麥。

VIII. Group.—99 characters occur from 400 to 500 times each: 余 例 便 偶 兩 兵 初 召 右 合 向 君 哥 喻 堂 報 夜 始 存 學 宰 容 尊 對 導 小 少 工 常 庶 强 役 念 恐 悔 惆 懷 懼 提 改 敬 易 月 策 樹 次 止 歲 河 波 洗 深 災 焚 犯 獨 獸 產 界 暑 發 益 盡 證 示 禁 禍 贖 赦 越 近 罕 述 逐 肉 興 舉 計 誓 證 面 願 風 餅 餘 香 體 鬼.

IX. Group.—112 characters occur from 300 to 400 times each: 久 京 仁 仍 任 伏 供 傷 再  
刃 功 助 勞 歡 半 卒 吉 周 哭 嗣 嘗 器 國  
境 夢 失 好 妄 娶 字 宮 察 尤 左 廣 德 志  
思 忠 情 愈 感 憂 拯 接 支 敗 敢 族 史 最  
期 末 極 歌 歎 每 氣 沽 派 烏 燭 營 獄  
甲 男 畜 舉 疾 於 破 韻 絕 維 羔 膏  
舟 化 英 莫 著 親 解 該 謀 維 雙 谷  
財 貧 貴 賴 賽 逆 遍 遣 謝 都 錫  
阿 陷 隨 頌 類

A. Group.—197 characters occur from 200 to 300 times each: 並 乏 乘 亂 交 享 仇 付 伊 侍 依 俗 修 附 傾 偽 議 兆 切 刑 判 創 伊 劄 勤 務 化 匪 原 友 史 后 哀 喪 單 固 富 垂 坦 墓 壤 夕 奇 奪 姓 嫩 形 征 尸 勞 淫 的 綱 衛 曠 迷 卑 裝 特 值 越 據 巧 留 端 船 誦 迨 陳 駭 揚 拔 歡 班 私 背 月 辱 銅 魂 魏 魔 島 默 龍

**M. Group.**--400 characters occur from 100 to 200 times each: 丁 丈 乳 况 仰 伐 伸 伽 佑 佛 似 住 侵 侮 係 倍 倘 值 假 偏 側 蓮 億 債 兀 元 兒 兄 共 興 兼 變 刻 制 刺 剛 熟 儘 升 舉 印 厄 却 厚 款 只 史 吹 兌

品商敬駐啓嘉淑嚴囚困園圮  
 場塵增境壯夏奏奔奚奴妹姑  
 季孩宅官宥宴密寧寡寵寶專  
 尺廂屢履島崙崩崗巨市彰徧  
 幼幽府座庫康延式弱愆憐憶  
 怨悟悲惜想慎扶承抑擣曼毛  
 戒戚戾打托曳殲溪狀矢竊綿  
 掌推携操曠殘渴牲瞽窮綿腹  
 晚普暮暨欺清牙看窘索腓蓋  
 根洪爵爺盜突純育葉衰誇貧  
 爰疑空紅肯落表詰象蹈迷醒  
 穴系職菓箇時豐踐退醇隅駭  
 系職菓箇時豐踐退醇隅駭

[illegible]

III. Group.—301 characters occur from 5  
75 times each: 五 什 伍 伍 伍 伍 伍



IV. Group.—547 characters occur from 24 to

是以天地有司過之神，依人所有

羅零稀箴練聘舒蕙虎討談貞躍達錢雙頓鱗  
 畫陸秘箭緩聆臭菩敷觀誼豪蹄浦鈎雀顏鮮  
 甫陞秋筴絲耘臚萊滯兌諄豎跡迅鈕（隻）顙魁  
 瑞盧科策絡耍臂葉薦褰祗讓踴辦針隔煩慳  
 珠望禱篋綆考膺（莢）茄裾誑讎跳辛醺降頗鬚  
 玻盈祇簪紳翳膚荆薪裏詡譜超轟酷陪頃騾  
 玩（皂）礙符級翮膝荏蕃銜話譎贈輿酣限響騰  
 玄癰礫竺紛羽腸第蔓街詢韶賄輟配陀鞭駱  
 獵瘡碎競糴纒脚茂蔬衍訴諾買軌邁閭霸齋  
 狎瘡碑竣糞繞胸芥蔭繼註諺賂軀邀閱霖駁鼻  
 狹瘟硫竄粟繕胥芳蓐蝮晉諱（貽）躋遽間雹馴黜  
 狠瘋砍稊籍縲肖芬藕蛾訴詒（時）躋遴鏡繼馳點  
 狗疴短稼簾（績）肇般葦虧訣諫販蹶逼鋪馨饌糝  
 狗疊瞎稗筭樓聯航苻虞訕調實蹤逸銳饒飭鵲

**V.—BOOK OF REWARDS AND PUNISHMENTS: IN CHINESE, FRENCH, AND ENGLISH.**

*The French Translation of the Chinese Text is* BY MONS. STANISLAS JULIAN. *The English Translation is* BY T. WATERS ESQ.

太上感應篇, *Le Livre des Récompenses et des Peines, de Thäi-chang*. THE KAN-YING-P' IEN, OR A Chapter On the Causes which Induce Retribution: by the Grand Supreme.

太上曰,禍福無門惟人自召,善惡之報,如影隨形, *Thäi-chang dit: le malheur et le bonheur de l'homme ne sont point déterminés d'avance: seulement l'homme s'attire lui-même l'un ou l'autre par sa conduite. La récompense du bien et la punition du mal les suivent comme l'ombre qui suit les corps.* The Grand-Supreme (i. e. Lao tzü) says - misfortune and prosperity have no door; they are evoked by men themselves. The rewards of virtue and vice are like the shadow following the substance.

奪人算, 算減則貴耗, 多逢憂患. 人皆罪之, 刑禍隨之, 吉慶避之. 惡星災之, 算盡則歿. *C'est pour cela qu'il y a au ciel et sur la terre des esprits chargés de rechercher les fautes des hommes, et qui, suivant la légèreté ou la gravité de ces fautes, retranchent de leur vie des périodes de cent jours. Quand les périodes de cent jours ont été une fois diminuées, la pauvreté les mine peu à peu: ils sont en butte à une foule de chagrins et d'infortunes: tous les hommes les poursuivent de leur haine; les supplices et les malheurs les accompagnent: le bonheur et la joie les fuient, et des astres sinistres leur envoient des calamités. Quand toutes les périodes de cent jours sont épuisées, ils meurent!* Accordingly Heaven and Earth have spirits as ministers of transgressions, who cut off from men's lives periods commensurate with the slowness or gravity of their offences. When their term of life is curtailed men become poor and needy—they encounter many sorrows and troubles—all men hate them—punishments and misfortunes attend them—good luck and happiness keep away from them—evil stars bring them plagues: when the curtailment of their life is completed they die.

又有三台北斗神君在人頭上. 錄人罪惡. 奪其紀算, *Il y a encore les Trois Conseillers, et le Boisseau du Nord, le Prince des Esprits, qui sont placés au-dessus de la tête des hommes. Ils inscrivent sur un livre leurs crimes et leurs fautes, et leur retranchent des périodes de douze ans et de cent jours.* There are also the San-Tai (Three Eminent Ones) and the Spirit-ruler of the Northern Bushel (star) above men's heads who keep a record of men's crimes and sins, and cut off periods of Twelve years or One Hundred years from their lives.

又有三尸神在人身中, 每到庚申日, 輒上天言人罪過, *Il y a encore Trois Esprits les San-Chi, qui résident au dedans de*

*notre corps. Aussitôt que le jour keng-chin est arrivé, ils montent au palais du ciel, et rendent compte des crimes et des fautes des hommes.* There are also the Spirits of the San-shi within men's bodies, and on the arrival of each Kêng-shên day they hasten aloft and proceed to the Heavenly courts to report the crimes and transgressions of men.

月晦之日, 竈神亦然, *Le dernier jour de la lune, l'esprit du foyer en fait autant.* On the last day of the moon the spirit of the Hearth also does this.

凡人有過, 大則奪紀小則奪算, *Quand un homme commet une grande faute, on lui retranche douze ans: s'il en commet une légère, on lui retranche cent jours.* In all the cases of man's transgressions, when these are great, twelve years are cut off from his life, and when they are small, one hundred days. 其過大小有數百事欲求長生者, 先須避之, *Il y a plusieurs centaines de grandes et de petites fautes. Il faut d'avance les éviter avec soin, si l'on veut obtenir l'immortalité.* The transgressions, great and small, consist of several hundreds of circumstances; and he who would seek for long life must first avoid them.

是道則進, 非道則退, *Avancez dans la bonne voie, et reculez devant la mauvaise voie.* If it is the right way, advance; if it is the wrong way, retire.

不履邪徑, *Ne foulez point un sentier tortueux.* Do not tread devious by-ways.

不欺闇室, *Ne trompez point dans le secret de la maison.* Be not deceitful in your secret abode.

積德累功, *Accumulez des vertus, et entassez des mérites.* Amass virtue and heap up merit.

慈心於物, *Montrez-vous humains envers les animaux.* Be compassionate to the brute creation.

忠孝友悌, *Pratiquez la droiture et la piété filiale, ayez de l'affection pour vos frères cadets et du*

- respect pour vos aînés. Be loyal, filial, loving to your younger and respectful to your elder brothers.*
- 己化人, *Rectifiez votre coeur, afin de convertir les autres. Make yourself right and you convert other men.*
- 孤 卹 寡, *Ayez pitié des orphelins, et montrez de la compassion pour les veuves. Be kind to orphans and compassionate to widows.*
- 老 懷 幼, *Respectez les vieillards et chérissez les jeunes enfans. Respect the aged and be tender hearted to the young.*
- 蟲 草 木 猶 不 可 傷, *Ne faites pas de mal, même aux insectes, aux plantes et aux arbres. The insect tribes, the herbs and trees you may not injure.*
- 憫 人 之 凶, *Vous devez compatir aux malheurs des autres. It behooves you to have compassion for the misfortunes of others.*
- 人 之 善, *Réjouissez-vous des avantages des autres. Delight in the excellence of others.*
- 人 之 急, *Secourez les hommes dans leurs besoins. Assist men in their extremities.*
- 人 之 危, *Sauvez les hommes dans le danger. Bring relief to men when in danger.*
- 人 之 得, 如 己 之 得, 見 人 之 失, 如 己 之 失, *Réjouissez-vous des succès des autres, et offligez-vous de leurs revers, comme si vous vous trouviez à leur place. Regard the gains of men as if they were your own gains, and the losses of men as if they were your own losses.*
- 彰 人 短, *Ne divulguez pas les imperfections des autres. Do not publish men's short-comings.*
- 衒 己 長, *Ne vous vantez pas de votre supériorité. Do not puff up your own points of superiority.*
- 惡 揚 善, *Arrêtez le mal, et exaltez le bien. Stop what is bad—encourage what is good.*
- 多 取 少, *Cédez beaucoup, et prenez peu pour vous-même. Yield much—exact little.*
- 辱 不 怨, *Ne vous irritez point quand vous avez reçu un affront. Receive insults without resentment.*
- 受 寵 若 驚, *Recevez les faveurs des princes avec un sentiment de crainte. Receive honor with fear, as it were.*
- 施 恩 不 求 報, *Accordez des bienfaits sans en attendre de récompense. Dispense bounty and seek not reward.*
- 與 人 不 追 悔, *Donnez sans en éprouver de regret. Give to others and do not afterwards regret.*
- 所 謂 善 人, *Voilà ce qui s'appelle être un homme vertueux. Such is called a good man.*
- 人 皆 敬 之, *Tous les hommes le respectent. All men respect him—*
- 天 道 祐 之, *La providence le protège. Providence protects him—*
- 福 祿 隨 之, *Le bonheur et les emplois l'accompagnent. Blessing and glory follow him—*
- 衆 邪 遠 之, *Tous les démons s'éloignent de lui. All evil things keep away from him—*
- 神 靈 衛 之, *Les esprits célestes l'entourent et le défendent. The mysterious subtle powers encompass him—*
- 所 作 必 成, *Il réussit dans ses entreprises. Whatever he attempts is sure to succeed—*
- 神 僊 可 冀, *Il peut espérer de devenir immortel. And he may hope to become a spirit or genius.*
- 欲 求 天 僊 者, 當 立 一 千 三 百 善, 欲 求 地 僊 者, 當 立 三 百 善, *Si l'on veut devenir un immortel du ciel, il faut faire mille trois cents bonnes oeuvres; si l'on veut devenir un immortel de la terre, il faut faire trois cents bonnes oeuvres. He who would seek to become a Heavenly Genius must give rise to 1,300 virtuous actions: he who would become an Earthly Genius must give rise to 300 virtuous actions.*
- 苟 非 義 而 動, 背 理 而 行, *Former des pensées contraires à la justice, et agir contre la raison. If one meditates unrighteousness and acts against right reason—*
- 以 惡 爲 能, *Regarder la méchanceté comme une preuve de talent. Regards wickedness as cleverness—*

- 忍作殘害, *Avoir un coeur inhumain, et traiter les autres avec cruauté.* Can bear to inflict misery and death—
- 陰賊良善, *Nuire secrètement aux hommes vertueux.* Secretly harms the good and excellent—
- 暗侮君親, *M'priser en secret son prince et ses parents.* Treats with clandestine slight ruler and parents—
- 慢其先生, *Manquer de respect à ses professeurs.* Is disrespectful to teachers—
- 叛其所事, *Se révolter contre ceux que l'on sert.* Is contumacious to those whom he serves—
- 誑諸無識, *Profiter de l'ignorance des hommes pour les tromper par des paroles mensongères.* Gulls those who are without knowledge—
- 謗諸同學, *Calomnier ses condisciples.* Slanders those who are fellow learners—
- 虛誣詐僞, *Inventer des choses fausses; employer l'artifice et la fraude.* Acts and speaks falsely—practices trickery and deceit—
- 攻訐宗親, *Diriger les fautes de ses parents.* Attacks and exposes his senior relatives—
- 剛強不仁, *Être dur, violent et inhumain.* Is stiff, violent and inhuman—
- 狼戾自用, *Satisfaire ses caprices avec une méchanceté opiniâtre.* With ruthless perverseness takes his own way—
- 是非不當, *Vider la justice dans l'appréciation du bien et du mal.* Does not assign to right and wrong their proper places—
- 向背乖宜, *Ne pas savoir distinguer les personnes qu'il faut rechercher ou fuir.* Reverses what is right in his attachments and aversions—
- 虐下取功, *Faire du mal à ses inférieurs pour acquiescer au mérite.* Oppresses his inferiors to obtain merit—
- 諂上希旨, *Flatter ses supérieurs et chercher à leur complaire.* Toadies to superiors seeking favour—
- 受恩不感, *Ne pas être reconnaissant des bienfaits qu'on a reçus.* Receives kindness and does not feel grateful—
- 念怨不休, *Penser sans cesse à son ressentiment.* Broods over resentments incessantly—
- 輕蔑天民, *Flairer peu de cas de la vie du peuple.* Makes little of Heaven's people—
- 擾亂國政, *Mettre le désordre dans l'administration du royaume.* Introduces anarchy into the public administration—
- 賞及非義, *Accorder des récompenses à ceux qui ne les ont point méritées.* Extends rewards to the unrighteous—
- 刑及無辜, *Infliquer des châtimens à ceux qui n'ont commis aucun crime.* And punishments to the innocent—
- 殺人取財, *Tuer les hommes pour s'emparer de leurs richesses.* Murders men to seize on their riches—
- 傾人取位, *Renverser les autres pour s'emparer de leurs places.* Overthrows men to seize on their official positions—
- 誅降戮服, *Tuer les ennemis qui se rendent, et massacrer ceux qui viennent se soumettre.* Kills those who surrender, and massacres those who return to their allegiance—
- 貶正排賢, *Exiler les hommes vertueux et faire destituer les sages.* Depresses the upright and thrusts away the excellent—
- 凌孤逼寡, *Insulter les orphelins et opprimer les veuves.* Ill-treats orphans and oppresses widows—
- 棄法受賂, *Violier les lois, et recevoir des présents.* Casts aside the laws and accepts bribes—
- 以直爲曲, 以曲爲直, *Donner tort à celui qui a raison, et donner raison à celui qui a tort.* Treats the right as wrong and the wrong as right—
- 入輕爲重, *Mettre les fautes au rang des crimes.* Enters light offences as serious—
- 見殺加怒, *S'emporter avec colère contre les hommes qu'on voit conduire à la mort.* Increases his anger while witnessing an execution—
- 知過不改, *Connaître ses fautes et ne pas s'en corriger.* Knows his faults and does not reform—
- 知善不爲, *Connaître ce qui est bien et ne pas le*



- faire*. Knows what is good and does it not—  
 罪引他, *Rejeter ses propres crimes sur les autres*. Implicates others in his own crimes—  
 塞方術, *Arrêter l'exercice des arts et des métiers*. Puts obstacles and checks to professions and arts—  
 謗賢聖, *Railler et calomnier les saints et les sages*. Reviles and slanders the excellent and holy—  
 凌道德, *Insulter et traiter avec cruauté ceux qui se livrent à l'étude de la raison et de la vertu*. Insults and oppresses [those who have attained to the practice of] truth and virtue—  
 飛逐走, *Lancer des flèches aux oiseaux, et chasser les quadrupèdes*. Shoots birds and hunts beasts—  
 蟄驚棲, *Faire sortir les insectes de leurs trous, effrayer les oiseaux qui sont endormis sur les arbres*. Pokes out burrowing insects and frightens roosting birds—  
 穴覆巢, *Boucher les trous des insectes, détruire les nids des oiseaux*. Blocks up the dens of wild animals and knocks down the nests of birds—  
 胎破卵, *Tuer les femelles qui portent, briser les oeufs des oiseaux*. Mortally injures pregnant wombs and breaks eggs—  
 人有失, *Désirer que les autres hommes éprouvent des pertes*. Wishes people to have misadventures—  
 人成功, *Détruire le mérite acquis par les autres*. Ruins the merit achieved by others—  
 人自安, *Exposer les autres hommes au danger, pour se mettre soi-même en sûreté*. Imperils others while keeping himself secure—  
 人自益, *Chercher son avantage aux dépens des autres*. Takes from others to add to himself—  
 惡易好, *Donner de mauvaises marchandises en échange de bonnes*. Gives bad things in exchange for good—  
 私廢公, *Abandonner le bien public par des motifs privés*. Ruins the public interests by private feelings—  
 竊人之能, *Usurper les talents des autres*. Makes a stolen use of the abilities of other men—  
 蔽人之善, *Cacher les bonnes qualités des autres*. Suppresses the excellencies of other men—  
 形人之醜, *Faire ressortir les défauts des autres*. Makes the failings of men conspicuous—  
 訐人之私, *Mettre au jour les affaires cachées des autres hommes*. Publishes people's privacies—  
 耗人貨財, *Consumer sourdement la fortune des autres*. Undermines the material prosperity of people—  
 離人骨肉, *Séparer les parens qui sont unis comme la chair et les os*. Parts the dearest relatives (lit. bone and flesh)—  
 侵人所愛, *S'emparer des choses auxquelles les autres hommes sont attachés*. Appropriates what others like—  
 助人爲非, *Aider les hommes à faire le mal*. Assists others in doing evil—  
 逞志作威, *S'abandonner à la violence de son caractère, et chercher à en imposer par sa puissance*. Sets up his own will to create awe—  
 辱人求勝, *Faire affront aux autres hommes pour l'emporter sur eux*. Brings shame on others seeking to advance himself—  
 敗人苗稼, *Détruire les grains qui sont en herbe ou en pleine maturité*. Spoils the sprouting and mature crops of others—  
 破人婚姻, *Rompre les mariages des autres*. Breaks up other's marriages—  
 苟富而驕, *S'enrichir par des voies illicites, et s'enorgueillir de sa fortune*. Becomes rich by ill means and then is overbearing—  
 苟免無耻, *Échapper par bonheur au supplice, et ne pas rougir de ses crimes*. Escapes [from punishment] by ill means and feels no shame—  
 認恩推過, *S'attribuer les bienfaits des autres, et rejeter ses fautes sur eux*. Claims merits and rejects faults—

嫁禍賣惡, *Faire épouser aux autres son propre malheur, et leur vendre ses mauvaises actions.* Marries away his misfortunes and sells his crimes—

沽買虛譽, *Acheter des louanges mensongères.* Traffics in vain fame—

包貯險心, *Cacher un coeur perfide.* Treasures secretly a deceitful mind—

挫人所長, *Rabaisser les hommes d'un mérite supérieur.* Suppresses the distinguishing excellencies of people—

護己所短, *Couvrir ses imperfections.* Screens his own imperfections—

乘威迫脅, *Profiter de sa puissance pour violenter ou opprimer les autres.* Relies on his dignity to practice violent intimidations—

縱暴殺傷, *S'abandonner à la cruauté, blesser et massacrer.* In wanton fierceness kills and wounds—

無故剪裁, *Tailler des étoffes motif d'utilité.* Clips and cuts (cloth) without any reason—

非禮烹宰, *Tuer des animaux domestiques et les faire cuire, sans y être obligé par les rites.* Cooks and kills (animals) when no rites require—

散棄五穀, *Laisser perdre ou jeter les cinq sortes de grains.* Wastes and throws away the five grains—

勞擾衆生, *Harasser et faire souffrir les hommes et les animaux.* Afflicts and distresses all living things—

破人之家, 取其財寶, *Ruiner les propriétés des autres, et s'emparer de leurs richesses.* Ruins other's families and seizes their riches and valuables—

決水放火, 以害民居, *Ouvrir les digues des rivières, et allumer des incendies pour ravager les habitations des autres.* Lets in water and lets loose fire in order to damage people's dwelling-places—

紊亂規模, 以敗入功, *Bouleverser les plans et les projets des autres pour détruire leurs exploits.* Confounds and confuses rules and

plans in order to destroy men's merit—

損人器物, 以窮人用, *Gâter les outils des autres hommes pour les mettre dans l'impossibilité de s'en servir.* Spoils the implements of people in order to put an end to their using them—

見他榮貴, 願他流貶, *Lorsqu'on voit les autres comblés de gloire et d'honneurs, désirer qu'ils soient exilés ou chassés de leur pays.* On seeing others in glory and honour wishes that they may be banished and degraded—

見他富有, 願他破散, *Lorsqu'on voit les autres posséder de grandes richesses, désirer qu'ils les perdent ou les dissipent.* On seeing others in wealth and prosperity wishes them ruined and scattered—

見他色美, 起心私之, *Voir la beauté des autres, et former le désir de les posséder en secret.* On seeing others with beauty and grace stirs up his heart illicitly towards them—

負他貨財, 願他身死, *Désirer la mort de ceux à qui l'on doit de l'argent.* Retains the borrowed goods or money of others and wishes that these persons would die—

干求不遂, 便生咒恨, *Détester et maudire ceux qui n'ont pas voulu satisfaire à nos demandes.* When his requests and prayers are not answered, begets feelings of imprecation and resentment—

見他失便, 便說他過, *Voir les échecs des autres, et les attribuer à leurs fautes.* On seeing others have misadventures speaks of them as committing faults—

見他體相, 不具而笑之, *Voir les infirmités corporelles des autres, et les tourner en ridicule.* Sees the bodily imperfections of others and makes fun of them—

見他才能, 可稱而抑之, *Voir dans les autres des talens et une capacité dignes d'éloges, et mettre des obstacles à leur avancement.* Sees the natural and acquired abilities of others deserving commendation and suppresses them—

盡厭人, *Cacher l'effigie d'un homme pour lui donner le cauchemar.* Burns effigies to have evil power over men (trouble people's sleep)—

藥殺樹, *Faire périr les arbres à l'aide de drogues empoisonnées.* Uses poison to kill trees—

怒師傅, *Conserver de la haine contre son professeur.* Is spiteful and angry to his instructors—

觸父兄, *Résister à son père et à ses frères aînés, et les offenser ouvertement.* Thwarts and offends his father and elder brother—

取強求, *Prendre une chose de force, ou demander ce qui n'est pas dû.* Violently seizes and violently requests—

侵好奪, *Aimer à empiéter secrètement sur le bien d'autrui, ou à s'en emparer de vive force.* Is fond of pilfering and robbing—

掠至富, *S'enrichir par le vol et la rapine.* Attains riches through rapine—

詐求遷, *Employer la ruse et la fraude pour obtenir de l'avancement.* By artifice and deceit seeks preferment—

詞不平, *Décerner des récompenses et des peines dans une proportion injuste.* Is unjust in administering rewards and punishments—

樂過節, *S'abandonner sans mesure aux aises et aux jouissances de la vie.* Indulges to excess in pleasure—

虐其下, *Rechercher minutieusement les fautes de ses inférieurs, et les maltraiter.* Is captious and tyrannical to inferiors—

嚇於他, *Frapper les autres de crainte et de terreur.* Creates fear and dread in others—

天尤人, *Murmurer contre le ciel, et inculper les autres hommes.* Repines at Heaven and reviles against man—

罵風雨, *Laisser échapper des malédictions et des injures contre et vent et la pluie.* Reproaches the wind and abuses the rain—

合爭訟, *Faire naître entre les autres des querelles et des procès.* Provokes people into quarrels and lawsuits—

妄逐朋黨, *Entrer follement dans la société des méchants.* Promiscuously joins friendly societies for evil—

用妻妾語, *Ecouter les paroles de sa femme ou de sa concubine.* Makes account of the talk of wives and concubines—

違父母訓, *Désobéir aux instructions de son père et de sa mère.* Disobeys the commands of father and mother—

得新忘故, *Laisser les choses anciennes dès qu'on en a de nouvelles.* Makes new acquisitions and forgets the old—

口是心非, *Parler autrement qu'on ne pense.* Is right with the mouth but wrong at heart—

貪冒於財欺罔其上, *Demander des richesses avec une aveugle cupidité, et avoir recours à la fraude pour tromper ses supérieurs.* Is recklessly covetous of riches and simulates and dissembles to his superiors—

造作惡語譏毀平人, *Inventer des propos calomnieux pour perdre les hommes de bien.* Invents wicked speeches to calumniate the good—

毀人稱直, *Diffamer les autres, et se dire un homme droit et sincère.* Exposes men and calls himself frank—

罵神稱正, *Blasphémer les esprits, et se dire un homme vertueux.* Abuses the spirits and calls himself perfect—

棄順效逆, *Renoncer aux devoirs que prescrit la raison, et s'étudier à faire tout ce qui la blesse.* Abandons what accords with right and imitates what revolts against it—

背親向疎, *Turner le dos à ses proches parens, et rechercher ses parens éloignés.* Turns from new relatives to go to the distant—

指天地以證鄙懷, *Montrer le ciel et la terre, et les prendre à témoin de ses relations criminelles.* Points to Heaven and Earth to testify to his baseness—

引神明而鑑猥事, *Appeler les regards pénétrants des dieux sur sa conduite dépravée.* Calls the spirits to behold his bestial acts—

施與後悔, *Se repentir de ses aumônes ou de ses dons.* Repents of giving alms and gifts—  
 假借不還, *Emprunter et ne pas rendre.* Incurs obligations and does not repay them—  
 分外營求, *Chercher à obtenir au-delà du loqu'on a reçu du ciel.* Plots and seeks for what is beyond his lot—  
 力上施設, *Employer toute sa puissance pour venir à bout de ses desseins.* Exerts all his powers to accomplish his projects—  
 淫慾過度, *Se livrer sans mesure à la volupté.* Goes to excess in the indulgence of the sexual appetite—  
 心毒貌慈, *Avoir la bonté sur le visage et la cruauté dans le coeur.* Is malevolent in heart and benignant in face—  
 穢食餒人, *Faire manger aux autres des aliments infects.* Gives tainted victuals to men for food—  
 左道惑衆, *Égarer la multitude par de fausses doctrines.* Deludes the multitude by false teachings—  
 短尺狹度, 輕秤小升, *Se servir d'un pied trop court, d'une aune trop étroite, d'une balance trop légère, d'un boisseau trop petit.* Has a small foot and contracted yard—light scales and small measures—  
 以僞雜眞, *Fausifier des marchandises de bonne qualité.* Mixes the spurious with the genuine—  
 採取奸利, *Recueillir des profits frauduleux.* Amasses illicit gain—  
 壓良爲賤, *Forcer les personnes de bonne famille à exercer de vils emplois.* Reduces respectable children to a servile condition—  
 謾惑愚人, *Tromper les hommes simples, et leur tendre des pièges.* Cheats and beguiles stupid persons—  
 貪婪無厭, *Désirer le bien d'autrui avec une avidité insatiable.* Is insatiably avaricious and rapacious—  
 咒求直, *Faire des sermens à la face des dieux protester de sa droiture.* Seeks [to es-

tablish] his rectitude by oaths and imprecations to the gods—  
 嗜酒悖亂, *Aimer le vin avec passion, et s'abandonner au désordre.* Through love of wine becomes abandoned and dissolute—  
 骨肉忿爭, *Disputer avec colère contre ses plus proches parens.* Strives angrily with those who are to him as bone is to flesh—  
 男不忠良, *Être homme, et n'avoir ni sincérité, ni droiture.* As a man is not sincere and upright—  
 女不柔順, *Être femme, et n'avoir ni douceur ni obéissance.* As a woman is not gentle and obedient—  
 不和其室, *Ne pas vivre en bonne intelligence avec sa femme.* Does not live harmoniously with his wife—  
 不敬其夫, *Ne pas respecter son mari.* Does not respect her husband—  
 每好矜誇, *Aimer à se vanter en toute occasion.* Is always fond of boasting and bragging—  
 常行妒忌, *S'abandonner sans cesse à la jalousie et à l'envie.* Is constantly practicing jealousy and envy—  
 無行於妻子, *Ne pas se conduire sagement envers sa femme et ses fils.* Does not behave properly to wife and children—  
 失禮於舅姑, *Manquer à ses devoirs envers le père et la mère de son mari.* Fails in duties to father-in-law and mother-in-law—  
 輕慢先靈, *Montrer du mépris pour les âmes de ses ancêtres.* Treats the spirits of ancestors with slight and disrespect—  
 違逆上命, *Résister aux ordres de ses supérieurs.* Disobeys and resists the orders of superiors—  
 作爲無益, *Faire des choses qui n'ont aucune utilité.* Does and performs things of no service (leads a useless life)—  
 懷挾外心, *Cacher un cœur double.* Hides in his breast a second mind—  
 自咒咒他, *Faire des imprécations contre soi-même et contre les autres.* Utters imprecations



on himself and others—

憎偏愛, *Être injuste dans son amour et dans sa haine.* Is one-sided in disliking and liking—

井越竈, *Sauter par-dessus les puits, sauter par-dessus le foyer.* Strides across a well or hearth—

食跳人, *Passer par-dessus les alimens, passer par-dessus les hommes.* Hops over food or human beings—

子墮胎, *Faire périr des enfans après leur naissance ou avant qu'ils ne voient le jour.* Kills babes already born and destroys those still in the womb—

多隱僻, *Faire beaucoup de choses clandestines ou extraordinaires.* Performs many secret and out-landish actions—

臘歌舞, *Chanter et danser le premier jour de la lune ou le dernier jour de l'année.* Sings and dances on the last day of the month or year—

旦號怒, *Pousser des clameurs ou se mettre en colère le premier jour de la lune ou le matin.* Cries and gets angry on the first day of the moon or in the early morning—

北涕唾及溺, *Pleurer, cracher et lacher de l'eau du côté du nord.* Weeps, spits or urinates facing the north—

竈吟詠及哭, *Chanter et pleurer devant le foyer.* Sighs, sings, or cries facing the hearth—

以竈火燒香, *Brûler des parfums avec du feu pris au foyer.* And uses hearth-fire for burning incense—

柴作食, *Préparer les alimens avec du bois sale.* Prepares food with filthy firewood—

起裸露, *Rester nu et découvert lorsqu'on se lève la nuit.* Rises up at night naked and exposed—

節行刑, *Infliquer des supplices aux huit époques appelées pu-tsié.* Inflicts punishments at the eight festivals—

流星, *Cracher contre les étoiles qui coulent.*

Spits at a shooting star—

指虹霓, *Montrer du doigt l'arc-en-ciel.* Points at the rainbow—

輒指三光, *Montrer brusquement les trois clartés.* Points rudely at the Three Lights (sun, moon and stars)—

久視日月, *Regarder long-temps le soleil et la lune.* Looks long at the sun and moon—

春月燎獵, *Chasser au printemps après avoir brûlé les broussailles.* In the spring months sets the woods on fire and then hunts—

對北惡罵, *Proférer des injures du côté du nord.* Utters angry resentments facing the north—

無故殺龜打蛇, *Tuer sans motif des tortues et des serpens.* Kills tortoises and smites snakes without any reason—

如是等罪, 司命隨其輕重, 奪其紀算, 算盡則死, 死有餘責, 乃殃及子孫. *Le dieu qui préside à la vie, inscrit toutes ces sortes de crimes, et suivant qu'ils sont graves ou légers, il retranche des périodes de douze ans ou de cent jours. Quand le nombre des jours est épuisé, l'homme meurt; et si, au moment de sa mort, il lui restait encore quelque faute à expier, il fait descendre le malheur sur ses fils ou ses petits-fils.* In crimes likes these, the Minister of Life according as the offence is light or serious cuts off periods of twelve years or one hundred days, and at the end of the curtailing, death comes—if at death there remain guilt, the punishment extends to descendants.

又諸橫取人財者, 乃計其妻子家口以當之, 漸至死喪, 若不死喪, 則有水火盜賊遺亡器物疾病口舌諸事, 以當妄取之直. *Toutes les fois qu'un homme prend injustement les richesses des autres, les esprits évaluent le nombre de ses femmes et de ses enfans, et les font mourir peu à peu pour établir une sorte de compensation. Si les personnes de sa maison ne meurent pas, les désastres de l'eau et du feu, les voleurs, les fripons, la perte de ses effets, les maladies, la mé-*

*disance ou les dénonciations, lui enlèvent l'équivalent de ce qu'il avait pris injustement. In all cases in which one seizes violently another's property, an account is taken of the wives and family of the offender, and these are gradually brought to death as an equipoise, and if they do not die then, there are troubles from water, fire, thieves, loss of property and failure in affairs, sickness, and evil talk in order to restore the equilibrium disturbed by the wicked appropriation.*

又在殺人者,是易刀兵而相殺也。Ceux qui font périr des hommes innocens, ressemblent à des ennemis qui échangent leurs armes et se tuent les uns les autres. Farther, those who put others to death wrongly are like men who exchange arms and slay each other.

取非義之財者,譬如漏脯救饑,鴆酒止渴,非不暫飽,死亦及之。Celui qui prend injustement les richesses d'autrui, ressemble à un homme qui voudrait apaiser sa faim avec de la viande corrompue, ou sa soif avec du vin empoisonné. Quoiqu'il y réussisse pour un instant, la mort ne tarde pas à l'atteindre. To amass unrighteous riches is like relieving hunger by putrid food, or quenching thirst by poisonous wine; though there is always a momentary satiety, death also ensues.

夫心起於善,善雖未爲而吉神已隨之,或心起於惡,惡雖未爲而凶神已隨之。Si votre cœur forme une bonne intention, quoique vous n'ayez pas encore fait le bien, les bons esprits vous accompagnent. Si votre cœur forme une mauvaise intention, quoique vous n'ayez pas encore fait le mal, les mauvais esprits vous accompagnent. If your mind is stirred to good, though the good be not performed, the lucky spirits follow you; and if your mind is stirred to evils, though the evil be not performed, yet the unlucky spirits follow you.

行惡事後自改悔,諸惡莫作衆善奉久必獲吉慶,所謂轉禍爲福也。

*Si l'homme qui a fait le mal se repent ensuite et se corrige, s'il s'abstient des mauvaises actions et accomplit toute sorte de bonnes œuvres, à la longue il obtiendra la joie et la félicité. C'est ce qu'on appelle changer le malheur en bonheur. If he who has already done what is wicked voluntarily repents, and does not do anything that is evil but respectfully practices all virtues, he will in the long run certainly have good luck and prosperity, and this is what is called changing calamity into blessing.*

故吉人語善,視善行善,一日有三善,三年天必降之福。凶人語惡,視惡行惡,一日有三惡,三年天必降之禍。C'est pourquoi l'homme de bien est vertueux dans ses paroles, dans ses regards, dans ses actions. Si chaque jour on remarque en lui ces trois choses vertueuses, au bout de trois ans le ciel ne manque jamais de lui envoyer le bonheur. Le méchant est vicieux dans ses paroles, dans ses regards, dans ses actions. Si chaque jour on remarque en lui ces trois choses vicieuses, au bout de trois ans le ciel ne manque jamais de lui envoyer le malheur. Accordingly the good man is virtuous in word, look, and action, and having these virtues daily, at the end of three years, Heaven will certainly bless him. The wicked man is evil in word, look, and action, and having these three vices daily at the end of three years, Heaven is sure to send him calamity.

胡不勉而行之, Comment ne s'efforceraient-on pas de faire le bien? How is it, then, that men will not exert themselves to practice virtue?

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## VI.—MINEROLOGICAL AND GEOLOGICAL TERMS.

By Rev. WM. MUIRHEAD.

[Arranged alphabetically and the Chinese characters Romanized by the Editor.]

Alabaster, 大理石 ta li shih.

Agate, 瑪瑙 ma nao.

- Almagatholite**, 粉石 fên shih.  
**Amethyst**, 紫玉 tzü yü.  
**Asbestos**, 陽起石 yang 'chi shih.  
**Beryl**, 綠玉 lu yü.  
**Blown sand**, 飛沙 fei sha.  
**Borax**, 硼砂 'pêng sha.  
**Breccia**, 花藥石 'hua jui shih; *osseous*, 沙石骨集 sha shih ku chi.  
**Calcareous spar**, 凝水石 ning shui shih, 寒水石 'han shui shih.  
**Carbonate of lime**, 玄精石 hsüan ching shih.  
**Caverns and fissures**, 地洞地裂 ti 'tung ti lieh.  
**Chalcedony**, 蒼玉 'tsang yü.  
**Chalk marl**, 白粉土壤 pai fên 'tu jang.  
**Chrysolite**, 黃玉 'huang yü.  
**Chrysoprase**, 翡翠玉 fei 'tsui yü.  
**Cinnabar**, 丹砂 tan sha.  
**Copper**, Native 自然銅 tzü jan 'tung.  
**Coral**, red 珊瑚 shan 'hu; white 海浮石 'hai fou shih; green 青琅玕 ching lang kang.  
**Coralline Islands**, 珊瑚海島 shan 'hu 'hai tao.  
**Crystal of salt**, 光明鹽 kuang ming yen.  
**Deltas, river** 河口沙集 'ho 'kou sha chi; *estuary* 海外沙集 'hai wai sha chi.  
**Deposits, Sand, Gravel, and Clay** 沙磧泥集 sha chi ni chi.  
**Deposits, Yellow River Sedimentary** 黃河渣滓 'huang 'ho cha tzü; 黃河沙灘 'huang 'ho sha 'tan.  
**Diamond or emery**, 鑽石 tsuan shih, 金剛石 chin kang shih.  
**Fluvium or erratic block**, 遷行磐石 'chien hsing 'pan shih.  
**Drift wood**, 海面遷木 'hai mien 'chien mu.  
**Drift sand**, 遷行沙 'chien hsing sha.  
**Emerald**, 葱玉 'tsung yü.  
**Erratic stones**, 水冰迂石 shui ping yü shih.  
**Fire hills**, 火嶺 'huo ling; *wells*, 火井 'huo ching.  
**Fish and reptilian remains**, 魚鱗遺迹 yü lin i chi.  
**Flint**, 火石 'huo shih.  
**Fluor spar**, 紫石英 tzü shih ying.  
**Fresh water shells**, 淡水殼跡 tan shui 'chio chi.  
**Gem**, 寶玉 pao yü.  
**Geology**, 地質論 ti chih lun.  
**Geysers**, 沸井 fu ching, 沸泉 fu 'chüan.  
**Glaciers**, 山雪冰田 shan hsüeh ping 'tien.  
**Gypsum**, 石膏 shih kao; *in enticular crystals*, 玄精石 hsüan ching shih.  
**Hematite**, 代赭石 tai ché shih.  
**Icebergs**, 海面冰山 'hai mien ping shan.  
**Icy Ocean or sea**, 冰洋 ping yang, 冰海 ping 'hai.  
**Ironstone**, 鐵石 'tieh shih.  
**Jacinth**, 赤玉 'chih yü.  
**Jasper**, 碧玉 pi yü.  
**Lava**, 溫石 wên shih.  
**Limestone**, 青石 'ching shih; *dolomite or magnesian* 黃灰石 'huang 'hui shih; *crystalline* 青石英 'ching shih ying; *marine* 洋海青石 yang 'hai 'ching shih; *fresh water* 淡水青石 tan shui 'ching shih; *mountain*, 山青石 shan 'ching shih; *cralline*, 珊瑚灰石 shan 'hu 'hui shih.  
**Loadstone**, 慈石 'tzü shih. 吸鉄石 hsi 'tieh shih.  
**Marine shells**, 洋海殼迹 yang 'hai 'chio chi.  
**Metalliferous veins**, 地寶脉絡 ti pao mai lo.  
**Metals**, 五金 wu chin.  
**Mica**, 千層紙 'chien tsêng chih.  
**Millstone**, 磨石 mo shih.  
**Mineralogy**, 金石論 chin shih lei.  
**Organic Remains**, 飛潛動植之迹 fei 'chien tung chih chih chi.  
**Orpiment**, 雄黃 hsiung 'huang; *native* 雌黃 'tzü 'huang.  
**Pachydermatous**, 厚皮獸迹 'hou 'pi shou chi.  
**Paleotherium**, 古獸迹 ku shou chi.  
**Pebbles**, 石卵石 shih luan tzü.  
**Petrified crabs and bivalves**, 石蟹 shih hsieh, 石燕 shih yen; *orthocratite*, 塔形石 'ta hsing shih; *elephant teeth*, 龍骨石 lung ku shih.  
**Phonolite (clinkstone)**, 礬石 'ching shih.  
**Prehnite**, 金星石 chin hsing shih.  
**Pumice stone**, 浮石 fou shih.  
**Pudding stone**, 糞石 man shih.  
**Quartz**, 白石英 pai shih ying; *opaque* 黑 黑 'hei ching.

Quicksilver, 水銀 shui yin.

Ripple marks, 波痕遺迹 po lang i chi.

Rock salt, 石鹽 shih yen; crystal, 水晶 shui ching, 水精 shui ching; oil, 石油 shih yu

Rose quartz or Crystal, 紅晶 'hung ching.

Rocks, granitic series of 黃砂石累 'huang sha shih lei; metamorphic series of 化形石累 'hua hsing shih lei; primary 第一盤石累 ti i 'pan shih lei; secondary 第二盤石累 ti êrh 'pan shih lei; tertiary 第三盤石累 ti san 'pan shih lei; plutonic 火岩石 'huo fên shih; sedimentary 沉澱石 cha tzû shih; aqueous 水沉沙石 shui 'chên sha shih; conglomerate 集成石 chi 'chêng shih; volcanic 火山吐石 'huo shan 'tu shih; porphyritic 紅板石 'hung pan shih; green stone 綠石 lu shih; columnar basaltic 石形柱 shih hsing chu; trappean 石形梯 shih hsing 'ti.

Sandstone, 沙石 sha shih; coarse and fine 粗細沙石 'tsu hsi sha shih; hard white 白沙堅石 pai sha chien shih.

Salt netre, 鹼砂 hsiung sha.

Sapphire, 青玉 'ching yü.

Sardonyx, 雜紅玉 tsa 'hung yü.

Science of the Earth or Geography, 地學 ti hsiao, 地理 ti li.

Serpentine, 翡翠石 fai 'tsui shih.

Soap stone, 滑石 'hua shih.

Stalactites, 石鐘乳 shih chung yü.

Stalagmite, 石狀一石花 shih chuang i shih 'hua.

Strata of the earth, 地中層累 ti chung tsêng lei; rocky 磐石層累 'pan shih tsêng lei; fossiliferous 有迹層累 yu chi tsêng lei; unfossiliferous 無迹層累 wu chi tsêng lei; primary fossiliferous 第一迹層 ti i chi tsêng; secondary fossiliferous 第二迹層 ti êrh chi tsêng; tertiary fossiliferous 第三迹層 ti san chi tsêng; clay slate system or 泥板層 ni pan tsêng; silurian system or 西路層 hsi lu liao tsêng; old red sandstone or 舊紅砂石层 chin 'hung sha shih; carboniferous 石煤層 shih mei tsêng

new red sandstone 新紅沙石層 hsin 'hung sha shih tsêng; oolite 蛋形層 tan hsing tsêng; cretaceous or chalk 白粉層 pai fên tsêng; pleiocene 下新層 hsia hsin tsêng; miocene, 中新層 chung hsin tsêng; eocene 上新層 shang hsin tsêng.

Stratified, 有層累 yu tsêng lei.

Sulphate of Soda, 玄明粉 hsüay 'ling fêng.

Sulphur crude, 石硫黃 shih liu 'huang.

Surface soil, 地面土壤 ti mien 'tu jang.

Superficial accumulation, 地面集層 ti mien chi tsêng.

System, Gneiss 班文石累 pan wên shih lei; mica-schist 青礫石累 ching mêng shih lei.

Talc, 雲母石 yün mu shih.

Thunder stone (Brontia), 霹靂石 pi li shih.

Topaz, 淡黃玉 tan 'huang yü.

Unstratified, 無層累 wu tsêng lei.

Variegated marble, 花石 'hua shih, 雲石 yün shih.

Vegetable soil, 草木土壤 'tsao mu 'tu jang, remains, 草木遺迹 'tsao mu i chi.

Volcanic eruptions, 火山吐出 'huo shan 'tu 'chu.

## MII.—TABLET-MOTTOES FROM TEMPLES.

*Selected by the Editor from Temples at Foochow. Translated by REV. JOHN PRESTON.*

*The Temples marked † are on the Black Rock Hill within the walls of Foochow. Marked ‡ are in the Southern Suburbs north of the Min. Marked \* are south of the Min. Marked § are two Temples of same name, one inside and one outside of the city.*

1.—Temple of Doctrine's mountain, † 道山觀.

九天閼闔 The Gate of the Ninth Heaven.

紅雲幾朵 Several Red Clouds.

聰明正直 Intelligent and upright.

誠則明矣 Sincere then clearly discerning.

威嚴可畏 Majestic severity to be feared.

虔敬堂 The temple of devout reverence.

惟天在上 Only Heaven is Supreme.

正直無私 Upright and unselfish.

尊尚尤穹 More dignified than the highest.



惟皇建極 Only royalty can establish or reach the highest point of perfection. 惠普蒼生 All beings obtain his favour, or it extends to all.

法現一指 The law of heart made clear by a single hint or direction. 學後興隆 The posterity of the learned will prosper.

道通天地 Doctrine pervading Heaven and Earth. 自天祐之 From Heaven to protect him.

神光煥彩 Divine Light clear and brilliant. 幹旋造化 To assist in bringing about good luck.

峻極于天 Most lofty in Heaven. 仙風千古 The fame of the Genii is very ancient.

彌綸萬有 Supplying what is deficient in all things. 祐我後人 Protect my posterity.

大千世界 A Buddhist chiliochosm. 靈丹益壽 An efficacious remedy promotes longevity.

慈雲廣被 Protection wide as the clouds. 渤海澄清 The water at Poot-Loi is pure and still.

法雨慈雲 Laws (plentiful as) rain and mercies (numerous as) clouds. 4.—Temple of the God of War, 武廟即關帝廟.

不二法門 There is but one road (to happiness). 義同一心 In principle and purpose they were alike. This refers to Kwan-foo-tsz, Lou-pe and Cheung-lee—the 3 heroes of Sam-kwok.

如見天心 Like seeing Heaven's heart. 千古丹心 He was always pure-minded. (Kwan-foo-tsz).

閩南仙蹟 In the south of Fookien are traces of Genii. 仁勇恩波 Fearless in goodness, and copious in mercy.

道德真傳 The virtuous and good transmit what is true. 神射靈應 His (Kwang-foo-tsz) god-like light efficaciously answers (all prayers).

紫霞 Purple Mists. 亘古英名 A noble reputation from antiquity.

服日 A sun-like robe. 義勇昭垂 Uprightness and bravery will long be remembered.

2.—Monastery of Mi-to 彌陀寺. 丹心貫日 Guilelessness penetrates to the sun.

孚祐衆生 Nourish and preserve all the living. 忠義無雙 Fidelity and righteousness unequalled.

心心相仰 All hearts mutually look up towards. Or, All hearts resemble each other. 義著千秋 Righteousness exists for a thousand springs.

保祐命之 (Heaven) protected, assisted, and decreed him (the throne)—said of 文. 金闕魁星 The golden gate of Foo-y-sing. One of the imaginary gods worshiped by the literati.

惟善永樂 Only the good are eternally joyous. 3.—Temple of Lu-tsu 呂祖宮. 至大至剛 Very great and very firm.

金丹滿握 (His) hands are full of golden remedies. 恩普中外 Mercy or grace reaching to all nations.

金萱託蔭 By the favour (of the gods) my good mother (is well). 乃聖乃神 Both holy and divine.

解懸 Dissipating suspense. 義並乾坤 Righteousness, and heaven, and earth stand together.

德溥羣生 (His) goodness extends to all creatures. 忠義智勇 Faithful, just, prudent and brave.

組通未點 Hidden things, not yet divulged. 浩氣廣同 (His) magnanimity wide as (or with) —(heaven and earth understood).

惠我無疆 (His) favour to me is boundless. 5.—Temple of the Goddess of Mercy, 觀音堂. 白雲 White clouds. 圓通自在 Perfection illustrated naturally.

乾坤一枕 Heaven and earth one pillow. Or, The universe under his head (one dream). 甘露長春 The genial dew, and the eternal spring.

黃鶴仙踪 In Wong Hok are traces of Genii to be found.

- 靈昭海嶠 That which is spiritual lights up both rivers and mountains.
- 雲慈廣護 Clouds afford a wide and kind protection.
- 東甌流慈 Compassion flows from the East.
- 大觀在上 The great observer is on high.
- 慈雲垂應 The kindly clouds let down their response.
- 慈航默祐 Compassionate and silent protection of sailors.
- 是女菩薩 She is a female divinity.
- 萬界慈極 Her (Koon-yam's) mercy reaches all.
- 宏開覺路 Opens wide a road for arousing (the age).
- 一圓月 One round moon.
- 佛眼婆心 Buddha's eye and woman's heart. Spoken of any really good man.
- 如來大覺 Tathagata, the great awakener.
- 寶筏渡迷 The precious raft ferries (one) beyond deception.
- 閩海慈航 The mercy-boat of Fuk-kien. Perhaps a title of Koon-yang.
- 天竺錫麟 India bestows the unicorn.
- 化行自在 Changes (accomplished by the gods) are spontaneous.
- 慧日初長 We begin to prosper when we become wise.
- 蓮庇惠雲 The Lotus is protected (by the) kindly clouds.
- 法雨時沾 (Buddha's) laws received like opportune showers.
- 南天福庇 People in the south are blessed with protection.
- 南海西來 (The god) of the southern ocean is from the west.
- 法水宏施 Buddha's laws are found everywhere as water is.
- 愛流咸海 Love diffuses itself over every sea.
- 花開參佛 The flowers bloom to greet Buddha.
- 佛在心頭 Buddha lives in one's heart.
- 疊蒙恩庇 Many times received (your) gracious protection.
- 一筏 A golden cord and precious raft.
- 前源後派 First the source, then the streams. Abounding favours.
- 佛光普照 The light of Buddha illumines everywhere.
- 法雨西來 Rules (perhaps ('lassics) plenteous as rains are from the West.
- 水月金容 Watery moon and golden countenance.
- 神明真實 The gods are true and honest.
- 婆心佛力 Woman's heart & Buddha's strength.
- 如上慈航 It is as if one was in Mercy's boat.
- 慈航普渡 The Mercy ship sails everywhere.
- 天香自在 People everywhere full of his (i. e. the god's) praises.
- 普垂廣庇 Condescends to protect people in every place.
- 極樂世界 Exceedingly joyful world.
- 除一切苦 Exterminate the whole of misery.
- 怖鴿重生 The frightened dove lives again.
- 廣大靈感 Extensive and great are the spiritual influences.
- 諸法空相 All precepts are valueless (?).
- 靈感胥通 Spiritual influences all pervading.
- 止於至善 Stop at extreme goodness.
- 無罣碍故 (Since worshipping at your shrine) everything has prospered, met no obstructions.
- 圓明自在 The Perfect Intelligence (Buddha) is everywhere.
- 海嶠惠光 Teas and hills (receive the) gracious light.
- 義同今古 Righteousness is the same in ancient and modern times.
- 真實不虛 True pearls not fictitious. Truth without falsehood.
- 恩蔭長依 Gracious protection may always be trusted.
- 寶筏通津 The ford may be crossed on a precious raft.
- 即心即佛 The heart is Buddha.
- 慈恩浩大 Grace affluent and extensive.
- 大圓通 The Great Intelligence (Buddha.) (?)
- 慈雲頻沾 Favour was quickly bestowed.

佛法無邊 The laws of Buddha are boundless.  
花雨彌天 Flowers & showers fill the heavens.  
慈航普濟 The Mercy boat (Koon yam) affords relief everywhere.

慈雲廣覆 Mercy clouds overshadow every place.  
一視同仁 One glance the same as Philanthropy.

6.—Temple of the President, 尙書廟.

永受厥福 Forever to enjoy his blessedness.  
德配大生 The virtue of (Teen How) is equal to that of the Great Producer i. e. Heaven.

取義成仁 Take righteousness and perfect Philanthropy.

澤被嶺海 Mountains and Seas partake your favour.

海國重光 The maritime kingdoms are still (bathed in) light.

靜煥文山 The Pure Light of Man Shan.

新靈翔遂 By your good influence I have obtained my wishes: *lit.* flown to what I desire.

欽明玉鑑 (God) to be revered purely.

惠澤於民 Favour reaches to the people.

恩波開鑑 Kindness flows everywhere, and reflects itself in every place.

神靈默祐 The gods mysteriously and silently protect men.

澤垂錦渚 The favour (of the gods) has over spread the Kam cha.

鑄鑑凝床 The lustrous mirror collects blessings.

成則明 When completed, it will become manifest.

奉旨重修 Received an Imperial mandate to repair.

從律文成 Observance of the laws is secured by the perfection of literature, or scholarship.

救援飢弱 Rescues the famished and drowning.

天成佛性 Heaven perfected Buddha's nature.

保合太和 To preserve and unite the great harmony.

酬宗利濟 Pay Court (Teen How) and men and trade will prosper.

忠國惠民 A generous government treats the people liberally.

真實閭濟 Genuine (philanthropy) is expansive in its gratuities.

來去一心 Coming and going one heart.

靈昭千古 (Your) influence will be glorious for a thousand ages.

尊德威儀 Eminent in virtue, dignified in carriage.

默佑神光 Secretly protecting the lustre of the gods.

靈傳英輝 The records of the gods are noble and glorious.

環藤繞翠 Bright as a creeper twined in its frame.

佑庇四方 Protect the four directions.

神之格思 The coming (or influences) of the gods make men think.

祈求心應 When one prays, the heart replies.

惟嶽降靈 Spiritual influences are only imparted by hills.

7.—Temple of the Queen of Heaven, or the Sailor's goddess.\* 天后宮.

福佑瀛儒 Successful graduates are so by the blessing (of the gods).

恬瀾昭貺 Storms are hushed and waves are stilled by the blessing (of the gods).

天威神力 Heavenly Majesty and divine strength.

靈風肅然 The power (of the gods) has calmed or settled the wind.

功騰專閫 My merits have raised me to the office of 都司. I ergo thank (the gods).

風恬佑順 The wind has settled, prosperity is afforded.

安瀾錫福 (The gods) bless us, and quiet the storms or waves.

寰海鏡清 Surrounding Seas clear as a mirror.

福海權衡 (She) blesses those who do business on Seas and Rivers.

神功庇佑 The merits of the god afford protection.

女中神禹 Of all women only one (Teen How) is equal to Shan U.

天上神后 Divine Queen of the Heavens above.

自天降坤 From heaven descended to earth.

惠普慈航 Her mercy reaches to wherever ships sail.

寰海蒙庥 (All) in the surrounding Seas re-

ceive (your) protection.

靈海安流 Rivers under spiritual influence flow peacefully.

澤被海隅 Her favour protects all on every corner of the Sea.

神光福庇 Divine light blesses and protects.

河清 Pure as the River.

海晏 Tranquil as the Ocean.

8.—Temple of the Great King, \* 大王廟.

清音雅奏 Sweet sound and elegant music.

響遏行雲 The echo (of the music) stops the clouds in their progress.

紅亭花市 The pavilion adorned like a flower show.

蜃樓海市 The building is equal to a mirage at sea.

手扶雲漢 (From its summit) the Milky Way can be touched.

心性超煥 When the heart is pure it will excel in intelligence.

鉄心共質 (Your) immovable nature is substantiated.

威光海國 The majesty (of the gods) lights up the seas.

威鎮閩疆 (God-like) majesty quells disturbance in Fuk-kien.

五德並尊 Five virtues equally honorable.

9.—Mother's Temple, \* 娘奶宮.

母兮鞠我 My mother! she reared me.

露凝珠蕊 Dew like pearls and buds.

功襄富媪 Merit equal to that of a nurse. (Perhaps it means a foster-mother.)

功資保赤 Merits such as caring for the young secures.

毓麟保赤 Gave me a male-child and protected its infancy.

保赤資生 By care for the child its life has been preserved.

一片婆心 A piece of a mother's heart.

瓜綿錫慶 To have a numerous posterity is to have joy conferred.

錫斯羽 (Thanks for) a numerous posterity.

■婆娘 Protected both me and my wife.

■蘇 Propitious showers produce growth.

德叶坤元 In virtue equal to the great Earth.

恩錫麟兒 By your favour I have got a boy.

認麟毓鳳 Thanks for a boy and girl as well.

斯文在茲 Here is what is chaste and scholarly.

煦嬰翼孩 Nourish and protect babes and children.

后德咸沾 All partake your royal favour.

保赤功深 Your merit in protecting babes is deep.

娘恩保赤 Mother's favor preserves the children.

天朝褒祀 The reigning house has praised and offered sacrifice to you.

莫不尊親 There are none who do not reverence and love you.

化育功宏 The merit of producing and preserving (all things) is great.

功普衛生 Your merit reaches to, and preserves all that live.

克昌厥後 To produce a great posterity.

庇祐蒼生 Protection of human beings is from you.

坤範垂穹 You will be a model for long ages.

即泰安山 To trust in you is like resting on a great mountain.

叠次蒙恩 Several times I have received your pity.

錫麟嘉祐 Thanks for helping me to beget a son.

10.—Doctor's Temple, \* 醫官大王.

佛心仙手 Buddha's heart and a Genii's hand.

宏濟萬民 All people receive your ample succour.

術貫龍宮 By artifice to penetrate the Dragon's palace.

贊化調元 (In curing me) you have aided the powers of nature.

不用名山訪 (Men may be cured) without seeking thee in famous mountains.

却歸人世施 (Of thyself) thou returnest to distribute cures to men.

護國錦囊春不老 You preserved the State secrets making this dynasty to reign long.

活人妙手得長生 Your great abilities make men long lived,



III.—GRAMMAR 文學 *Wên hsiao*.

By REV. T. P. CRAWFORD.

*Chinese Characters Romanized by the*  
[*author*.]

I.—ORTHOGRAPHY 音論 *yin lun*.

bet, 音母 *yin mu*.

ate, 出氣的 'chu 'chi ti.

nant, 跟音 *kên yin*.

1. 舌尖的 *shê chien ti*.

下半音 *hsia pan yin*.

1. 上半音 *shang pan yin*.

1. 用唇的 *yung 'chun ti*.

帶鼻的 *tai pi ti*.

1. 舌根的 *shê kên ti*.

nt, 舌中的 *shê chung ti*.

e, 舌唇的 *shê 'chun ti*.

ng, 切音的 'chieh yin ti.

, 喉音 'hou yin; Broad 寬喉音 'kuan

ou yin; Dipthong 雙喉音 *shuang 'hon*

in; Narrow 窄喉音 *tsê 'hou yin*; Single

1 喉音 *tan 'hou yin*; Tones of 聲 *shêng*.

Departing 去聲 'chü shêng; Entering 入

1 ju shêng; Even 平聲 'ping shêng; Ri-

ng 上聲 *shang shêng*.

2.—ETYMOLOGY 字論 *tzü lun*.

ition, 承接 'chêng chieh.

to. 屬 *shu*.

也步 *ti pu*; Ablative 用的地步 *yung ti*

pu; Dative 得的地步 *tê ti ti pu*; Inde-

endent 餘的地步 *yü ti ti pu*; Nomina-

re 行的地步 *hsing ti ti pu*; Objective

1 的地步 *shou ti ti pu*; Possessive 有的

1 步 *yu ti ti pu*.

ter, a 字 *tzü*; Body of 本體字 *pên 'ti tzü*,

1 elementary strokes of 字母字 *tzü mu*

ü; Radicals of 字部字 *tzü pu tzü*.

1 of Etymology, 字色 *tzü sê*; Aphæresis,

1 食字色 *shang shih tzü sê*; Apocopé, 減

字色 *chien yin tzü sê*; Paragoge. 餘尾

色 *yü wei tzü sê*; Synæresis. 縮小字色

1 *hsiao tzü sê*; Tmesis. 隔中字色 *ko chung*

1 sê.

1. 生性 *shêng hsing*; Female 母生性 *mu*

*shêng hsing*; Feminine 女生性 *nü shêng*,

*hsing*; Male 公生性 *kung shêng hsing*;

Masculine 男生性 *nan shêng hsing*.

Modify. 調理 *tiao li*.

Object of (verb), 裁頭 *chin 'tou*.

Parsing or Analyzing. 分論 *fên lun*.

Parts of Speech. 話類 *'hua lei*; Adjective, 形容

言類 *hsing yung yen lei*; Adverb, 隨從言

類 *sui tsung yen lei*; Auxiliary. 幫助言類,

*pang chu yen lei*; Classifier, 分品言類 *fên*,

*'pin yen lei*; Conjunction, 接連言類 *chieh*,

*lien yen lei*; Demonstrative, 指名言類 *chih*

*ming yen lei*; Intensive, 加重言類 *chia*

*chung yen lei*; Interjection, 語助言類 *wên*

*chu yen lei*; Interrogative. 問語言類 *wên*

*yü yen lei*; Negative. 折服言類 *chê fu yen*,

*lei*; Noun. 名頭言類 *ming 'tou yen lei*;

Abstract Noun, 虛總名 *hsü tsung ming*;

Proper Noun. 定名 *ting ming*; Substan-

tive Noun, 實總名 *shih tsung ming*; Nu-

meral. 數目言類 *so mn yen lei*; Definite

Numeral, 死數 *ssü so*; Indefinite Numeral,

活數 *'huo so*; Preposition, 示處言類 *shih*,

*'chu yen lei*; Pronoun, 替名言類 *'ti ming*

*yen lei*; Verb, 靠托言類 *kao to yen lei*;

Active Verb, 動字 *chu tzü*; Inactive Verb,

靜字 *ching tzü*; Moods of \* Verb, 行法

*hsing fa*; Direct Moods of Verb, 順行 *shun*

*hsing*; Indirect Moods of Verb, 退行 *'tui*

*hsing*; Passive Moods of Verb, 逆行 *ni hsing*;

Tenses of Verb, 時候 *shih 'hou*; Future

Tense, 後時 *'hou shih*, Past Tense, 過時

*kuo shih*; Present Tense. 當時 *tang shih*;

Voices of \* Verb. 口氣 *'kou 'chi*; Impera-

tive Voice. 使令的 *shih ling li*; Indicative

Voice. 直說的 *chih shuo ti*; Infinitive Voice,

扣上的 *kou shang ti*; Interrogative Voice,

問的 *wên ti*.

Person. 位次 *wei 'tzü*; First 上位次 *shang wei*

*'tzü*; Second 中位次 *chung wei 'tzü*; Third

下位次 *hsia wei 'tzü*.

\* Moods are called or rendered Voices, and  
Voices Moods by design.

**Qualify**, 顯出 hsien 'chu.

**Sign**, 記號 chi 'hao.

**Subject of verb**, 根本 kên pên.

**Word**. 話 'hua; Double 雙字話 shuang tzü 'hua; Simple 單字話 tan tzü 'hua; Triple 三字話 san tzü 'hua; Understood, 隱藏的 yin tsang ti.

### 3.—SYNTAX 句論 chü lun.

**Antecedent**, 頭目 'tou mu.

**Attribute**, 情形 'ching hsing.

**Clause**. 讀 tu: Independent 餘讀 yü tu; Infinitive 扣目讀 'kou mu tu; Instrumental 用目讀 yung mu tu; Predicate 目讀 mu tu; Subject 綱讀 kang tu; Subjunctive 樞讀 shu tu.

**Composition**. 文章 wên chang.

**Concord**, 粘連 nien lien.

**Figures of Syntax**. 句色 chü sê; Ellipsis, 儉省 句色 chien shêng chü sê; Enallagé, 替代句色 'ti tai chü sê; Hyperbaton, 變化句色 pien 'hua chü sê; Pleonasm, 饒足句色 jao tsu chü sê.

**Figures of Rhetoric**, 話色 'hua sê; Hyperbole, 過實話色 kuo shih 'hua sê; Irony, 譏諷 話色 chi 'chiao 'hua sê; Metaphor, 借喻話色 chieh yü 'hua sê; 比方話色 pi fang 'hua sê.

**Sentence**, 句頭

„ Adjunctive 承明句頭

„ Affirmative 直說句頭

„ Antithetical 翻轉句頭

„ Causative 志向句頭

„ Comparative 比量句頭

„ Compound 合句

„ Conjunctive 設若句頭

„ Disjunctive 轉折句頭

„ Double 雙句

„ Exclamatory 嘆息句頭

„ Hypothetical 虛構句頭

„ Imperative 扣上句頭

„ Inferential 推及句頭

„ Interrogative 問語句頭

**Negative** 反面句頭

**Parenthetical** 充足句頭

**Sentence**, Positive

正面句頭

„ Simple 單句

„ Spirit of 味氣

### 4.—ELOCUTION 語氣論 yü 'chi lun.

**Accent**, 敲呼 'chiao 'hu.

**Emphasis**, 主腦 chu nao.

**Modulation**, 聲調 shêng tiao.

**Pause**, 住息 chu hsi.

**Pitch**, 起聲 'chi shêng.

**Quantity**, 聲度 shêng tu.

**Style**. 文詞 wên 'tzü; Ancient 古致文詞 ku chih wên 'tzü; Bombastic 侈張文詞 chih chang wên 'tzü; Dry 枯瘦文詞 'ku sou wên 'tzü; Elegant 佳美文詞 chia mei wên 'tzü; Florid 富華文詞 fu 'hua wên 'tzü; Flowing 順適文詞 shun shih wên 'tzü; Harsh 硬率文詞 ying shuai wên 'tzü; Lofty 超邁文詞 'chao mai wên 'tzü; Lucid 顯亮文詞 hsien liang wên 'tzü; Official 公事文詞 kung shih wên 'tzü; Precise 謹靜文詞 chin ching wên 'tzü; Sacred 誠敬文詞 chêng ching wên 'tzü; Terse 簡峭文詞 chien chiao wên 'tzü; Verbose 累贅文詞 lei tsui wên 'tzü.

### 5.—VERSIFICATION 詩論 shih lun.

**Foot**, 步 pu; Dimetre 兩字步 liang tzü pu; Tetrametre 四字步 ssü tzü pu; Trimetre 三字步 san tzü pu.

**Hymn**, 首 shou.

**Metre**, 音律 yin lü; Amphibrach 輕重輕音律 'ching chung 'ching yin lü; Anapest 輕輕重音律 'ching 'ching chung yin lü; Dactyl 重輕輕音律 chung 'ching 'ching yin lü; Iambus 輕重音律 'ching chung yin lü; Pyrrhic 輕輕音律 'ching 'ching yin lü; Spondee 重重音律 chung chung yin lü; Trochee 重輕音律 chung 'ching yin lü; Tonic 聲律 shêng lü; Ping-k'i-wü-yien 平起五言 ping 'chi wu yen; Ping-k'i-ch'i-yien 平起七言 ping 'chi 'chi yen; Tsuh-k'i-wü-yien 仄起五言 tsê 'chi wu yen; Tsuh-k'i-ch'i-yien 仄起七言 tsê 'chi 'chi yen.

ause, 住息 chu hsi; Cæsural 大住息 ta chu hsi; Demi-cæsural 小住息 hsiao chu hsi; Final 末住息 mo chu hsi.

hyme, 韻 yün; Imperfect 半韻 pan yün; Perfect 全韻 'chüan yün.

anning, 分論 fên lun.

erse, (a) 節 chieh.

6.—PUNCTUATION 點論 tien lun.

aret, 補鉤 pu kou.

mma, 點 tien.

aragraph, 大圈 ta 'chüan.

riod, 小圈 hsiao 'chüan.

roper name (of person), 單杠 tan kang.

roper name (of place), 雙杠 shuang kang.

erise, 倒鉤 tao kou.

ore, 雙點 shuang tien.

hangle, 尖圈 chien 'chüan.

#### IV.—TERMS USED IN COSMOGONY AND MYTHOLOGY.

By Rev. CANON MCCLATCHIE.

[Chinese Characters Romanized by the Editor.]

dorn, to 妙 miao.

re, an 世 shih.

ir. The Primary Matter from which the souls and bodies of Heaven, Earth, Man and things are made, 氣 'chi.

ine Air or Ether, (sometimes used to designate the Rational soul), 清氣 'ching 'chi.

arse Air or grosser Matter, 濁氣 cho 'chi.

ight and subtle Air, 輕清 'ching 'ching.

heavy and coarse Air, 重濁 chung cho; (At the opening out of Heaven and Earth from Chaos, the "Light and pure Air" became the animated Heaven, and the "Heavy and coarse Air" congealed and became the animated Earth; hence the popular phrase "Living Heaven, Living Earth," 活天活地 'huo 'tien 'huo ti.)

ira, the Two (The Yin and Yang) 兩氣 liang 'chi.

ira, the Five (The division of the whole body of Heaven into five portions which are: 1.

Five ancient Emperors deified; 2. The Five Planets; Venus, Jupiter, Mercury, Mars and Saturn, animated by the souls of these Emperors; 3. The Five Elements: Metal, Wood, Water, Fire, and Earth. Their colours are, Azure, Red, Yellow, Black, and White). 五氣 wu 'chi.

Ancestors, 祖宗 tsu tsung.

Ancients, the 古人 kn jên.

Ascend, to 上 shang. 升 shêng.

Atmosphere, the (the weather) 天氣 'tien 'chi.

Azure Heaven, the 蒼蒼天 'tsang 'tsang 'tien.

Beginning, the Great (Chaos) 太初 'tai 'chu.

Beginnings and Terminations, (of Heaven and Earth,) 始終 shih chung.

Body, 體 'ti, 軀殼 chü 'chio.

Bright, 光朗 kuang lang.

Buddha, 佛 fo.

Buddhism, 佛教 fo chiao.

Buddhist Priest, 和尚 'huo shang.

Buddhas, The Three Precious 三寶佛 san pao fo.

Buddhist Nuns, 尼姑 ni ku.

Capacity, (predicated of Earth) 量 liang.

Cessation, 息 hsi.

Cessation, without 無已 wu i.

Chaos, (The Ovum Mundi) 混沌 'hun tun.

Circle, a 昆侖 'kun lun.

Circle of Mountains, (The Chinese Ararat is so called) 崑崙 'kun lun.

Coagulate, to 凝結 ying chieh.

Corporeal, 形而下 hsing êrh hsia.

Cycle of 60. 周甲 chou chia is made by combining the Heavenly Stems or cycle of Ten, viz: 甲 chia, 乙 yi, 丙 ping, 丁 ting, 戊 wu, 己 ssü, 庚 kêng, 辛 hsing, 壬 jên, 癸 kuei, with the "Earthly Branches" or Cycle of Twelve, viz: 子 tzü, 丑 'chou, 寅 yin, 卯 mao, 辰 'chên, 巳 ssü, 午 wu, 未 wei, 申 shên, 酉 yu, 戌 shu, 亥 'hai. The Cycle of 64 is the square of the Eight Diagrams.

Dark, (predicated of the Yin Principle) 幽暗 yu an.

Darkness, (the Female Principle of nature) 陰 yin, 太陰 'tai yin.

**Day and Night**, 晝夜 chōu yeh.  
**Decrease**, (of Heaven, Earth, and all things when about to return to Chaos) 消 hsiao.  
**Deluge**, 洪水 'hung shui.  
**Demon**, (the inferior soul in Heaven or the World, in Man, and in the inferior creation is so designated) 鬼 kuei.  
**Diagrams, the Eight** 八卦 pa kua. They are 乾 ch'ien, 坤 'kun, 震 chên, 艮 kên, 離 li, 坎 kan, 兌 tui, 巽 hsüan, and are regarded  
 1. As eight Beings, Father Mother, 3 sons and their 3 wives. 2. As eight parts and members of the animated universe; viz., Head, Womb, Feet, Thighs, Ears, Eyes, Hands, and Mouth. 3. As eight portions of the material universe; viz., Heaven, Earth, Fire, Water, Thunder, Wind, Hills, and Seas. 4. As eight animals into which the eight Beings are transformed in order to generate the brute creation; viz., Horse, Cow, Dragon, Hen, Swine, Pheasant, Dog, Goat.  
**Dregs**, 渣滓 cha tzü.  
**Dry**, (predicated of the Yang Principle) 乾 kan.  
**Earth**, (wife of Heaven and Great Mother of Men and all things. Also called "Empress Earth.") 地 ti.  
**Elements, the Five** 五行 wu hsing. They are 金 chin, 木 mu, 水 shui, 火 'huo, 土 'tu.  
**Eternal**, 永 yung 無端 wu tuan, 無始 wu shih.  
**Extreme, the Great** (Chaos) 太極 'tai chi.  
**Fate**, (The Supreme soul of the Universe, also called the Supreme God) 至神 chih shên.  
**理 li**.  
**Fire and Water**, (same as the Yin and Yang). 火 'huo, 水 shui.  
**Five Emperors, (gods)** 五帝 wu ti. They are Fuh-he, Shin-nung, Hwang-te, Yaou, and Shun.  
**Float aloft, to** (as Ether) 上浮 shang fou.  
**Form or Body**, 形 hsing, 體 ti, 貌 mao, 象 hsiang, 狀 chuang.  
**Heaven rests upon Form**, Earth is supported by the Air, 天依形地附氣 'tien i hsing ti fu 'chi.

**Generate, to** 生 shêng.  
**Generation of 30 years, a** 世 shih.  
**God, gods, divinity, divine**, 神 shên.  
**God, The Supreme**, 至神 chih shên.  
**Gods and Demons**, 鬼神 kuei shên.  
**Gods and Genii**, 神 仙 shên hsien.  
**Growth** (of all things from Chaos), 長 chang.  
**Gyrations** (of Heaven, by which he upholds the world) 渾 yün, 運轉 yün chuan.  
**Hard**, (predicated of Heaven) 剛 kang, 堅 chien.  
**Heaven**, (Pater Æther) 天 'tien, 乾 'ch'ien: The First Man (both Sage and Emperor) deified, and the Great Father of all things; also called the Heavenly Emperor, 天帝 'tien ti and the Supreme Emperor, 上帝 shang ti. In numbers he is called the Great Monad, 太一 'tai i. Is sometimes spoken of as the Husband, and sometimes as the Soul or Mind of the world. The *Cælus* of western mythology.  
**Hook on which all things hang**, 樞紐 shu niu.  
**Horses, White** (sacred to Buddha), 白馬 pai ma.  
**Illimitable**, (apeiron of Anaximenes) the 無極 wu chi.  
**Image**, (Simulacrum) 象 hsiang.  
**Images, the Four** 四象 ssü hsiang.  
**Include or embrace**, 統 'tung, 包括 pao 'kuo.  
**Incomprehensible**, 不測 pu 'tsê.  
**Incorporal**, 形而上 hsing êrh shang.  
**Increase and diminution**, (applies to succession of worlds.) 消長 hsiao chang.  
**Kalpa, a** (129,600 years) 一元 yi yüan.  
**Kalpa, (Buddhistic)** 一劫 i chieh.  
**Light** (The male Principle of nature) 陽 yang.  
**Lotus, the** (Sacred to Buddha) 蓮花 lien 'hua. (Represents the Ark, or Ship Arga with its mast.)  
**Make**, (from existing materials) 創 'chuang. (The Chinese have no idea of Creation proper.)  
**Man, the Model**, 君子 chün tzü.  
**Man, the Great** 大人 ta jên. (Chaos; the Sage the superior soul of the universe.)  
**Mercy, Goddess of** 觀音 kuan yin. (Female Prin



- ciple of nature personified. (Other personifications are, the Western Queen-mother, 西王母 *hsi wang mu*; the Queen of Heaven, 天妃娘娘 *'tien fei niang niang*; and the Holy Mother of Heaven, 天上聖母 *'tien shang shêng mu*.)
- Wind**, (soul of world) 心 *hsin*.
- Wind**, to exert 有心 *yu hsin*.
- Wind** quiescent, (Predicated of Heaven and Earth or Shang-te) 無心 *wu hsin*.
- Wet**, 濕 *shih*.
- Onead**, the Great (or number 1.) 太一 *'tai i*.
- Oneon**, the (Astronomical Great Mother,) 太陰 *'tai yin*.
- Motion**, the Spring of 機 *chi*.
- Motion and Rest**, 動靜 *tung ching*, 用體 *yung 'ti*.
- Motion and Rest**, the commencement of 動靜之端 *tung ching chih tuan*.
- Nature of men and things**, 性 *hsing*; (the soul or Mind which is inherent in Heaven, Earth, Men and all things.)
- Nature and Passions or Dispositions**, 性情 *hsing 'ching*. There are 7 Passions.
- Omnipresent** (Pantheistically,) 無方 *wu fang*, 無不在 *wu pu tsai*, 無定所 *wu ting so*.
- Opening of Heaven and Earth**, (from Chaos), 開天闢地 *'kai 'tien 'pi ti*. Each formation of the world from Chaos is compared to the opening of a door, and each return to Chaos to the shutting of a door. This simile is derived from the Ark.
- Origin or root**, 原 *yüan*, 本 *pên*.
- Origin**, the (Great, (of all things) 大原 *ta yüan*.
- Seven** of the Heavens, the Seven; i.e. Sun, Moon and 5 Planets; also the 7 stars of Ursa Major 七政 *'chi chêng*.
- Trade**, to 通 *'tung*.
- Phoenix**, the 鳳凰 *fêng 'huang*. (Emblem of the succession of worlds.)
- Polar Star**, the 北極 *pei chi*, 北辰 *pei 'chên*, 紫薇 *tzü wei*. (The center of the Heavens and the Heavenly Palace of Shang-te, hence called 太乙 *'tai i*.)
- Powers of Nature**, the Three 三才 *san 'tsai*; viz. Heaven, (Father) 天 *'tien*; Earth, (Mother) 地 *ti*; and Man, (their Son) 人 *jên*.
- Priority**, 先 *hsien*.
- Pure**, (unmixed) 精 *ching*.
- Rainbow**, 虹 *'hung*, 蜺蜺 *tai tung*.
- Reason**, (*Logos* of Plato) 道 *tao*.
- Reason**, Incorporeal 形而上之道 *hsing êrh shang chih tao*.
- Receptacle**, (Predicated of the Yin or Female Principle of Nature.) 器 *'chi*.
- Receptacle**, the material 形而下之器 *hsing êrh hsia chih 'chi*.
- Rest**, (vis inertia) 靜 *ching*.
- Revolutions**, the Great (of Heaven and Earth) 大轉 *ta chuan*; the Lesser, each compared to a month, 會 *'hui*; each compared to a day, 運 *yün*; each compared to a generation, 世 *shih*. A 世 *shih* is 30 years, a 運 *yün* is 12 世 *shih*, a 會 *'hui* is 30 運 *yün*, and a 元 *yüan* is 12 會 *'hui* or 360 運 *yün* or 129,600 years.
- Sacrifices to Heaven**, 郊 *chiao*.
- Sacrifices to Earth**, 社 *shê*.
- Sacrifices to Ancestors**, 祀 *ssü*.
- Sage**, the 聖人 *shêng jên*; (same as Heaven or Shang-te).
- Seasons**, the Four 四時 *ssü shih*.
- Soft**, (predicated of the Yin or Female Principle) 柔 *jou*.
- Soul**, the Rational 魂 *'hun*.
- Soul**, the Sentient 魄 *'po*; Rational Soul of Heaven or the World, 神 *shên*; Sentient Soul of Heaven or the World, 鬼 *kuei*.
- Spirit**, 靈 *ling*.
- Spirits**, the 百靈 *pai ling*.
- Spontaneously**, 自然 *tzü jan*.
- Story**, a 重 *'chung*; (Heaven has 9 stories).
- Strong**, (Predicated of Heaven) 健 *chên*.
- Submissive**, (Predicated of Empress Earth) 順 *shun*.
- Substance**, 質 *chih*, 體 *'ti*.
- Sun**, (the Astronomical Great Father) 太陽 *'tai yang*.

Taou, sect of 道教 tao chiao.

Taouist Priests, 道士 tao shih.

Transform, to 化 'hua.

Transformations, changes and 變化 pien 'hua.

Temples, 廟 miao.

Temples, Confucianist 宮 kung. 廟 miao, 闕 'chüeh

Temples, Taouist 宮殿府祠 kung tien fu ssü.

Temples, Buddhist 庵 an, 觀 kuan, 寺 shih, 院 yüan, 閣 ko.

Triplication, 涵三爲一 'han san wei i; (Confucianist is, 天地人 'tien ti jên; Taouist 三清 san 'ching; Buddhist 三寶 san pao).

Universe, the 天 'tien, 天地 'tien ti; (Is compared to an Egg, and is represented by a circle).

Vacuum, the Great 太空 'tai kung, 太虛 'tai hsü.

World, the 世界 shih chieh, 天下 'tien hsia; China was anciently supposed to be synonymous with, and is hence designated by, 天下 'tien hsia.

Year, (A complete Revolution or Kalpa of Heaven and Earth is compared to,) 年 nien.

#### IV.—GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS.

By Rev. C. A. STANLEY.

[Chinese Characters Romanized by the Editor.]

Aborigines, 土人 'tu jên.

Antarctic, 南極寒 nan chi 'han.

Antarctic circle, 南圓線 nan yüan hsien.

Antipodes, 對背 tui pei.

Aquatic, 水族 shui tsu.

Aqueduct, 導水槽 tao shui tsao.

Arctic, 北極寒 pei chi 'han.

Arctic Circle, 北圓線 pei yüan hsien.

Arid, 乾燥 kan tsao.

Area, 地面數目 ti mien so mu.

Avalanche, 雪落 hsüeh lo.

Bar, sand 沙灘 sha 'tan.

Bay, 海灣 'hai wan.

Beach, 灘邊 'tan pien.

Bacon, 烟整 yen tun.

W, 溪 lung,

Bog, 澤 tsê.

Boundary, 交界 chiao chieh.

Boundless, 無限 wu hsien.

Branches of streams, 河溝 'ho kou, 河岔 'ho fên.

Breakers, 揚波擊石 yang 'po chi shih.

Breeze, 微風 wei fêng, 風起 fêng 'chi.

Bridge, 橋 'chiao; floating 浮橋 fou 'chiao.

Brook, 山坑 shan 'kêng.

Buoy, 浮桴 fou fu.

Canal, 溝 kou; grand 運糧河 yün liang 'ho.

Cape, 海角 'hai chiao.

Capital, 京城 ching 'chêng.

Cascade, 川崖 'chuan yai.

Cataract, 流落 liu lo.

Causeway, 石路 shih lu.

Cave, 山洞 shan tung.

Channel, 水道 shui tao.

Circumference, 圓界 'huan chieh.

Circumfluent, 週流 chou liu.

Circumnavigate, 船遊一週 'chuan yu i chou.

City, a 城 'chêng; wall, 城牆 'chêng 'chiang; gate, 城門 'chêng mên.

Cliff, a 峭壁 hsiao pi.

Climate, 地氣 ti 'chi.

Coast, 海濱 'hai pin.

Coast, to 沿海 yüan 'hai.

Compass, 羅經 lo ching, 羅盤 lo pan; points of 八卦 pa kua; needle, 指南針 chih nan chên.

Contiguous, 臨近的 lin chin ti.

Continent, 大洲 ta chou.

Course of streams, 水程 shui 'chêng.

Dale, 山谷 shan ku.

Dam, a 水閘 shui cha.

Dam, to 塞住 sai chu.

Degree, a 一度 i tu; of lat. 一度緯線 i tu wei hsien; of long. 一度經線 i tu ching hsien.

Depth (of water), 深 shên.

Desert, 沙荒 sha 'huang.

Diameter, 中央 chung yang.

Dike, 壩 pa; to throw up a 打壩 ta pa.

Dock, 壩頭 pa 'tou, 船塢 'chuan wu; to 寄居船 chi chü 'chuan; dry 修船塢 hsiu 'chuan ao.

Drain, 浚渠 tsun 'chü.

- Dry, 乾 kan, 乾燥 kan tsao.  
 Earth, *the* 地 ti, 地球 ti 'chiu; *center of the* 地中 ti chung; *surface of the* 地面 ti mien.  
 Earthquake, 地震 ti chên.  
 East, 東 tung.  
 Eastern, 東邊 tung pien.  
 Eastward, 向東 hsiang tung.  
 Ebb tide, 水落 shui lo.  
 Equator, 赤道即中線 'chih tao chi chung hsien.  
 Falls, 瀑布 pao pu.  
 Field, 田地 'tien ti.  
 Flat, 圓 pien, 平坦 'ping 'tan.  
 Flow, 流 liu.  
 Fluctuate, 不常 pu 'chang.  
 Foam, 水沫 shui mo.  
 Ford, 渡淺 tu 'chiên.  
 Foreigner, 外國人 wai kuo jên.  
 Forest, 叢林 'tsung lin.  
 Fountain, 源泉 yüan 'chüan.  
 Freshet, 水氾濫 shui ni lan.  
 Frigid, 極冷 chi lêng.  
 Frontier, 邊界 pien chieh.  
 Frost, 結冰 chieh ping.  
 Geography, 地理 ti li, 地理志 ti li chih.  
 Glacier, (?) 山谷冰 shan ku ping.  
 Globe, 地球 ti 'chiu.  
 Globular, 類圓 lei yüan.  
 Granite, 花崗石 'hua lun shih.  
 Grove, 一林 i lin, 樹林 shu lin.  
 Gulf, 海股 'hai ku.  
 Gutter, 溝渠 kou 'chü.  
 Hamlet, *a* 小庄 hsiao chuang.  
 Harbor, 海口 'hai 'kou, 港口 chiang 'kou.  
 Height, 高 kao.  
 Hemisphere, 半球 pan 'chin.  
 Herbage, 草 'tsao.  
 Hill, 小山 hsiao shan.  
 Hilly, 山峰 shan fêng.  
 Humid, 潮濕 'chao shih.  
 Hurricane, 颶風 chü fêng.  
 Ice 冰 ping, 塞冰 'han ping.  
 Iceberg, 冰山 ping shan.  
 Immeasurable, 無數 wu so.  
 Interior, 內 nei.  
 Island, 海島 'hai tao.  
 Isthmus, 土腰 'tu yao.  
 Lake, 湖 'hu.  
 Land, 地 ti.  
 Large, 廣大 kuang ta.  
 Latitude, 緯線 wei hsiang.  
 Lava, 溫石 wên shih.  
 Ledge, 巖石 yen shih.  
 Level, 平 'ping.  
 Lighthouse, 光樓 kuang lou.  
 Lightning, 閃電 shan tien.  
 Lock, canal 閘 cha.  
 Longitude, 經線 ching hsien.  
 Low, 矮 ai.  
 Low water, 潮退 'chao 'tui, 水淺 shui 'chien.  
 Magnet, 隕鐵石 hsi 'tieh shih.  
 Marble, 漢白玉 'han pai yü.  
 Marine, 海產 'hai 'chan.  
 Market-town, 市鎮 shih chên, 鎮店 chên tien.  
 Marsh, 水淀 shui ting, 隔田 shun 'tuen.  
 Mart, 港口 chiang 'kou.  
 Meadow, 草坡 'tao 'po.  
 Meander, 曲流 'chü lu.  
 Meridian, 午線 wu hsien.  
 Metals, 五金 wu chin.  
 Metropolis, 京城 chung 'chêng.  
 Miasm, 瘴癘 chang li.  
 Midday, 中晝 chung chou.  
 Middle, 中間 chung chien.  
 Midnight, 半夜 pan yeh.  
 Mile, 里 li.  
 Mire, 爛泥 lan ni.  
 Moat, 護城濠 'hu 'chêng 'hao.  
 Moist, 濕 shih.  
 Monsoon, (S. W.) 薰風 hsün fêng.  
 Moor, *a* 野 yeh.  
 Mooring ground, 渡頭 tu 'tou.  
 Motion, 動 tung.  
 Mound, 墳 jang.  
 Mountain, 山 shan, 嶽 yü; *range*, 山嶺 shan fêng; *peak*, 山峰 shan fêng, 山巒 shan luan.  
 Mud, 泥 ni.





Wall, 牆 'chiang; *the great* 萬里長城 wan li  
'chang chêng; *city* 城牆 'chêng 'chiang; *an*  
*enclosing* 圍牆 wei 'chiang; *a dividing* 隔  
壁 ko pi.

Water, 水 shui.

Waterfall, 川崖 'chuan yai, 洩落 liu lo.

Wave, 浪 lang, 波浪 po lang.

West, 西 hsi.

Whirlpool, 旋水 hsüan shui.

Whirlwind, 旋風 hsüan fêng.

Wilderness, 荒野 'huang yeh.

Wind, 風 fêng; *fair* 順風 shun fêng; *foul* 逆風  
ni fêng; *high* 狂風 'kuang fêng.

Winter, 冬 tung, 冬天 tung 'tien.

World, 世界 shih chieh.

Zenith, 天頂 'tien ting.

Zone, *torrid* 熱道 jê tao; *temperate* 溫道 wên  
tao; *frigid* 寒道 'han tao.

#### XVI.—LIST OF PRINTERS' TERMS.

By REV. C. W. MATEER.

[Chinese Characters Romanized by the  
Editor].

Bearer or Blank, 字坯 tzü 'pi.

Bed, 託板 'to pan.

Blanket, 隔框布 ko 'kuang pu.

Body (of a type), 體 'ti.

Border, *Lead* 鉛邊 'chien pien; *Brass* 銅邊  
'tung pien; *Fancy* 花邊 'hua pien.

Caret, 添註號 'tien chu 'hao.

Case, 字盒 tzü 'ho.

Chase, 緊框 chin 'kuang.

Compose, 擺字 pai tzü.

Correct, 改正 kai chêng.

Distribute, 還字 'huan tzü.

Em, *an* 方字 fang tzü.

En, *an* 半方字 pan fang tzü.

Face, (of a type) 面 mien.

Font, 一副 i fu.

Form, 板 pan.

Frisket, 飛框 fei 'kuang.

Furniture, 木條 mu 'tiao.

Galley, 推盤 'tui 'pan; *a slice* 雙底推盤 shuang

ti 'tui 'pan.

Impose, 整板 chêng pan.

Imposing stone, 整板臺 chêng pan 'tai.

Imprint, 印館字號 yin kuan tzü 'hao.

Justify, 勻行 yün 'hang.

Leaders, 行引 'hang yin.

Lock up, 打緊 ta chin.

Leads, 鉛條 'chien 'tiao.

Matrix, 字模 tzü mo.

Nippers, 鐮子 nieh tzü.

Plane down, 平板 'ping pan.

Planer, 平板木 'ping pan mu.

Platen, 懸板 hsüan pan.

Pl, 亂字 luan tzü.

Points register, 準針 chun chên.

Press, 印架 yin chia.

Proof, 稿子 kao tzü; *to read* 對書 tui shu;  
*to pull* 打稿 ta kao.

Quadrant, 方鉛 fang 'chien.

Quoins, 緊攥 chin sai.

Quotations, 空鉛 'kung 'chien.

Roller, 墨滾 mo kun; *mould* 墨滾模筒 mo  
kun mo 'tung.

Rule, *Brass* 銅條 'tung 'tiao; *Lead* 鉛條 'chien  
'tiao; *Composing* 行格 'hang ko.

Spaces, 擘鉛 ching 'chien.

Stand, 字架 tzü chia.

Stick, 手則 shou tsê.

Turn for a letter, 倒頭 tien 'tou.

Tympan, 隔框 ko 'kuang.

Type, 鉛字 'chien tzü, 活字 'huo tzü.

#### XVII.—CUSTOM HOUSE AND TARIFF TERMS.

##### 1.—Custom House Officials.

Supplied by T. B. DREW, Esq.

總稅務司, Inspector General of Customs.

稅務司, Commissioner of Customs.

署稅務司, Acting Commissioner of Customs.

副稅務司, Deputy Commissioner of Customs.

代理稅務司, Assistant-in-charge.

頭等幫辦, First-class Assistant.

二等幫辦, Second-class Assistant.

三等幫辦, Third-class Assistant.  
 四等幫辦, Fourth-class Assistant.  
 杆子手頭目, Tide surveyor.  
 驗貨杆子手, Examiner.  
 杆子手, Tidewaiter.  
 通事, Linguist.

## 2.—General Terms and Tariff Rules.

By F. H. EWER, Esq.

進口稅則, Import Tariff.  
 出口稅則, Export Tariff.  
 內地稅, Transit dues.  
 船鈔, Tonnage dues.  
 報關, To enter a vessel.  
 准開艙單, A permit to break bulk.  
 准到岸, A permit to land.  
 起貨, To discharge cargo.  
 准落船, A permit to ship.  
 落貨, To load cargo.  
 請關, To clear a vessel.  
 執照, A duty paid certificate.  
 免重征照, Exemption certificate.  
 號收, Bank receipt.  
 上餉單, Duty memorandum.  
 放行單, Duty paid order.  
 艙口單, A ship's manifest.  
 報貨單, An application.  
 免稅單, Free permit.  
 貨照, Cargo certificate.  
 夜單, Night permit.  
 運貨照, Transport certificate.  
 復出口, Re-export.  
 存票, Drawback.  
 改裝單, Repack permit.  
 討存票, To claim drawback.  
 紅牌或紅照, Port clearance.  
 半稅, Coast trade duty.  
 土貨, Native produce.  
 凡有貨物僅載進口稅則未載出口稅則者遇有出口貨物應照進口稅則納稅, Goods for export not found in the Export list, but contained in the 'Import list will pay duty according to that rate.  
 凡貨物未載于進出口稅則亦不在免稅

之列者必照估價例每百兩抽稅五兩, Goods not found in the Import or Export Tariffs, nor in the free lists, must pay 5 per cent ad valorem duty.

金銀及外國各等銀錢准免稅, Gold and Silver, dust and bullion, and foreign monies are free of duty.

麵粉麵餅各等外國食物皆准免稅, Flour, bread, and all kind of Foreign provisions are free of duty.

外國酒烟絲烟葉皆准免稅, Foreign wine, spirits, and tobacco in leaf or manufactured are free of duty.

火藥炮火彈子鳥鎗一切軍器等類概屬違禁不准進出口, Gunpowder, cannon, shot, muskets and all munitions of war are contraband and cannot be imported or exported.

食鹽不准私販運進出口, Salt cannot be traded in.

中國百觔即英國一百三十三磅零三分之一, One hundred catties Chinese are equal to 133½ lbs. English.

每百作四乘以四百分三份每份得一百三十三磅餘剩一數未分, Thus  $100 \times 4 \div 3 = 133\frac{1}{3}$  nearly.

中國以拾尺爲一丈以英國一百四十一因制爲準, The Chinese chang of 10 'chih is equal to 141 inches English.

每百也乘三千六百因制以一百四十一分之得二十五丈五尺三寸有零, Thus  $100 \times 36 \div 141 = 25\frac{1}{3}$  nearly.

或取也數若干以二十五丈五尺三寸乘之合問, Or multiply the number of yards by 25.53.

若三百六十四也以二十五丈五尺三寸乘之得九十二丈九尺三寸, As  $364 \text{ yards} \times 25.53 = 92.92 \text{ changs}$  nearly.

銅錢不准出外洋, Export of cash to any foreign port is prohibited.

銅錢祇准在中國各港口照例販運, Cash may be shipped from one open port of China to another under certain regulations.

米不准出外洋, Rice or any other grain cannot be shipped to Foreign ports.

書籍可免稅餉, Printed books are allowed to pass the Customs free of duty.

凡船到中國埠必在二十四點鐘內報知該處領事官, A Foreign vessel of any flag entering any open port of China must report to its Consul within 24 hours.

凡船入口必要在四十八點鐘內納清船鈔若逾期不報納者照例罰銀, A vessel must pay tonnage dues within 48 hours after entering port.

凡貨物所納內地稅均照餉項數目先納一半, The transit dues will be half the tariff dues.

估價貨物亦照例先交半餉, Ad valorem goods will pay 2½ per cent transit dues.

如運往各鄉所過各關口該關驗明稅鈔放行必註明在稅鈔上, The transit dues certificate must be *viséd* at each barrier.

凡內地貨物由內地運回者即由內地關口上餉沿途各關驗明放行, Goods passing inland to or from a port of entry pay the transit dues.

凡土貨已由本關交餉及運至別關照例減收半稅, Native goods going from one open port to another pay the coast trade duty.

凡洋貨已在某關打餉給有照者若運往別關別關不得重征, Foreign goods having paid the dues at one open port, if taken to another are protected from the imposition of further dues by the exemption certificate.

凡貨物要上餉者毋論出入口均由關書算明若干稅銀填單該店携單往銀號上餉, The dues upon goods for import or export having been ascertained, the owner receives a duty memo. upon which he pays the said dues.

凡貨已交稅者由銀店發給號收為據, All goods having paid duty, receive a bank receipt.

凡貨已經上餉驗明就給放行單准其上

落貨物, The dues upon any goods being paid, a release permit is given, which permits their being carried to ship or godown.

凡船口單皆由該船呈報列明某船某貨若干, The manifest declares (on the part of the vessel) the quantity and kind of goods with which a vessel is loaded.

凡有貨出入口該店必須列明貨單呈報請查, The owner of goods for import or export must describe the goods in a form of application.

若有家用貨物及應免稅之物毋論出入口均由關給免單, Personal Effects or duty free goods whether import or export, must receive a free permit from the Customs.

夜單者因該船急於開行故連夜出單准其上落貨物惟要交規銀若干, A night permit enables a vessel, for the sake of dispatch, to load or discharge cargo at night time. A fee is charged.

運貨照係洋船未進口另以船駁運該分關給照進口, The Transport Certificate protects the transport of goods for short distances between a vessel and the Customs house.

復出口貨謂貨于入口時已交清餉項或原裝或改裝運往別國故立有存票及出口照原數稅餉交回, Re-exports are goods imported for re-exportation to a foreign country, either in original packages, or after repacking, and the duty paid on import is returned as draw back.

凡船入口必將牌照繳關完納船鈔稅鈔清楚及開行請關仍給回紅牌或紅照, A vessel having paid Customs' and port dues, receives a port clearance at the time of leaving port.

本關另備船口單寄至某關即日貨照, The Customs also at the port of departure sends a certificate of the goods shipped to the customs at the port of destination. This is called the cargo certificate.

## 3.—Dialogue between Custom House Official and Merchant. By F. H. EWER, Esq.

先生我有貨要過關口, Sir, I have some goods I wish to pass through the Customs  
你的貨是進口是出口呢, Are they for Import or Export?

是出口的, For Export.

有什麼貨呢, What goods have you?

我的貨都是雜貨, Sundry articles.

有單沒有, Have you an application?

有略, Yes!

這張單子你寫錯單子上要開明船名貨物多少連日子都要註明並要寫明海關查照的字樣, But it is not written correctly. In it you should write the ships name, the kind of goods and quantity, date, and also address it to the Commissioner of Customs.

要怎麼費事你處有筆墨硯沒有呢, This is a great deal of trouble; but have you writing materials here?

這裡有, Yes, here they are.

這個寫法可以不可以, Here is the application. Is it right?

等我瞧瞧就是這樣罷, Let me see. Yes! this will do.

這個貨有例沒有呢, Are they all tariff goods? 沒有例是要估價的, You must give value for any goods not on the tariff.

我不曉得多少價錢多煩你說給我, I do not know the price of this, please value it.

這些蠟丸每斤估價銀是一塊洋錢, These wax pills are valued at one dollar per catty.

哎喲怎樣貴的我買來纔得六錢銀子一斤, Indeed that is very dear. I bought them for 6 mace per catty.

不是怎麼說蠟丸的價是有貴賤但我們關上打稅是毋論你的蠟丸十塊洋錢一斤也好半塊洋錢一斤也好都是估作一塊洋錢, That is nothing: wax pills are dear and cheap. But it does not

whether they cost ten dollars or half

a dollar per catty; we charge duty on all at one dollar.

這的牙擦有幾多枝呢也是要估價的貨, How many of these tooth brushes have you? They are also ad valorem.

總共有兩百枝是買回家裏用的求你老人家免稅罷, Altogether I have two hundred. I bought them for family use. Please pass them free.

你府上有多少人客要用許多牙擦, How large a family have you, to want two hundred tooth brushes?

我草舍不過十來口人好多都是親友託帶的求你免了, In my family there are not more than ten persons; but most of them are for my friends and relations. Please pass them free.

您家裏牙齒到多不然要用兩百枝牙擦餉還有限我就給你免, You seem to have a great many teeth to clean; the duty is not much; I will pass them free.

這裏頭有什麼東西, But what have you got here?

沒有什麼, Oh! nothing.

給我瞧瞧, Well let me see! what is this?

這些鴉片烟膏是我路上食的有限得狠請你免罷, Only a little opium to use on the road. It is only a little, please pass it free.

這一罐鴉片膏有幾多呢, How much have you? 沒有幾多三兩兩光景, Only a little, two or three taels.

使不得這洋藥毋論多少就是一口都要上稅; It is no matter how little; if it is only a pipe full, it must pay duty.

你拿着這單子到相公們處打餉罷敢煩你了, Now take your application to the office and pay the duty.

你的貨要復出口是不是吓, You want to re-export these goods: are they all right?

不錯請你查明給還那原稅過我, There is no mistake. Please look at them, and let me have drawback.

不用忙這個是必要驗明貨物對不對的,



Not so fast! We must see first that they are perfectly correct.

這貨是原來的一點子不錯, They are just as imported, not the slightest difference.

你是幾時進口的, When did you import them?

我的貨是去年八月間的, Last year, in the eighth moon.

你癲咯恁麼久的貨, Indeed! (*lit.* you are crazy). That is very long ago.

是唐八月呢還是番八月呢, Is it the foreign 8th month, or the Chinese?

是唐八月二十一日的, The Chinese 8th moon, 21st day.

照番月算即是某月某日等我查過號簿來, Then that will be, according to foreign reckoning, the—month, day. Wait, I will refer to my books.

不錯進口是六箱扣布你如今要復出兩箱嗎, You imported 6 cases, and you want to re-export only 2. How is that?

那四箱已經賣了惟有這兩箱總不能出手所以要復出口, I have sold four cases, but as I cannot sell these two, I want to re-export them.

你的箱開過沒有, Have you had the cases opened?

已經開過了, Yes, they have been opened.

你沒有調亂貨物呀, You have not changed the goods?

沒有動着, No! I have not touched them.

進口每箱多少疋呢, How many pieces were there in each case?

每箱五十疋兩箱共成一百疋, Fifty pieces in each, one hundred in the two cases.

照你說單子上是對的但你上過多少稅銀呢, That agrees with your application, but state how much duty you paid.

我先上過稅銀八兩, I paid duty 8 taels.

你真是上過八兩稅銀, You really paid 8 taels duty, eh?

不錯, Yes!

委實沒有錯的喇, You are quite sure there is not a mistake.

真真沒有錯, Certainly there is no mistake.

你如今要回八兩稅銀是不是, Then you claim drawback 8 taels, do you?

是的, Yes!

你可加寫在單子上, Well, write the amount on your chit.

等我開箱驗過, Now we will open the cases, and see the goods.

呀爲什麼這布上有許多黑點呢, Why! They are all spotted.

這是水漬的, Yes! they have been damaged with water.

哦你的布是水漬的我查簿子上凡進口的布有水漬准折五成打稅一百疋布算五十疋的例你這布纔上過稅銀四兩如今你的單子不對一定是假的, So! and upon reference to my books I find that you imported the goods as damaged. You were allowed 50 per cent; thus 100 pieces counted as 50. According to the Tariff, the duty would be 4 taels; your application is incorrect.

我必要拾你的布你明日再來便知道這個布或罰銀或充公, I must detain these goods. You can come to-morrow and know whether you will be fined or the goods confiscated.

呀真不錯咯因爲進口的日子太久連我都忘記了, Really I have made a mistake. It is so long since I imported the goods that I had forgotten.

你說忘記真是哄人的話下次你還要小心, Your forgetfulness is only an excuse; however, you must be more careful another time.

#### AVIII.— LIST OF DISHES, 飯譜 *fan 'pu*.

The words marked by an asterisk \* have been transferred by an attempt to imitate the sound—translation being impossible. Besides the Names of Dishes, a few terms for different ways of Cooking have been inserted in the list. By Mrs. M. E. CRANFORD.

[Chinese Characters Romanized by the Editor.]

**Apple Butter**, 花紅醬 'hua 'hung chiang; *Dessert*, 花紅絲 'hua 'hung ssü; *Dumpling*, 花紅湯包子 'hua 'hung 'tang pao tzü; *Tea*, 花紅茶 'hua 'hung 'cha.

**Arrowroot**, \* 阿囉囉 a-lo-lo.

**Bake**, 烘 'hung.

**Barley**, *Pearl* 米珠子米 mi chu tzī mi.

**Beans**, 豆類 tou lei.

**Beef à-la-moile** \* 牛肉阿拉馬 niu jou a-la-ma; *Collared* 香牛肉 hsiang niu jou; *Hash*, 牛肉小炒 niu jou hsiao 'chao; *Smoked* 熏牛肉 hsün niu jou; *Steak*, 片牛肉 'pien niu jou.

**Beer Ginger**, 薑酒 chiang chiu.

**Beets**, 蔓菁 man ching.

**Biscuit**, 小饅頭 hsiao man 'tou.

**Blanc mange**, 洋菜點心 yang 'tsai tien hsin.

**Boil**, 煮 chu.

**Brandy Peaches**, 酒桃 chiu 'tao.

**Bread**, 饅頭 man 'tou.

**Broil**, 薰 hsün.

**Buns**, \* 笨似 pên shih.

**Butter**, 奶油 nai yu.

**Buttermilk pop**, 奶清湯 nai 'ching 'tang.

**Cabbage**, 白菜 pai 'tsai.

**Cake**, *fruit* 黑糕 'hei kao; *Cider* \* 西達糕 hsi-ta kao; *Cream* 奶皮糕 nai 'pi kao; *Cup* 杯糕 pei kao; *Feather* 毛糕 mao kao; *Ginger*, 薑糕 chiang kao; *Golden* 金糕 chin kao; *Jelly* 凍糕 tung kao; *Lemon* \* 來門糕 lai mên kao; *Pound* 斤糕 chin kao; *Sponge* 鵝蛋糕 chi tan kao; *Spice* 香料糕 hsiang-liao kao; *Silver* 銀糕 yin kao; *Washington* \* 華盛敦糕 'hua sheng tun kao; *Wine* 酒糕 chiu kao.

**Cakes**, *Breakfast* 麪餅 mien ping; *Buckwheat* 蕎麥餅 'chiao mien ping; *Cream* 奶皮小餅 nai 'pi hsiao ping; *Funnel* 絨餅 yung ping; *French* 佛蘭西餅 fu-lan-hsi ping; *London* \* 來門餅 lai mên ping; *Pan* 蛋夾餅 'pan 'tse ping; *Griddle* 麪點心 mien tien hsin; *Ice* 兒米餅 pao-erh mi ping; *Tea*

茶餅 'cha ping; *Graham* 麩皮餅 fu 'pi ping; *Victoria* 番葡萄餅 fan 'pu 'tao ping.

**Candy**, 斬白糖 chan pai 'tang.

**Canned fruits**, 封果子 fêng kuo tzü.

**Celery**, *Essence of* 芹菜湯 'chin 'tsai 'tang.

**Charlotte Russe**, \* 哈拉路絲 ko-la-lu ssü.

**Chicken pie**, 雞排 chi 'pai; *Salad*, 雞菜 chi 'tsai.

**Chocolate**, \* 知古辣 chi-ku-la.

**Coffee**, \* 咖啡 chia-fei.

**Cream**, 奶皮 nai 'pi; *Orange* 橘子醬 chü tzü chiang.

**Crullars**, \* 客勒斯 'ko-lei-ssü.

**Crumpets**, \* 格輪潑肺 ko-lun-'po-fu.

**Curry**, \* 噶喇 ko-li.

**Custard**, *baked* \* 烘喇噶 'hung ko-ssü-ta;

*Boiled* \* 煮喇噶 chu ko-ssü-ta.

**Dough Nuts**, \* 托納熾 'to na chih.

**Drawn Butter**, 奶油小湯 nai yu hsiao 'tang.

**Egg Nogg**, \* 鵝蛋噶格 chi tan nao-ko; *Punt*, 煎子 chia tzu; *Pouched* 水沸蛋 shui fo tan;

*Scrambled* 炒鵝蛋 'chao chi tan.

**Fish Chowder**, 炒魚 'chao yü.

**Frummery**, \* 弗拉米 fo-la-mi.

**floating Island**, 浮海島 fou 'hai tao.

**French Twists**, 法國小饅頭 fa-kuo hsiao man 'tou.

**Fritters**, \* 弗拉脫 fo-la-'to.

**Frosting (for cake)**, 糖霜 'tang shuang.

**Fruits**, *canned* 糖食乾 'tan shih kan; *Dried* 各樣果乾 ko yang kuo kan; *Spiced* 香果 hsiang kuo; *Preserved* 果糖食 kuo 'tang sui.

**Fry**, 煎 chien.

**Ginger Nuts**, 金錢薑餅 chin 'chien chiang ping;

*Snap*, 薑餅 chiang ping.

**Goose**, *Roast* 烤鵝 'kao ê.

**Gravy**, 黃小湯 'uang hsiao 'tang.

**Ham**, 火腿 nuo 'tui; *Omelette*, 鵝蛋餃 chi tan chiao.

**Hare**, *Roast* 烤兔子 'kao 'tu tzu.

**Hasty Pudding**, 包兒米粥 pao êrh mi chou.

**Ice Cream**, 冰湯 ping 'tang.

**Icing**, (see frosting), 糖霜 'tang shuang.

**Isinglass**, 洋菜 yang 'tsai.

**Jam**, 果子醬 kuo tzü chiang.

**Jelly (of Gelatine)**, 西洋菜凍 hsi yang 'tsai tung.

**Jumbles**, \* 伙不嘸 chung-pu-ssü.

Knead, 調 tiao.

Lobster Salad, 大蝦菜 ta hsia 'tsai.

Meat Balls, 肉餅 jou ping; Pickled 鹽肉 yen jou.

Milk Porridge, 奶粥 nai chou.

Mince pie, 雜排 tsa 'pai.

Maffius, Indian \* 包兒米涼粉 pao êrh mi mo fên; Wheat \* 麪涼粉 mien mo fên.

Mulled Wine, \* 抹勒酒 mo-lê chiu.

Mutton Pie, 羊肉排 yang jou 'pai; Chop, 羊肋 yang lei.

Okra, 羊角菜 yang chiao 'tsai.

Omelette Soufflée \* 阿末來蘇弗來 a-mo-lai su-fo-lai.

Orange sherbet, 橘湯 chü tang.

Oyster Fritters, 海蜆餅 'hai li ping; Scalloped, 層花海蜆 tsêng 'hua 'hai li.

Pastry, 麪皮 mien 'pi.

Puff Paste, \* 噉呖麪皮 po-fu mien 'pi.

Pickles, 酸菜 suan 'tsai.

Pie, Pumpkin 飯瓜排 fan kua 'pai; Sweet Potatoe 地瓜排 ti kua 'pai; Rhubarb 外 備果排 wai kuo pei kuo 'pai.

Pork, 猪肉 chu jou.

Potatoes, 地蛋 ti tan.

Pudding, Boiled\* 煮模定 chu 'pu-ting; Bread 饅頭模定 man 'tou 'pu-ting; French 法蘭西模定 fa-lan-hsi 'pu-ting; Sago \* 碎穀模定 sui-ku 'pu-ting; Tapioca \* 噠吡遜格模定 ta-pi-ou-ko 'pu-ting.

Puffs, \* 潑肺 'po-fu.

Roast, 烤 'kao.

Roll, (as dough), 赶 kan.

Rusk, 甜饅頭 'tien man 'tou.

Sally Lunn, \* 撒拉嫩 sa-la-lun.

Sauce, (Fish or Salad), 鷄蛋羹 chi tan kêng.

Sausage, 香肉餅 hsiang jou ping.

Soup, 湯 'tang.

Squash, 瓜菜 kua 'tsai.

Stew, 熬 tun.

Sugar Drops, 糖滴 'tang ti.

Sweet Corn Pudding, 烘包兒米 'hung pao êrh mi.

Syllabub, \* 雪裏白 hsüeh li pai.

Tarts, 酸排 suan 'pai.

Tomato Ketchup, 番柿漿 fan shih chiang.

Tongue, Smoked 熏牛舌頭 hsün niu shê 'tou.

Turkey, Roast \* 烘武鷄 'hung 'tê chi.

Turnips, 蘿蔔 lo 'pu.

Vegetables, 菜 'tsai.

Wafers, 鷄蛋捲 chi tan chüan.

Waffles, \* 華脯 'hua fu.

Wine whey, \* 酒會 chiu 'hui.

Yeast, 酵 chiao, 引子 yin tzü.

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## XIX.—200 ANTITHETICAL COUPLETS.

*The Chinese and English Translations of the following pairs of Phrases or Sentences have been gathered (with a few exceptions) from a large number of works already printed. In the first of the two phrases which constitute each couplet, there occurs one or more words or ideas which are contrasted with one or more words or ideas in the second, both in Chinese and English.*

*These antithetical expressions differ from the Scrolls and Tablets translated by, REV. MR. MUIRHEAD, (see pages 210-220), in the circumstance that they are seldom if ever written out on wooden tablets, paper, or satin, and suspended or pasted on walls and doors, or presented on festive occasions, &c. Not a few of them may be termed Proverbs or Aphorism. They contain much wisdom and embody a great amount of knowledge of human nature, and indicate considerable insight into the dealings of Providence with mankind. They are arranged according to the number of Chinese characters in a couplet.*

巧者言 The artful are loquacious; 拙者默 The simple are silent.

巧者凶 The artful are miserable; 拙者吉 The simple are happy.

巧者勞 The artful work and toil; 拙者逸 The simple enjoy their ease.

巧者賊 The artful are roguish; 拙者德 The simple are virtuous.

不怨天 Repine not at heaven; 不尤人 Be not

resentful to men.

朝兄弟 In the morning, friends; 暮仇敵 In the evening, foes.

富有千金 The rich have a thousand pieces of gold; 貧無兩鐵 The poor are without a tael of iron.

福無雙至 Blessings never come double; 禍不單行 Calamities never come single.

禍從口出 Misfortunes proceed from the mouth;

病從口入 By the mouth diseases enter.

鑿室易填 Vast chasms can easily be filled; 人心難滿 The heart of man is never satisfied.

大富由天 Great wealth is from heaven; 小富由勤 Little wealth is from diligence.

戶樞不蠹 The hinge of a door is not crowded by insects; 流水不腐 Running water does not become putrid.

有凶報凶 If evil is to befall me, announce to me evil; 有吉報吉 If prosperity is to be my fate, announce to me prosperity.

善有善報 Virtue will have a good reward; 惡有惡報 Vice will have an evil recompence

視日者眩 He who looks at the sun is dazzled;

聽雷者聾 He who hears the thunder is made deaf.

積善逢善 He who heaps up virtuous deeds shall meet with good; 積惡逢惡 He who heaps up vicious actions shall meet with evil.

善必壽考 Virtue is a sure means of longevity; 惡必早亡 Vice meets an early destruction.

小辯害義 Petty distinctions are injurious to rectitude; 小言破道 Quibbling words violate right reason.

日出而作 The sun comes forth and we work;

日入而息 The sun goes down and we rest.

鑿井而飲 We dig a well and can drink; 耕田而食 We plough a field and can eat.

光陰如箭 Time flies like an arrow; 日月似梭 Days and months like a shuttle.

從善如登 Following virtue is like ascending a hill; 從惡如崩 Following vice is like falling down a mountain.

人生一世 Man lives one age; 草生一秋 The flowers an autumn.

造燭救明 In making a candle one seeks for light; 讀書救理 In reading a book one seeks for reason.

清貧常樂 Untarnished poverty is always happy; 濁富多憂 Impure wealth has many sorrows.

日食三餐 Eat three meals during the day; 夜圖一宿 Plan to sleep the whole night.

自尊自貴 Those who respect themselves will be respected by others; 自輕自賤 Those who think lightly of themselves will be held cheap by others.

學無老少 In learning, age and youth go for nothing; 達者爲先 The best informed man takes the precedence.

官有大小 Among principals there are distinctions of great and small; 吏無尊卑 Among subordinates there are no distinctions of honorable, and base.

以食愈飢 The cure of hunger is food; 以學愈愚 The cure of ignorance is study.

榮盛辱大 The more abundant the glory, the greater the disgrace; 利重害深 The more successful the scheme, the deeper the ruin.

勿宰耕牛 Do not kill the ox that plows; 勿棄字紙 Do not throw down written paper.

人爲財死 Men die in the pursuit of wealth; 鳥爲食亡 Birds perish in search of food.

鷹過留聲 The scream of the eagle is heard, when she has passed over; 人去留名 The name of a man remains after his death.

餓死事極小 To be starved to death is a small matter; 失節事極大 To lose one's virtue is a great matter.

可爲知者道 To convince a wise man is easy; 難於俗人言 To reason with a foolish man is hard.

入山擒虎易 To seize the tiger on the mountain is easy; 開口告人難 To ask a man for his help is hard.

Man lives one age; 草生一春 The



- 人不知己過 A man is not conscious of his own failings; 牛不知力大 An ox is ignorant of the greatness of his strength.
- 路遙知馬力 By a long journey we learn a horse's strength; 日久見人心 Length of days shows a man's heart.
- 慾寡精神爽 If one's wishes be few, his health will be flourishing; 思多血氣衰 If one's thoughts be many, his constitution will decline.
- 溫柔終益己 The mild and gentle must finally derive profit to themselves; 強暴必招災 The violent and fierce must surely bring misfortune upon themselves.
- 貴自勤中得 Honors come by diligence; 富從儉裡來 Riches spring from economy.
- 臨財無苟得 If in the way of riches do not use improper means to possess them; 臨難無苟免 If in the way of misfortune do not use improper means to avoid it.
- 瓜田不納履 In a melon field, do not arrange your shoe; 李下不整冠 Under a plum tree do not adjust your cap.
- 是是非非地 Doubt and wrong abound on earth; 明明白白天 Every thing is bright and clear in heaven.
- 好事不出門 Good deeds do not get abroad; 歹事傳千里 Bad deeds are proclaimed a thousand miles.
- 勿好逸惡勞 Do not live in idleness and hate work; 勿始勤終惰 Do not be diligent at first, and finally become lazy.
- 遇急思親戚 Meeting with difficulties, we think of our relations; 臨危託故人 On the brink of danger, we rely on our friends.
- 未來休指望 Do not anxiously hope for what is not yet come; 過去莫思量 Do not vainly regret what is already past.
- 出則可以戰 He who advances may engage in the battle; 退則可以守 He who retreats may take care of himself.
- 富人思來年 Rich men look forward to coming years; 貧人思眼前 Poor men think
- of what is before their eyes.
- 明以照暗室 Light to illuminate a dark chamber; 理以照人心 Reason to enlighten man's heart.
- 好事不出門 Good deeds are seldom known outside one's door; 惡事傳千里 Evil deeds are reported a thousand miles.
- 瘦地開花晚 A meager soil produces late flowers; 貧窮發福遲 A poor man acquires wealth but slowly.
- 憐兒多與棒 If you love your son, give him the cudgel; 憎兒多與食 If you hate your son, cram him with dainties.
- 安不可忘危 In a time of security, do not forget danger; 治不可忘亂 In a time of tranquillity do not forget anarchy.
- 力賤得人敬 To cheapen one's efforts obtains people's respect; 口賤得人憎 To cheapen one's mouth procures people's resentment.
- 鑿山通大海 Mountains have been cut through to make a passage to the ocean; 鍊石補青天 Stones have been melted to repair the azure heavens.
- 世上無難事 In the world there is nothing difficult; 人心自不堅 Men's hearts are themselves wanting in firmness.
- 投我以木瓜 He threw to me a melon; 報之以瓊琚 I returned him a precious stone.
- 后非民罔使 Prince being without people, he has no service; 民非后罔事 People being without prince, they have no duty to perform.
- 母在一子寒 Mother remaining, one son is cold; 母去三子單 Mother leaving, three sons will be destitute.
- 萬惡淫爲首 Sensual indulgence is the greatest evil; 百行孝爲先 Filial obedience is the greatest good.
- 用之而彌明 Use it and the brighter it becomes; 宿之而彌壯 Confine it and the greater it will grow.
- 國以民爲本 People are the nation's source; 民以食爲天 Food is the people's heaven.

要知心腹事 If you wish to know ~~the~~ man's thoughts; 但聽口中言 You need only to listen to his conversation.

賢婦令夫貴 A virtuous wife is a source of honor to her husband; 惡婦令夫賤 A vicious wife is a source of disgrace to her husband.

量大福亦大 He who possesses a liberal mind will have great happiness; 機深禍亦深 He whose schemes are deep will have great misery.

男子配乾之剛 Man corresponds to the firmness of heaven; 女子配坤之順 Woman corresponds to the obedience of earth.

過去事明如鏡 Past events are as clear as a mirror; 未來事暗如漆 Future events are as obscure as varnish.

勤爲無價之寶 Diligence is a treasure of inestimable price; 慎是護身之符 Prudence is the pledge of security.

駑馬自受鞭策 The slow horse is destined to receive the whip; 愚人終受毀棒 The worthless man will finally receive punishment.

垂訓以格人非 Propagate good instruction to correct men's vices; 捐資以成人美 Contribute money to effect men's happiness.

作事須循天理 In action, one should accord with the will of heaven; 出言要順人心 In word, one should consult the feelings of men.

短莫短於苟得 Of things that are defective, there is nothing more defective than ill-gotten riches; 孤莫孤於自恃 Of men that are destitute, there is none more destitute than the self-sufficient man.

哥聽錢養兄嫂 Elder brother provides for elder brother's wife; 弟聽錢養弟婦 Younger brother provides for younger brother's wife. (Mutual Dependence).

剪礙道之荆榛 Cut away the brambles that obstruct the path; 除當塗之瓦石 Remove the bricks and stones that lie in the road.

不能成線 A single hair of silk does not constitute a thread; 獨木焉能成林 A

single tree does not constitute a grove.

德勝才爲君子 He whose virtue exceeds his talents is the good man; 才勝德爲小人 He whose talents exceed his virtue is the mean man.

巧言不如直道 Artful words are not as good as straight forward conduct; 明人不用細說; Intelligent men need not be particular about their explanations.

君子泰而不驕 The superior man is really great without being proud; 小人驕而不泰 The mean man is proud without being really great.

輕諾者信必寡 The sincerity of one who assents to every thing must be small; 面譽者皆必非 The praises of one before your face must be altogether false.

利心專則背道 If the heart is devoted to gain, then the voice of reason is opposed; 私意確則滅公 If selfishness exists, then the public welfare is disregarded.

口說不如身逢 The testimony of others is not comparable to personal experience; 耳聞不如目見; "I heard," is not as good as "I saw."

豈能盡如人意 It is impossible in all things to suit other men's fancy; 但求無愧我心 It should be my only care not to violate my own conscience.

寧可正而不足 Better to be upright with poverty, 不可邪而有餘 Than to be depraved with abundance.

立法不得不嚴 In enacting laws, rigor is indispensable; 行法不得不恕 In executing laws, mercy is essential.

小人智短易盈 The capacity of the inferior man for knowledge is small and easily filled; 君子見深難溢 The intelligence of the superior man is deep and not easily satisfied.

人便如此如此 Man contrives; 天理未然未然 Heaven decrees.

人心惟虛故靈 The open mind reflects; 山谷惟虛故應 The hollow dell resounds.

凡人不可貌相 A man is not to be known

by his looks; 海水不可斗量 The sea is not to be measured by a bushel.

玉不琢不成器 A gem is not polished without rubbing; 人不磨不成道 Nor is man perfected without trials.

河決不可復壅 A river which has burst its banks can not be stopped again in its career; 魚爛不可復全 Fish which is rotten and broken can not be lifted again as a whole.

作德心逸日休 Practicing virtue, the heart is happy and daily more excellent; 作僞心勞日拙 Acting the hypocrite, the heart is troubled and daily becomes worse.

君子常失於厚 A bad man usually errs in treating men worse than they deserve; 小人常失於薄 A good man commonly errs in treating men better than they deserve.

權出於一者強 Authority issuing from one is strong; 權出於二者弱 Authority issuing from two is weak.

作善天降百祥 On the righteous, heaven sends down all kinds of blessings; 作不善降百殃 On the unrighteous, it sends down all kinds of infelicity.

以形體謂之天 As to substance and figure, it is called 'Tien'; 以性情謂之乾 As to inward active principle, it is called Kan.

有非非婦人也 If she does ill, she is not a woman; 有善非婦人也 If she does good, she is not a woman.

不知而言不智 Not to know and yet to speak is imprudent; 知而不言不忠 To know and not to speak is unfaithful.

你先去便等我 If you go first, then wait for me; 我先去便等你 If I go first, I will wait for you.

仰以觀於天文 Look up and observe the appearance of the heavens; 俯以察於地理 Look down and examine the properties of the earth.

心不明來點甚燈 If one's heart be not enlightened, what lamp shall he light? 意不公平

誦甚經 If one's intentions are not upright what prayers shall he repeat?

無君子莫治野人 Without the talent of the wise man, the rustic could not be governed; 無野人莫養君子 Without the toil of the rustic, the wise man could not be fed.

勿登山而網禽鳥 Do not ascend the hills to ensnare the birds; 勿臨水而毒魚蝦 Do not descend to the water to poison the fish.

道吾惡者是吾師 He who tells me of my errors instructs me; 道吾好者是吾賊 He who tells me of my virtues robs me.

爾害別人猶自可 It may be well for you to injure others; 別人害爾却如何 But what if others return the injuries upon you?

嫩草怕霜霜怕日 The tender grass fears the frost, and the frost fears the sun; 惡人自有惡人磨 Bad men ever take rubs from other bad men.

聲色者敗德之具 Worldly reputation and sensual pleasure are destructive to virtue; 思慮者戕身之本 Anxious thoughts and apprehensions are injurious to the body.

各人自掃門前雪 Let every one sweep away the snow before his own door; 莫管他人瓦上霜 Do not trouble yourself about the frost on your neighbor's tiles.

有酒有肉多朋友 Friends abound in times of wine and good dinners; 患難之時一個無 But not one is to be found in days of adversity and want.

無求到處人情好 If you do not beg a favor, men everywhere will appear good-natured; 不飲從他酒價高 If you do not want to drink, it matters not should the wine be dear.

無藥可延卿相壽 No medicine can procure long life even to the ministers of state; 有錢難買子孫賢 No money can purchase for any man a virtuous posterity.

有道之財方可取 If riches can be acquired with propriety, then acquire them; 無道之錢莫強求 But let not unjust wealth be sought for with violence.

燈臺無油點不光 If a lamp has no oil, it will not give light; 世上無錢難爲人 In the world if one has no money, it is hard to be a man

小勇者血氣之怒 Low courage is the resentment of blood and spirits; 大勇者禮義之怒 Noble courage is the resentment of propriety and justice.

勿以惡小而爲之 Do not consider any vice as trivial and therefore practice it; 勿以善小而不爲 Do not consider any virtue as unimportant and therefore neglect it.

制水者必以隄防 Water must be restrained by banks and dykes; 制性者必以禮法 Passion must be controlled by the laws of propriety.

貧居鬧市無人問 Though a poor man should live in the midst of a noisy market, no one will ask about him; 富在深山有遠親 Though a rich man should bury himself among the deep mountains, his distant relatives will come to him.

血氣之怒不可有 The resentment of blood and spirits, no one should have; 禮義之怒不可無 The resentment of propriety and justice, one should not be without.

兄弟不信情不親 If confidence between brothers be wanting, their affections will be loosened; 朋友不信交不疎 If confidence between friends be wanting, their intercourse will be estranged.

長江後浪催前浪 The following waves of a swollen river chase the preceding waves; 世上新人趨舊人 In the world new men continually succeed old men.

萬事不由人計較 Nothing proceeds from the machinations of man; 一生都是命安排 One's whole life is planned by destiny.

良藥苦口利於病 Though powerful physic be nauseous to the taste, it is good for the disease; 忠言逆耳利於行 Though candid advice be unpleasant to the ear, it is profitable for the conduct.

君國不安 If sincerity between prince

and minister be wanting, the nation will be in disorder; 父子不信家不睦 If sincerity between father and son be wanting, the family will be in discord.

天有不測之風雲 The winds and clouds of heaven cannot be surely anticipated; 人有旦夕之禍福 The happiness and calamities of men are changing every night and morning.

松柏可以耐雪霜 As the fir and the cypress can endure snow and frost; 明智可以涉艱危 So intelligent wisdom can pass over difficulties and dangers.

財者君子之所輕 Wealth is what the superior man considers of little value; 死者小人之所長 Death is what the mean man considers of great importance.

水一傾則不可復 When water has once overflowed, it cannot be restored; 性一縱則不可反 When the passions have been indulged, they cannot be restrained.

在家不會迎賓客 At home, if one does not receive guests; 出路方知少主人 Abroad, he will meet with few hosts.

馬到臨巖收極晚 When the horse has gained the brink of the precipice, it is too late to pull the rein; 船到江心補漏遲 When the vessel is in the midst of the river, it is too late to stop the leak.

古今之事理無窮 The affairs of ancient and modern times are inexhaustible; 一人之知識有限 The capacity of one man to learn is limited.

常將有日思無日 In the days of affluence ever think of poverty; 莫待無時想有時 Wait not till want makes you remember the time of plenty.

今朝有酒今朝醉 We have wine to-day: let us get drunk to-day; 明日愁來明日當 The sorrows of to-morrow may be borne to-morrow.

馬行步慢只因瘦 If a horse goes slowly, it is only because he is weak; 人不風流只因



爲貧 If a man is not luxurious, it is only because he is poor. 宇宙之江山不改 Rivers and hills of the universe alter not; 古今之稱謂各殊 But the ancient and modern names are all different.

孝順還生孝順子 Those who have been dutiful, will themselves beget dutiful children; 忤逆還生忤逆兒 Those who have been undutiful will beget undutiful children. 花徑不曾緣客掃 The flower-girt path has not till now been swept on account of a guest; 蓬門今始爲君開 The wicker-made gate is now first opened for the reception of a prince.

易長易退山溪水 Unfixed and changeable is a mountain stream; 易反易覆小人心 Unstable is the heart of a vicious man. 初三初四蛾眉月 On the 3rd and 4th, there is a silk-worm's eye-brow moon; 十四十五月團圓 On the 14th and 15th, the moon forms a conglomerated round mass.

倉廩虛兮歲月乏 If your barns be empty, your years and months will be unsupplied; 子孫愚兮禮義疎 If your children be ignorant, they will be deficient in propriety and justice. 今年花似去年好 The flowers this year are better than last year; 去年人到今年老 The man of last year is now one year older.

有田不耕倉廩虛 If you have fields and do not plough them, your barns will be empty; 有書不讀子孫愚 If you have books and will not explain them, your children will be ignorant. 知恩不報非君子 He who is sensible of an act of kindness and does not recompense it, is not a good man; 有讎不報枉爲人 He who feels resentment and does not take revenge, was in vain made a man.

鏡明則塵埃不染 If the mirror be highly polished, the dust will not stain it; 智明則邪惡不生 If the heart is enlightened, evil desires will not arise in it. 世間好物不堅牢 In the world, good things are not strong and lasting; 榮華易散琉璃脆 The variegated cloud is easily dispersed and glass vessels broken.

言合則吳越相親 When opinions agree, the most distant will unite in friendship; 不合則骨肉爲仇 When opinions disagree, the nearest relations will be in enmity. 燕雀豈知鴻鵠志 How should the petty swallow, know the mind of the large and noble minded Hung-ko bird! 虎豹豈受犬羊欺 How can the tiger and leopard ever receive an insult from a dog or a sheep!

畫虎畫皮難畫骨 In painting a tiger you paint his skin, but not his bones; 知人知面不知心 In knowing a man, you know his face, but not his heart. 小人不知君子之心 Petty men cannot comprehend the motives or principles of the wise; 君子不受小人之侮 Wise men cannot be affected by the scoffs or insults of a mean wretch.

平生不作皺眉事 Throughout life, let there not be performed an angry act; 天下應無切齒人 Throughout the Empire, let there not exist a revengeful man. 事雖小不作不成 Though an affair may be easily accomplished, if not attended to, it will never be accomplished; 子雖賢不教不明 Though your son be well disposed, if not instructed, he will always be ignorant.

善惡到頭終有報 Virtues and vice when they come to a head, will finally be recompensed; 高飛遠走也難逃 Though you fly high or wander far, you cannot escape. 爽口物多終作疾 Dainties when eaten often result in disease; 快心事過必爲殃 Pleasure when past, certainly is converted into pain.

命裡有財終須有 If it is your fate to have wealth, you will at last possess it; 命裡無財莫強求 If it is your fate not to have wealth, do not use violence to get it. 水火盜賊害止及身 The injuries of water

fire or robbers extend only to the body; **異端之害害及人心** The injuries done by heterodox doctrines reach to the heart.

**修數百年崎嶇之路** Repair the roads which are injured by the lapse of many years; **造千萬人往來之橋** Build the bridges which may be crossed by myriads of men.

**勿恃富豪而欺困窮** Do not rely on your wealth to oppress the destitute and the poor; **勿倚權貴而凌孤寡** Do not trust to your power to vex the orphan and the widow.

**人倫有五夫婦爲先** There are 5 human relations: that of husband and wife constitute the first; **大禮三千婚姻最重** There are 3,000 great rites: that of marriage is the most important.

**一樹之果有酸有甜** The same tree may produce sour and sweet fruit; **一母之子有愚有賢** The same mother may have stupid and intelligent children.

**賢人多財則損其智** When a worthy man has much wealth, it injures his acquisition of knowledge; **小人多財則益其過** When a worthless man has much wealth, it increases his faults.

**顯然之迹刑所能防** Against open crimes, punishments can oppose a barrier; **隱然之地法所難及** But secret offences, it is difficult for the laws to reach.

**屏風雖破骨格猶存** Though the screen be torn, its frame is still preserved; **君子雖貧禮義常在** Though the good man be poor, his decorum and uprightness always remain.

**爾謀不及悔之何及** If your plans do not succeed, what avails to regret their failure? **爾謀不長告之何益** If your plans do not flourish, what avails to make complaints?

**言人之善若己有之** Speak of men's virtues as if they were your own; **言人之惡若己受之** Speak of men's vices as if their punishment were your own.

**以失之之原** First observe the cause which it was lost; **後知所以取之之術**

Then you will know by which it can be regained.

**九夷在東八狄在北** Nine *I* are on the east and eight *Ti* on the north; **七戎在西八蠻在南** Seven *Jung* are on the west and the eight *Man* on the south.

**知過非難改過爲難** To know an error is not difficult, to correct it is difficult; **言善非難行善爲難** To say what is right is not difficult, to do what is right is difficult.

**取法於上僅得其中** Taking the rule from superiors, one but just attains mediocrity; **取法於中不免爲下** Taking the rule from mediocrity one cannot avoid being inferior.

**爾之母亦人之女也** You, mothers, are the daughters of men; **爾之妻亦人之女也** You, wives, are also the daughters of men.

**山不在高有仙則名** A hill being high is nothing; it must have demi-gods to make it famous; **水不在深有龍則靈** Water being deep is nothing; it must have a dragon to make it efficacious.

**經目之事猶恐未真** The evidence of a single glance should not be regarded as true; **背後之言豈足深信** The words spoken behind a man's back,—are they worthy of implicit belief?

**叩之以小者則小鳴** Strike it lightly and it gives a light sound; **叩之以大者則大鳴** Strike it hard, and it gives a loud sound.

**不寶遠物則遠人格** Prize not far-fetched commodities, and persons from remote parts will come and submit; **所寶惟賢則邇人安** Prize only good men, and the people who are near will enjoy tranquillity.

**天無二日民無二王** In heaven, there are not two suns; among the people, there are not two kings; **家無二主尊無二上** In a family, there are not two masters; among the honorables, there are not two supremes.

**少而不學長無能也** If one does not learn in his youth, he will be good for nothing when

grown up; 老而不教死無思也 If one does not give instruction in his old age, his posterity will have nothing by which to remember him.

不登山不知天之高 Without ascending the mountain, one cannot judge of the height of heaven; 不臨谿不知地之厚 Without descending into the valley, one cannot judge of the depth of the earth.

人雖至愚貴人則明 Though one be exceedingly stupid, he is very perspicacious when reproving others; 雖有聰明恕己則昏 Though one is very intelligent, he is dull enough if excusing himself.

氣之輕清上浮者爲天 The light pure vapors ascending made the heavens; 氣之重濁下凝者爲地 The heavy corrupt vapors descending made the earth.

明且之事薄莫不可必 What exists in the morning, one can not be certain of in the evening; 薄莫之事晡時不可必 What exists in the evening, one can not depend upon for the next morning.

人生智未生智生人易老 When man is born, knowledge is not born with him, and having obtained knowledge, he soon becomes old; 心智一切生不覺無常到 When his mental knowledge is completely matured, death unexpectedly comes upon him.

日月雖明不照覆盆之下 Though the sun and moon be bright, their rays can not reach under the inverted bowl; 刀劍雖快不斬無罪之人 Though the sword of justice be swift, it cannot slay the innocent man.

勿因私讐使人父子不和 Do not for a private enmity cause discord between father and son; 勿因小利使人兄弟不睦 Do not for a trifling gain cause dissention among elder and younger brothers.

一星之火能燒萬頃之山 The light of a single star tinges the mountains of many regions; 半句非言誤損半生之德 The half sentence of an improper speech injures

the virtue of a whole life.

莫笑他家貧輪迴事公道 Laugh not at the poverty of others; for the affairs of the metempsychosis make all equal; 莫笑他人老終須還到老 Laugh not at the infirmities of age; for we must all become old.

飲食不在珍饈一飽便好 The worth of food does not consist in its daintiness, but in its satisfying the appetite; 娶妻不在顏色賢德便好 The worth of a wife does not consist in her beauty, but in her virtue.

剪草不除根萌芽仍舊生 When grass is cut down, if the root be not removed it will bud forth the same as before; 剪草若除根萌芽再不生 When grass is cut down, if the root be removed, it will never bud again.

身披一縷常思織女之勞 When one puts on his clothes, he should think of the toil of the weaver; 日食三餐每念農夫之苦 When one eats his daily food he should think of the hardships of the farmer.

以小善爲無益而弗爲也 To regard small virtues as of no advantage and not perform them; 以小惡爲無傷而弗去也 To regard small vices as not injurious and not relinquish them.

古人形似獸心有大聖德 In ancient times, the figure of men resembled that of wild animals, but their hearts contained the most perfect virtue; 今人表似人獸心安可測 Now a days the outward appearance of men is human, but their dispositions are utterly brutish.

出於無心者緩言以曉之 When errors proceed from inadvertency, let gentle remonstrances be used to instruct; 成於有意者危言以戒之 When errors proceed from willfulness, make use of severe language to restrain.

女無明鏡不知面上精粗 Without a clear mirror, a woman cannot know the state of her own face; 士無真友不知行步虧跲 Without a true friend, a man cannot know

the errors of his own acts.

1 房屋不在高堂不漏便好 The value of a house does not consist in its lofty hall, but in its excluding bad weather; 衣服不在綾羅和暖便好 The value of clothing does not consist in its silken material, but in its make and warmth.

你待要上天我就隨着上天 If you are about to ascend to heaven, I will at once follow and ascend to heaven; 你待要探海我就隨着探海 If you are about to leap into the sea, I will at once follow and leap into the sea.

當官之法只有三事清慎勤 There are only 3 rules to be observed by those who hold office, viz. uprightness, carefulness and diligence; 知此三者則知所以持身矣 Those who understand these 3 rules know that by which they will ensure their permanence in office.

1 心裡光光明明的就是天堂 The heart enlightened and bright is its own heaven; 心裡黑黑暗暗的就是地獄 The heart unenlightened and dark is its own hell.

教人者養其善心而惡自消 Let the teachers of mankind cherish their virtuous feelings and vice will of itself vanish; 治民者道之敬讓而爭自息 Let the rulers of the people teach them mutual respect and deference, and quarrels will of themselves cease.

1 一日行善福雖未至禍自遠矣 By a single days' practice of virtue, though happiness be not attained, yet misery may be kept at a distance; 一日行惡禍雖未至福自遠矣 By a single day's practice of vice, though misery does not come, happiness truly will be kept at a distance.

善人則親近之助德行於身心 Draw near to the virtuous that their virtue may be imparted to you; 惡人則遠避之杜災殃

1 於局賤 Flee far from the vicious that *it misery may be kept from you.*

白玉移於污泥不能沾溼其色 Though the white gem be cast into the dirt, its color cannot really be tarnished; 君子處於濁地不能染亂其心 Though the good man live in a vile place, his heart cannot become depraved.

緩征薄歛加惠元元君之德也 To show compassion towards the people, by remitting the severity of the taxes is the virtue of the prince; 以下奉上先公後私民之職也 To offer up their possessions by giving up their private views in regard for the public, is the duty of the people.

水之流不蓄則一洩無餘而水立涸矣 If the stream be not confined, it will soon flow away and become dry; 財之流不節則用之無度而財立匱矣 If wealth be not economized there will be no limit to its expenditure, and it will soon be exhausted.

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## XX.—COMMERCIAL WORDS AND PHRASES.

### 1.—LIST OF TERMS USED IN COMMERCE.

By REV. JOHN MCGOWAN.

[Chinese Characters Romanized by the Editor].

Abatement, 減較少 chien chiao shao.

Account, 數目 so mu, 數項 so hsiang; book, 數簿 so pu; adjust 會數 'hui so; balance 存數 'tsun so; charge to 上數 shang so; charge to my 上我之數 shang wo chih so; to close 擦數 'cha so; collect an 討數 'tao so; pay an 清數 'ching so; make out an 開單 'kai tan; receipt, 收單 shou tan.

Ad valorem, 估價 ku chia.

Advance money, 先出錢 hsien 'chu 'chien.

Advantageous, 好得利 'hao tê li.

Advertisement, 出字白 'chu tzū pai.

Agar agar, 海菜 'hai 'tsai.

Agree on price, 價錢說定着 chia 'chien shuo 'ting chao.

Agreement, 約 yüeh; make an 立約 li yüeh,



- 與他約 yü 'ta yüeh.  
 Alum, 礬 fan.  
 Amber, 琥珀 'hu pai.  
 Amount, 計共 chi kung.  
 Arbitrate, to 調處 tiao 'chu.  
 Arbitrator, an 公親 kung 'chin.  
 Arsenic, 砒霜 pi shuang.  
 Asafetida, 阿魏 o wei.  
 Assistant, an 夥計 'huo chi.  
 Assort, to 分歸類 fên kuei lei.  
 Auction, 喊價賣 'han chia mai; bill, 噴賣單 chia mai tan.  
 Balance, 有利 yu shêng, 有伸 yu shên; of account due, 對除外尙欠 tui 'chu wai shang 'chien; of account on hand, 對除外尙存 tui 'chu wai shang 'tsun.  
 Bale, a 一捆 i 'kun.  
 Bank, (government) 錢局 'chien chü; (private) 錢店 'chien tien.  
 Bankrupt, 行倒 'hang tao, 店倒 tien tao.  
 Bargain, make a 言定着 yen ting chao.  
 Barley, 大麥 ta mai.  
 Bark, mangrove 校打皮 chiao ting 'pi.  
 Barter, to 貨換貨 'huo 'huan 'huo.  
 Basket, a 籠 lung, 籃 lan, 筐 'kuang.  
 Beacon, a 記號之塔 chi 'hao chih 'ta.  
 Beans, 荳 tou; cake, 荳餅 tou ping.  
 Beche-de-mer, 海參 'hai shên.  
 Beef, 牛肉 niu jou; dried 牛肉乾 niu jou kan; sinews, 牛筋 niu chin.  
 Best quality, 上好 shang 'hao.  
 Betel nut, 佬菓子 lao yeh tzü.  
 Bill, a 銀單 yin tan; send a 寄銀單 chi yin tan; of sale, 賣貨單 mai 'huo tan; protest a 不坐 pu tso; accept a 坐單 tso tan; of exchange, 對單 tui tan; of lading, 載貨單 tsai 'huo tan.  
 Birds nests, 燕窩 yen wo.  
 Blankets, 氈子 chan tzü, 小氈 hsiao chan.  
 Bombazettes, 羽毛布 yü mao pu.  
 Bond, a 約字 yüeh tzü.  
 Book-keeper, a 數櫃 so kuei.  
 Borax, 硼砂 'pêng sha.  
 Borrow, to 借來 chieh lai.  
 Bottomry bond, make a 將船爲胎 chiang 'chuan wei 'tai; close a 將船估與他 chiang 'chuan ku yü 'ta.  
 Box, a 箱 hsiang.  
 Brass, 銅 'tung; wire, 銅線 'tung hsien.  
 Breach of faith, 失信 shih hsin; contract, 失約 shih yüeh.  
 Bribe, to 賄賂 'hui lu.  
 Broad-cloth, 大呢 ta ni.  
 Brocaded lustres, 花羽綢 'hua yü 'chou.  
 Broker, a 九八行 chiu pa 'hang, 倚貨行 i 'huo 'hang, 經紀人 ching chi jên.  
 Brokerage, 抽分 'chou fên, 抽頭 'chou 'tou.  
 Buy, to 買 mai.  
 Buyer, a 買客 mai 'ko.  
 Caladium, 慈菇 tzü ku.  
 Calculate, 算數 suan so.  
 Camblets, 羽紗 yü sha, 羽緞 yü tuan; silk 絲綢 hsien 'chou.  
 Camphor, 樟腦 chang nao; wood, 樟木 chang mu.  
 Cancel, to 鈎銷 kou hsiao.  
 Canton pongees, 廣東綢 kuang tung 'chou.  
 Capital, 本 pên, 本錢 pên 'chien.  
 Captain, 夥長 'huo chang, 舵紅 to kung.  
 Cargo, 載 tsai; boat, 駁船 po 'chuan; discharge 出貨 'chu 'huo, 上水 shang shui; take in 出水 'chu shui, 下貨 hsia 'huo; owner of 貨主 'huo chu; damaged 污艙 wu 'tsang.  
 Carpets, 毡條 chan 'tiao.  
 Cash, (money) 錢 'chien, 錢銀 'chien yin, 銀 yin; on hand, 所存之銀 so 'tsun chih yin; book, 銀簿 yin pu.  
 Cask, a 桶 'tung.  
 Cassia, 肉桂 jou kuei.  
 Cassimere, 小呢 hsiao ni.  
 Castor oil, 草蓆油 pi ma yu.  
 Catalogue, a 什貨單 shih 'huo tan.  
 Catty, a 觔 chin.  
 Certificate, a 憑單 'ping tan; drawback 存票 'tsun 'piao; exemption (foreign produce) 免重徵單 mien 'chung chêng tan; export (native produce) 收稅單 shou shui tan; rec-

- port (native produce) 已完正稅憑單 *i* wang chêng shui-p'ing tan; *barrier* 關卡查單 kuan 'chia 'cha tan.
- Change, to 換 'huan; money, 換錢銀 'huan 'chien yin.
- Charter a ship, 賥船 'po 'chuan.
- Charterer, (individual) 賥船之人 'po 'chuan chih jên; (a firm) 賥船之行 'po 'chuan chih 'hang.
- Charter bond, 賥船之字 'po 'chuan chih tzü.
- Chest, 箱 hsiang.
- China root, 土茯苓 'tu fu ling.
- Chintz, 印洋花布 yin yang 'hua pu; *bed covers*, 錦花被面 chin 'hua pei mien.
- Chop, a 字號 tzü 'hao; *grand* 紅單 'hung tan.
- Circular, a 通傳單 'tung chuan tan.
- Clocks, 時鐘 shih chung.
- Cloves, 丁香 ting hsiang.
- Coast trade deposit duty memo, 暫存半稅憑單 chan tsun pan shui yen tau; *deposit duty receipt*, 暫存之存票 chan 'tsun chih tsun 'piao; *duty receipt*, 半稅號收 pan shui 'hao shou.
- Codfish, 柴魚 'chai yü.
- Commerce, 生理 shêng li.
- Commission, 抽分 'chou fên; *agent*, 九八行 chiu pa 'hang.
- Commodity, 貨 'huo.
- Compensate, 賠 'pei.
- Comprador, ship or Hong 買辦 mai pan; a *shroff*, 銀櫃 yin kuei, 掌櫃 chang kuei.
- Confiscate, 充官 'chung kuan.
- Consign a vessel, 船倚行 'chuan i 'hang; *goods*, 寄貨 chi 'huo.
- Consignee, 行家 'hang chia.
- Consul, a 領事官 ling shih kuan.
- Contents, 所莊之物 so chuang chih wu.
- Contraband, 犯禁 fan chin.
- Contract, a 約 yüeh; to 立約 li yüeh.
- Convey, to 載物去 tsai wu chü.
- Convoy ship, 押船 ya 'chuan.
- Coolie, 人工 jên kung, 挑工 'tiao kung.
- Courier, 合夥計 'ho 'huo chi.
- Copper, 紅銅 'hung 'tung; *white* 白銅 pai 'tang; *wire*, 銅線 'tung hsien, 銅絲 'tung ssü; *sheets*, 紅銅片 'hung 'tung 'pien.
- Copperas, 皂礬 tsao fan.
- Copy, to 抄 'chao.
- Coral, 珊瑚 shan 'hu.
- Corn, 五穀 wu ku; *Indian* 珍珠米 chên chu mi; *broom* 黍 shu.
- Correspondence, 書信往來 shu hsin wang lai.
- Correspondent, 寄信人 chi hsin jên.
- Cost, 價錢 chia 'chieo.
- Costly, 無價寶 wu chia pao.
- Cotton, (raw) 棉花 mien 'hua; *yarn*, 紗 sha; *thread*, 線 hsien.
- Count, to 算數 suan so.
- Counting house, 數櫃房 so knei fang.
- Courier, a 千里馬 'chien li ma, 走文書 tsou wên shu.
- Cow's horns, 牛角 niu chiao.
- Crape, 縐絹 'chou chüan.
- Credit, give 賒 shê, 放數 fang so.
- Creditor, 債主 chai chu.
- Crockery, 磁料 'tzü liao.
- Custom, a 風俗 fêng su.
- Customs, (duty) 餉銀 hsiang yin; *levy*, 徵餉 chêng hsiang; *pay* 納餉 na hsiang; *defraud* 走餉 tsou hsiang, *commissioner of* 稅務司 shui wu ssü; *clerk in* 協辦 hsieh pan; *inspector of* 驗餉 yen hsiang; *linguist in* 通事 'tung shih; *banker*, 官銀號 kuan yin 'hao; *tariff*, 則例 tsê li; *go-down*, 驗貨棧房 yen 'huo chan fang; *shed*, *jetty*, 驗貨碼頭 yen 'huo ma 'tou.
- Customer, 買客 mai 'ko.
- Cutch, 兒茶 êrh 'cha.
- Damaged goods by water, 濕淡之貨 shih tan chih 'huo; *fire*, 火燒之貨 'huo shao chih 'huo.
- Damask, 羽綾 yü ling; *silk*, 花緞 'hua tuan.
- Day-book, 草清 'tsao 'ching.
- Date, 年號 nien 'hao.
- Dear, 貴 kuei.
- Debt, 債 chai; *in* 欠債 'chien chai.
- Debtor, 欠債者 'chien chai chê.

- Deduct, 扣除** 'kou 'chu. 抵 ti.  
**Defray, 出所費** 'chu so fei.  
**Demand, 出盤費** 'chu 'pan fei.  
**Demurrage, 貼過限之銀** 'tieh kuo hsien chih yin.  
**Deposit, to 寄置的** chi chih ti.  
**Desk, writing 寫字棹** hsieh tzü cho.  
**Diary, 日記部** jih chi pu.  
**Discharge (as servant), 辭** ssü; (cargo), 起貨 'chi 'huo, 上水 shang shui.  
**Discount, to 扣砵底** 'kou 'to ti; *three per cent*, 每員扣水三占 mei yüan 'kou shui san chan.  
**Dissolve partnership, 析股** hsi ku.  
**Dollar, a 壹員** i yüan.  
**Draft, a 銀單** yin tan. 對單 tui tan; *to give a 寫對單* hsieh tui tan.  
**Drawback certificate, 存票** 'tsun 'piao.  
**Dried fish, 魚乾** yü kan; **beef, 牛肉乾** niu jou kan; **pork, 猪肉乾** chu jou kan; **shrimps, 蝦乾** hsia kan.  
**Dun, to 追數** po so.  
**Duplicate, 畚** fu.  
**Duty, (Customs) 餉銀** hsiang yin; **pay 納餉** na hsiang; **export, 出口餉** 'chu 'kou hsiang; **import, 入口餉** ju 'kou hsiang; **memoranda, 完稅驗單** wan shui yen tan; **chop, 號收** 'hao shou; **receipt, 收稅單** shou shui tan; **paid order, 放行單** fang 'hang tan.  
**Dyed goods, 染貨** jan 'huo.  
**Earnest money, 定銀** ting yin.  
**Ebony, 烏木** wu mu.  
**Elastic, 寬緊帶** kuan chin tai.  
**Elephant's teeth, 象牙** hsiang ya.  
**Embark, to 落船** lo 'chuan.  
**Embroidered shawls, 綉花幪** hsiu 'hua mêng; **handkerchiefs, 綉花手巾** hsiu 'hua shou chin.  
**Employ, 請** 'ching, 倩 'ching. 用 yung.  
**Employment, 經紀** ching chi, 頭路 'tou lu.  
**Endorse, 簽名** 'chien ming.  
**Envelope, an 信囊** hsin nang.  
**Erase, to 擦去** 'cha 'chü.  
**Estate, (lands and houses) 產業** 'chan yeh; (property of all kinds) 傢伙 chia 'huo.  
**Estimate, to 估價** ku chia.
- Examine, to 查** 'cha, 省察 shêng 'cha.  
**Exemption certificate, (foreign produce), 免重徵單** mien 'chung chêng tan.  
**Exhibit, to (goods) 排** 'pai.  
**Exorbitant price, 分外貴** fên wai kuei.  
**Expend, to 用錢** yung 'chien, 出錢 'chu 'chien.  
**Expenditure, 使費** shih fei.  
**Export certificate, 收稅單** shou shui tan; **duty receipt, 出口號收** 'chu 'kou 'hao shou; **manifest, 出口總口單** 'chu 'kou 'tsang 'kou tan; **duty 出口餉** 'chu 'kou hsiang; **duty memo, 出口內地貨稅驗單** 'chu 'kou nei ti 'huo shui yen tan.  
**Exports, 出口貨** 'chu 'kou 'huo.  
**Fans, 扇** shan.  
**File, to 紙針** chih chên.  
**Fine, 精** ching; **to 罰銀** fa yin.  
**Fish, 魚** yü; **oil, 魚油** yü yu; **glue, 魚膠** yü chiao; **dried 魚乾** yü kan.  
**Flannel, 水呢** shui ni.  
**Flints, 火石** 'huo shih.  
**Flour, 麵粉** mien fên; **barrel, 麵粉桶** mien fên 'tung.  
**Forged writing, 假筆跡** chia pi chi.  
**Forgery of another's name, 假字號** chia tzü 'hao.  
**Fraud, a 包攔** pao pi.  
**Freight a ship, 包儀貨** pao tsai 'huo; (cargo), 儀 tsai.  
**Freights, 儀銀** tsai yin.  
**Fulfill, 照約** chao yüeh.  
**Footlans, 回絨** 'hui jung.  
**Gauze, 羅** lo; **figured 花羅** 'hua lo; **silk 紗** sha.  
**Gingham, 柳條布** liu 'tiao 'pu.  
**Ginseng, 人參** jên shên.  
**Gloves, 手束** shou su.  
**Godown, a 棧房** chan fang; **keeper, 僱棧房** ku chan fang; **store in the 置棧房** chih chan fang.  
**Gold, 金** chin; **dust, 金砂** chin sha.  
**Goods, 貨** 'huo.  
**Grass cloth, 夏布** hsia pu.  
**Grey domestics, 本色西洋** pên sê hsi yang.  
**Gross weight, 未淨重** wei ching chung.  
**Guarantee, 保認** pao jên, 保領 pao ling.

Guarantor, 保認人 pao jên jên.

Handwriting, 筆跡 pi chi.

Harbour, *inner (anchorage)* 船泊地方 'chuan po ti fang; *outer* 港口外 chiang 'kou wai; *master*, 理船廳 li 'chuan 'ting; *dues*, 稅頭銀 ting 'tou yin.

Hemp, 藤 ma; *seed*, 藤種 ma chung.

Hides, 牛皮 niu 'pi.

High price, 高低 kao ti.

Hong, 行 'hang.

House, 屋 wu; *owner of* 屋主 wu 'chu; *rent*, 屋租 wu tsu.

Imports, 入口貨 ju 'kou 'huo.

Import duty, 入口餉 ju 'kou hsiang; *memo*, 單 yen tan; *receipt*, 入口號收 ju 'kon 'hao shou, \* 洋船稅單 yang 'chuan shui tan. 紅單 'hung tan.

Import manifest, 進口艙口單 chin 'kou 'tsang 'kou tan.

Inadequate, 無够額 wu kou ê.

Incorrect, 不着 pu chao, 有錯 yu 'tso.

Indemnify, 賠 'pei.

Indenture, 門生帖 mên shêng 'tieh.

India rubber, 樹乳 shu ju.

Indigo, 菁 ching.

Ingot of silver, 元寶 yüan pao.

Ink, 墨 mo; *stand*, 墨罐 mo kuan; *bottle*, 墨壺 mo 'hu.

Insecure, 無穩 wu wên.

Insolvent, 行倒 'hang 'tao.

Installments, *pay by* 攤還 'tan 'huan.

Insure, 保家 pao chia.

Insurance policy, 保家票 pao chia 'piao.

Interest, 利錢 li 'chien; *heavy* 重利 chung li.

Inventory, 什貨單 shih 'huo tan.

Invoice, 貨單 tsai 'huo tan.

Iron, 鐵 'tieh; *cast* 鑄鐵 chu 'tieh; *pig* 生鐵 shêng 'tieh; *bars*, 鐵條 'tieh 'tiao.

Isinglass, 魚膠 yü chiao.

Jetty, 路頭 lu 'tou.

Landlord, 屋主 wu chu.

Lawful, 合法 'ho fa.

Lead, 鉛 'chien; *white* 白鉛 pai 'chien; *red* 鉛 'hung 'chien.

Lease, 佃批 tien 'pi, 稅屋約 shui wu yì 縛田約 fu 'tien yüeh.

Ledger, 總簿 tsung pu.

Lend, 借 chieh.

Letter, 信 hsin; *book*, 抄信簿 'chao hsin clasp, 紙夾 chih chia; *of administration*, 批 kwei shu; *of recommendation*, 薦書 chien

License, 執照 chih chao.

Licorice, 甘艸 kan 'tsao.

Light house, 望樓 wang lou; *ship*, 燈船 têng 'ch' long ellis, 囉吱 pi chih.

Lose, 失落 shih lo.

Loss, 蝕本 shih pên; *of ten per cent*, 伸力 shên chiu ché.

Lot, 作一總 tso i tsung.

Lustres, 羽綢 yü 'chon.

Lute string, 絃 chüan.

Mace, 一錢銀 i 'chien yin.

Mail bag, 置信袋 chih hsin tai; *carrier*, 夫 tson shui.

Manage, 辦事 pan shih.

Manifest, *ship's* 報餉單 pao hsiang tan; *export* 出口艙口單 'chu 'kou 'tsang 'kon *import* 進口艙口單 chin 'kou 'tsang 'kon

Market street, 街市 chieh shih; *price*, 時價 chia; *is dull*, 有行無市 yu 'hang wu shi *brisk*, 貨有消頭 'huo yu hsiao 'tou.

Matches, 自來火 tzü lai 'huo.

Memorandum book, 存記簿 'tsun chi pu.

Merchandise, 貨 'huo.

Merchant, 生理人 shêng li jên.

Millet, 黍 shu.

Miscellaneous, 零星 ling hsing.

Mistake, 有錯 yu 'tso.

Molasses, 糖水 'tang shui.

Money, 錢 'chien, 銀 yin; *changer*, 換錢店 'ch'ien tien; *lender*, 放債人 fang chai

Monopoly, (*purchased from government*) 包 pao mai mai; (*through having exclusive pr*

\* Import duty receipt reserved by the merchant, enabling him to sell the produce at the port, or to send it into the interior.



sion of any particular goods in the market), 孤

門獨市 kua mén tu shih.

Monthly, 月月 yüeh yüeh.

Mortgage, a 典契 tien 'chi; to 典 tien.

Mortgagee, 銀主 yin chu.

Mortgager, 轉典之人 chuan tien chih jên.

Mushrooms, 香菌 hsiang 'kun.

Nask, 麝香 shê hsiang.

Naster, a 貨辦 'huo pan.

Nyrh, 沒藥 mu yao.

Note book, 存記簿 'tsun chi pu.

Notify, to 通知 'tung chih, 報 pao.

Number one, 第一 ti i.

Number, to 記數 chi so.

Offer, make an 出價 'chu chia.

Oil, 油 yu; castor 草麻油 pi ma yu; ground nut 土  
豆油 'tu tou yu; vegetable 菜子油 'tsai tzü yu.

Opium, 鴉片土 ya 'pien 'tu; Patna 公 kung;  
Malwa 白皮 pai 'pi; Benares 魯 liao; Tur-  
key 金花 chin 'hua.

Opportunity, 機會 chi 'hui; embrace an 從機會  
'tsung chi 'hui.

Order for money, 銀單 yin tan.

Oversee, to 督 tu.

Owe, 欠 'chien.

Paddy, 粟 shu.

Paper, 紙 chih.

Particulars, 條件 'tiao chien.

Partner, a 夥計 'huo chi.

Pass custom house inspection, 過驗 kuo yen.

Passage money, 船稅 'chuan shui.

Passport, a 行路執照 hsing lu chih chao.

Pay ready money, 現銀 hsien yin.

Peas, 豇 tou.

Pearl, 珍珠 chên chu; mother of 蚌壳 pêng 'chio.

Pe-kwo, 白菓 pai kuo, 銀杏 yin hsing.

Pen or pens, 筆 pi; knife, 小刀 hsiao tao; box of

一盒筆 yi 'ho pi; steel 鐵筆 'chien pi; gold

金筆 chin pi; holder, 筆管 pi kuan.

Pencil, 筆 pi; case, 筆筒 pi 'tung; lead 鉛筆  
'chien pi.

Pepper, 胡椒 'hu chiao.

Permit to land, 起貨報單 'chi 'huo pao tan;

to ship, (duty being paid) 出貨報單 'chu  
'huo pao tan; to re-export, 復出口報單 fu  
'chu 'kou pao tan; to transship, 搬船報單  
pan 'chuan pao tan; to open hatches, 開艙  
字 'kai 'tsang tzü.

Persimmons, 紅柿 'hung shih; dried 柿菓 shih kuo.

Piece of (cloth) 一疋 i 'pi.

Piece goods, 疋布 'pi pu.

Pilot, a 放港 fang chiang; fees, 放港之工錢  
fang chiang chih kung 'chier.

Plain lustres, 羽綢 yü 'chou.

Port clearance, 紅牌 'hung pai.

Post-office, 文書館 wên shu kuan.

Postage, 酒錢 chiu 'chien.

Pow-yu No. 1, 上鮑魚 shang pao yü; No. 2,  
中鮑魚 chung pao yü; No. 3 下鮑魚 hsia  
pao yü.

Premium on Sycee, 紋銀之貼水 wên yin chih  
'tieh shui; on dollars, 銀水 yin shui; ten  
per cent 九折 chiu chò.

Price, 價 chia; current 時價 shih chia; fair 公  
道價 kung chih chia; fall in 落價 lo chia;  
rise in 起價 'chi chia; not steady, 價無定  
chia wu ting.

Prime cost, 原價 yüan chia.

Prints, 印花布 yin 'hua pu; large flowered 大  
花布 ta 'hua pu; small flowered 小花布  
hsiao 'hua pu.

Proclamation, 告示 kao shih.

Profit, 得利錢 tô li 'chien.

Profitable, 有利 yu li, 得利 tè li.

Promise, 許 hsü; break a 失信 shih hsin, 失約  
shih yüeh; fulfill a 照約 chao yüeh.

Promissory note, 期單 chi tan.

Punctual in payment, 無拖欠 wu 'to 'chier.

Purchase, to 買 mai.

Quilts, 被 poi.

Quicksilver, 水銀 shui yin.

Rattan, 藤 'teng.

Receipt, 收單 shou tan; export duty 出口餉  
'chu 'kou hsiang; import duty 入口餉 ju  
'kou hsiang.

Receipts and expenses, 出入之銀 'ch'u ju chih yin,

- Receiver of Stolen Goods, 窩家 wo chia.  
 Reckon, to 算數 suan so.  
 Rectify a mistake, 有錯改正 yu 'tso kai chêng.  
 Refund, to 還 'huan.  
 Register, ship's 船牌 'chuan 'pai.  
 Regulations, 條規 'tiao kuei.  
 Remit money, 寄銀 chi yin.  
 Rent, 稅 shui.  
 Retail, to 零星賣 ling hsing mai.  
 Revenue, 餉銀 hsiang yin.  
 Rhubarb, 大黃 ta 'huang.  
 Rice, 米 mi.  
 Rosewood, 紅木 'hung mu.  
 Rosin, 松膠 sung chiao.  
 Rough draft, 草稿 'tsao kao.  
 Saddle, 馬鞍 ma an.  
 Safe, 允當 yün tang, 妥當 'to tang; House, 綿羣之行 mien kung chih 'hang; business, 妥當之生理 'to tang chih shêng li; investment, 下本是妥當 hsia pên shih 'to tang.  
 Sale, 消頭 hsiao 'tou; for 發賣 fa mai; no 無消頭 wa hsiao 'tou.  
 Saltpetre, 硝磺 hsiao 'huang.  
 Same as pattern, 照辦 chao pan; before, 照舊 chao chiu.  
 Sample, 貨辦 'huo pan; sell by 照辦賣 chao pan mai; buy by 照辦買 chao pan mai.  
 Sandalwood, 檀香 'tan hsiang.  
 Sapanwood, 蘇木 su mu.  
 Sarcenet, 綾 ling.  
 Satin, 緞 tuan; thread, 緞線 tuan hsien; ribbon, 緞帶 tuan tai.  
 Scales, 天枰 'tien 'ping.  
 Seal, a 印 yin; to 蓋印 kai yin, 壓印 ya yin; a letter, 封信 fêng hsin.  
 Sealing wax, 火漆 'huo hsi.  
 Seaweed, 海帶 'hai tai.  
 Security, a (person) 保認人 pao jên jên; (pledge) 准當 chun tang.  
 Sell, to 賣 mai; by package sample, 照辦包來賣 chao pan pao lai mai; by auction, 喊價賣 'han chia mai; at prime cost, 照本賣 chao pên mai; at a loss, 蝕本賣 shih pên chia; at any price, 隨便賣 sui pien mai.  
 Send a letter, 寄信 chi hsin; remittance, chi yin.  
 Settle an account, 清數 'ching so.  
 Share, a 一股 i tuan.  
 Sharks' fins, 魚翅 yü 'chih.  
 Sheets, 被單 pei tan.  
 Shell fish, 旺螺 wang lo.  
 Ship, a 船 'chuan; wreck, 船損破 'chuan su  
 Ship's papers, 船牌 'chuan 'pai.  
 Shipping order, 攬儀字 lan tsai tzü; list, 單 'chuan 'ton tan.  
 Shirtings, 西洋布 hsi yang pu; white 白 pai hsi yang; grey 本色西洋 pên s yang; red 紅西洋 'hung hsi yang; 黃西洋 'huang hsi yang; blue 藍西 hsi yang; colored 五色西洋 wu sê hsi dyed 染色西洋 jan sê hsi yang.  
 Shoes, 鞋 hsieh.  
 Shop, a 店 tien.  
 Shroff, a 銀櫃 yin kuei.  
 Sign, a 行號 'hang 'hao; to 僉名 'chien 畫號 'hua 'hao.  
 Silk, raw 絲 ssü; thread, 絲線 ssü hsien; 絲賍 ssü chuang, 絲貨 ssü 'huo; r 絲帶 ssü tai; plain 素面綢 so mien 'figured 花綢 'hua 'chou.  
 Silver, 銀 yin; broken 碎銀 sui yin; pure wên yin.  
 Siri, 荖葉 lao yeh.  
 Smuggle, to 走餉 tsou hsiang.  
 Spanish stripes, 呢 ni.  
 Speculate, to 凸造化 tu tsao 'hua.  
 Spelter, 白鉛 pai 'chien.  
 Steel, 鋼 kang; rough 生鋼 shêng kang; 秤 'chêng.  
 String of cash, 一條錢 i 'tiao 'chien.  
 Sufficient, 够額 kou ê.  
 Suit, to (please) 中意 chung i, 合意 'ho i.  
 Suitable, (proper) 合宜 'ho i.  
 Sulphur, 硫磺 liu 'huang, 硫黃 liu 'huan  
 Summon, 告 kao.  
 Supercargo, 出海 'chu 'hai.

Survey of the hatches, 驗船字 yen 'chuan tzü.  
 Sycee, 元寶 yüan pao.  
 Table cloths, 桌巾 cho pu.  
 Tael, 兩 liang.  
 Take an inventory, 點貨 tien 'huo.  
 Tariff, 則例 tsê li.  
 Tea, 茶心 'cha hsin; boy, 茶樓 'cha lou; man, 茶客 'cha 'ko; Bohea 武彝 wu i; Congou 工夫 kung fu; Hyson 喜春 hsi 'chun; Imperial 員珠 yüan chu; Souchong 小種 hsiao chung; Oolong 烏龍 wu lung; Pekoe 壽眉 shou mi; Flowery Pekoe 百和 pai 'huo; Orange Pekoe 花香 'hua hsiang; Twankey 松溪 sung 'chi; Young Hyson 兩前 yü 'chien; Gunpowder, 珠芝 chu chin.  
 Telescopes, 千里鏡 'chien li ching.  
 Thermometers, 寒暑針 'han shu chên.  
 Thimble, 針指 chên chih.  
 Thread, 線 hsien.  
 Tide, 流 liu; waiter, 哨捕 shao pu.  
 Tin, 錫 hsi; sheet, 馬口鐵 ma 'kou 'tieh.  
 Tobacco, 烟 yen.  
 Tonnage dues memo, 船鈔驗單 'chuan 'chao yen tan; receipt, 屯鈔號收 tun 'chao 'hao shou.  
 Tortoise shell, 玳瑁 tai mei.  
 Total, 計共 chi kung.  
 Trade, 生理 shêng li.  
 Tradesman, 生理人 shêng li jên.  
 Transfer an account, 撥數 pan so.  
 Transit duty memo, 再運入內地之口稅驗單 tsai yün ju nei ti chih 'kou shui yen tan.  
 Transit pass, 再運入內地之稅單 tsai yün ju nei ti chih shui tan.  
 Transmit, 寄 chi.  
 Transport, 運貨去 yün 'huo 'chü.  
 Treasure, 銀項 yin hsiang.  
 Treaty, 和約 'huo yüeh; articles of the 約條 yüeh 'tiao.  
 Turmeric, 姜黃 chiang 'huang.  
 Twilled cloths, 斜紋西洋 hsieh wên hsi yang.  
 Undersell, 降價來就 chiang chia lai chin.  
 Unjust, 無公道 wu kung tao.  
 Unlawful, 無合法 wu 'ho fa.

Unload a ship, 出水 'chu shui.  
 Unprofitable, 不得利 pu tê li, 難得利 nan tê li.  
 Unrecoverable debt, 不得可收數 pu tê 'ko shou so.  
 Unsafe, 無妥當 wu 'to tang.  
 Unsold, 尚未賣 shang wei mai.  
 Usage, custom, 風俗 fêng su.  
 Usury, 重利 chung li.  
 Value, to (goods) 估 ku.  
 Valuable, 值錢 chih 'chien.  
 Varnish, 漆 'chi.  
 War tax, 厘金 li chin.  
 Warrant, to 保領 pao ling; of arrest, 拿人票 na jên 'piao; of distress, 搜家票 sou chia 'piao.  
 Watches, 時鐘 shih chung.  
 Weigh with scales, 對天平 tui 'tien 'ping; steel-yards, 秤重 'chêng chung.  
 Wharfage, 路頭稅 lu 'tou shui.  
 Wheat, 麥 mai.  
 Wheels, 車輪 'chê lun.  
 Wholesale, buy 包攬買 pao lan mai, 買幾項 mai chi hsiang; sell, 包攬賣 pao lan mai, 賣幾項 mai chi hsiang.  
 Worth, to be 值 chih.  
 Worthless, 不值錢 pu chih 'chien.  
 Write, to 寫 hsieh.  
 Yard, one 一碼 i ma.

2.—Kin-kiang Commercial List. Originally compiled by E. B. Drew, Esq., Commissioner of Customs at Kiu-kiang for a Customs Report, 1869, and inserted with his consent.

## COTTON PIECE GOODS.

Shirtings, Gray 本色洋布; White plain 漂白洋布; White spotted 白桂花布; White Brocade 白提花布; Dyed spotted 色桂花布; Dyed Brocade 色提花布.  
 T-Cloths, 30-34-36 inches wide 原洋標.  
 Chintzes, 印花布.  
 Handkerchiefs, 飯單 (2) 印花布手帕.  
 Velvets, 剪絨.  
 Velveteens, 花剪絨.  
 Drills, American 美國斜文布; Dutch 荷蘭斜文布; English 英國斜文布.

Turkey Reds, 洋紅布.

WOOLLENS.

Camlets, Dutch 荷蘭羽毛; English 英國羽毛.

Spanish stripes. 哆囉呢.

Cloths, Broad 貢呢; Medium 金頭呢; Russian 哈喇呢.

Long ells, 曝噠.

Lastings, 羽綾.

Lustres, Plain 素羽紗; Figured 花羽紗.

Crape Lastings, 羽縐; Lustres, 羽繭.

METALS.

Iron wire, 鉄絲.

Lead in pigs, 鉛條.

Tin, 點錫.

SUNDRIES.

Sandal wood, 檀香.

Biche de mer, Black 黑海參; White 白海參.

Cuttle fish, 墨魚.

Pepper, Black 黑胡椒; White 白胡椒.

Seaweed, Cut (Japan) 東洋海帶絲; Long (Japan) 東洋海帶.

Sugar, Brown 紅糖; White 白糖.

Mushrooms, (Japan) 東洋香茹.

3.—SILK GOODS, 絲法器. This and lists 4 and 5 have been gathered and arranged by the Editor. Some of the Terms will doubtless not be found in use everywhere in China. More of them will probably be recognized by Cantonese Traders and Traders originally from Canton than by other people.

Apron sash, 圍裙帶.

Fish lines or striped satin, 順水魚.

Satin handkerchief, 八絲巾.

Shawl, Damask 扣花搭巾; Embroidered 繡花搭巾.

Silk sash, 綢帶; Socks, 絲襪頭; Stockings, 絲長襪; Ribbon, 絲帶; Neckerchief, 絲頸巾; Cord, 絲繩; Thread, 絲線.

Silk handkerchief. Checked 隔絹巾; Figured pongee 花綢巾; Figured satin 花八絲巾; Crape 花縐紗巾; Plain crape 素縐紗巾; Checked satin 淡開隔巾; Plain gauze 素紗巾.

4.—NAMES OF SILKS, 絲法名.

縐縐; Plain 素縐縐.

Crape, 縐紗.

Damask silk, 綾; from Hang chow, 杭綾.

Flowered damask, 大花縐.

Gauze, 紗; Glazed 亮紗; Spring 春紗; Watered 響雲紗; Curtain 蚊帳紗; Coarse 機紗.

Lutestring, 絹; Plain 素薄絹; Mixed 斑絹; Flowered 彩絹.

Satin. 緞; Plain 素緞; Changeable 閃緞; Flowery 花柳條緞; Crimson 呀嘰素緞; Flowered 花局緞; Mandarin 漢府緞.

Law (Cotton gauze), 羅; Soft 熟羅; Stiff 生羅.

Pongee, 綢; Sz chüan 四川綢; Cassia flowered 桂花綢; Ornamented 錦綢; Stiff 生綢; Soft 熟綢; Reeled 紡綢.

Senshaw, Rust Colored 薯莢綢; Black 黑膠綢; Pakwai 百槐綢; Cotton 棉綢; Shain 沈綢.

Velvet, 剪絨.

5.—PIECE GOODS, 疋頭.

Beaver cloth, 絨面棉布.

Bombazettes, 羽綢.

Broad-cloth, Siberian 俄羅斯硬板絨; Fine Russian 俄羅斯企頭絨.

Brocades, White 白提花布, (2) 白担花布; Dyed 色提花布 (2) 色担花布.

Bunting, 旗布.

Cambrics, 袈裟布.

Camlets, Dutch 羽緞; English 羽紗; Imitation 小羽紗.

Canton cords, 小羽緞.

Canvass, 蔴帆布.

Checks, 棋盤布, (2) 格布.

Chintz, 花布; Red 紅花布; Furniture 被單花布; Handkerchief 手巾花布; Turkey red 洋紅花布.

Cloakings, 次絨面棉布.

Cloth, curtain 羅布; Printed Cotton 印花布; Long 洋布; T 洋扣布, (2) 洋漂布, (3) 小原布; Turkey red 洋紅素布; Imitation China 洋通布; Dyed cotton 色布.

Dama-cloth, 打麻絨, (2) 織絨類.

Damasks, 担花緞布; Woolen 担花絨緞布.

Dimities, 柳條布.

Domestics, 粗扣布.



Duck, 棉帆布.  
 Flannel, 拂喃絨.  
 Fur cloth, 長毛絨.  
 Fastian, 硬板絨.  
 Grass cloth, 夏布; *Grey* 原色夏布; *Dyed* 色夏布.  
 Habit cloth, 常行大呢.  
 Handkerchiefs, 手巾布 (2) 手帕: *Blue* 藍布手巾; *Brown* 古銅手巾; *Assorted* 雜色手巾.  
 Jeans, 幼斜布.  
 Lastings, 羽綾; *Brocade* 担花羽綾; *Imitation* 小羽綾.  
 Linen drill, 蔴斜布; *Fine* 竹布.  
 Long ells or Serge, 哩噠; *Scarlet* 花紅哩噠; *Single seal* 單鉛錢哩噠; *Double seal*, 雙鉛錢哩噠.  
 Lustres, *Plain* 小羽絨; *Brocades* 担花小羽絨; *Crapes* 縐布.  
 Medium cloth, 冲衣着呢.  
 Merinos, 羽斜.  
 Muslin, 稀製縐布.  
 Nankeens or Domestic cloth, 土布 (2) 紫花布; *White* 白扣布; *Grey* 赤扣布; *Black* 京青布; *Blue* 京藍布; *Light blue* 藍月布.  
 Narrow cloth, 小呢.  
 Orleans, 羽綾類 (2) 羽絨.  
 Quilting, 綢柳條布.  
 Satin faced Russels, 縐面布.  
 Satinets, 白線地黑絨.  
 Sheeting, 粗布; *English* 英國粗布.  
 Shirting, *Gentian* 藍洋布; *White spotted* 白椒地布 (2) 白桂花布; *Dyed spotted* 色椒地布 (2) 色桂花布; *White figured* 白花布; *White* 白布; *Gray* 赤布 (2) 原布.  
 Spanish Stripes or *To-lo-ni*, 大呢 (2) 哆囉呢 (3) 雜色呢.  
 Superfine cloth, 正衣着呢.  
 Swansdown, 副絨; *Imitation* 冲副絨.  
 Twills or Drills, *English* 英國斜紋布; *American* 花旗斜布.  
 Unions, 水手絨.  
 Wollens or Broad cloth, 絨 (2) 呢; *Fine* 衣着大呢; *Inferior* 粗絨; *Company's* 公司大呢.  
 Velvet, *Black* 黑剪絨; *Blue* 洋藍剪絨.

Woolen and cotton mixtures, 絨棉布.  
 Worsted and cotton mixtures, 線縐布.

## XXI.—CLASSIFICATION OF MEDICINES.

藥分類 yao fèn lei.

By J. G. KERR, M. D.

*These Terms are found in the Manual of Materia Medica (西藥畧釋) by Dr. Kerr, and are furnished by him for insertion in this work. The Romanization of what he styles the Common Name (俗名) is given by the Editor, while the Book Name (書名) is left not Romanized. The Figures in Parenthesis refer to the number of the Headings immediately preceding them, as found below where the names of the corresponding Medicines are given. When several equivalents of an Element enter into a substance, small figures at the right lower corner indicate how many, as in Foreign Text Books on Chemistry. For a full explanation of such terms, the student is referred to Dr. Kerr's Chemistry, 化學初階.*

Alteratives. (X) 改病藥 kai ping yao.

Anaesthetics. (XXII) 朦藥 mēng yao.

Antacids. (XX) 解酸藥 chieh suan yao.

Anthelmintics. (XXI) 殺蟲藥 sha 'chung yao.

Aperients. 輕瀉藥 'ching hsieh yao.

Antispasmodics. 治轉筋 chih chuan chin.

Astringents. (I) 斂藥 lien yao.

Baths. 洗浸之劑 hsi 'chin chih chi.

Blister or Epispastics. (XVII) 吊炎 tiao yen.

Cathartics. (XII) 瀉劑 hsieh chi.

Caustics or Escharotics. 丹類 tan lei.

Collyria. 入眼劑 ju yen chi.

Counter-irritants. (Issues and Setons.) 鈞膿法 tiao mēng fa.

Derivants. 引病外出 yin ping wai 'chu.

Demulcents. (XIX) 潤劑 jun chi.

Diaphoretics. (XV) 發表劑 fa piao chi.

Disinfectants. 解毒氣藥 chieh tu 'chi yao.

Diuretics. (XIII) 利小便 li hsiao pien.

Emetics. (XI) 吐劑 'ta chi.

Emmenagogues. (XVI) 調經藥 tiao ching yao.  
 Enemata or Injections. 外導法 wai tao fa.  
 Expectorants. (XIV) 化痰劑 'hua 'tan chi.  
 Gargles. 漱喉藥 sou 'hou yao.  
 Inhalations. 化汽入肺 'hua 'chi ju fei.  
 Fomentations and Poultices. 外敷藥 wai fu yao.  
 Narcotics and Anodynes. (VI) 寧睡藥 ning shui yao.  
 Refrigerants. 大涼藥 ta liang yao.  
 Stomachics. 補胃藥 pu wei yao.  
 Rubefacients. (XVIII) 引炎法 yin yen fa.  
 Sedatives. 去熱除煩 'chū jê 'chu fan.  
 Nervous Sedatives. (IX) 平腦 'ping nao.  
 Arterial Sedatives. (VIII) 平脈 'ping mai.  
 Stimulants. (IV) 行氣 hsing 'chi.  
 Arterial Stimulants. 行血 hsing hsüeh.  
 Nervous Stimulants. (V) 提神 'ti shên.  
 Excito-motor Stimulants. (VII) 發肉筋力 fa jou chin li.  
 Sialagogues. 生津藥 shêng lü yao.  
 Styptics. 止血藥 chih hsüeh yao.  
 Tonics. (II, III) 補藥 pu yao.  
 1.—ASTRINGENTS. 斂劑 lien chi.  
 Tannic Acid. 炭匿酸 'tan ni suan.  
 Oak Bark. (Quercus.) 橡樹皮 hsiang shu 'pi.  
 Gall Nuts (Galla) 沒石子 mu shih tzü.  
 Kino. 檳榔膏 pin lang kao, 鷄羅.  
 Catechu. 兒茶 êrh 'cha, 孩兒茶.  
 Litharge. 密陀僧 mi 'to sêng, 鉛養.  
 Acetate of Lead. 鉛霜 'chien shuang, 醋強鉛.  
 Carbonate of Lead. 鉛粉 'chien fên, 鉛炭養.  
 Alum 白礬 pai fan, 鉄矾礬養.  
 Extract of Logwood. 洋蘇木膏 yang su mu kao.  
 Pomegranate Rind. 石榴皮 shih liu 'pi.  
 Rhatany (Krameria.) 架美刺 chia mei la.  
 Uva Ursi. 於朶 yü 'hua.  
 2.—TONICS. 補劑 pu chi.  
 Quassia. 瓜沙 kua sha.  
 Columbo. 高林布 kao lin pu.  
 Gentian. 黃連 'huang lien.  
 Peruvian Bark. 金鷄納 chin chi na.  
 Sulphate of Quinine. 金鷄納霜 chin chi na shuang, 桂拏礬養.

Quina. 桂拏 kuei na.  
 Cinchona. 先高拏 hsien kao na.  
 Chamomile (Anthemis) 甘菊花 kan chū 'hua.  
 Myrrh. 沒藥 mu yao.  
 Wild Cherry Bark. 郁李皮 yü li 'pi.  
 Angostura. 晏吉 an chi.  
 Cascarella. 加思架 chia ssü chia.  
 Coptis (Gold Thread.) 給陟士 chi tieh shih.  
 Boneset (Eupatorium.) 俞巴 yü pa.  
 Orange Peel. (Aurantii Cortex) 柑皮 kan 'pi.  
 Cinnamon. 桂皮 kuei 'pi.  
 Canella. 加拏里 chia na li.  
 Nutmeg (Myristica.) 荳蔻 tou 'kou.  
 Cloves (Caryophyllus.) 丁香 ting hsiang.  
 Black Pepper. 胡椒 'hu chiao.  
 Cubeb. 畢澄茄 pi têng chia.  
 Allspice. 各辛 ko hsing.  
 Lavender. 臘芬大 la fên ta.  
 Rosemary. 老士預厘 lao shih pei li.  
 Peppermint (Mentha Peperita.) 薄荷 'po 'ho.  
 Penny Royal (Hedeoma.) 胡薄荷 'hu po 'ho.  
 Balm (Melissa.) 紫蘇 tzü su.  
 Sage (Salvia) 荊芥 ching chieh.  
 Ginger. 薑 chiang.  
 Ginger Powder. 薑末 chiang mo.  
 Cardamom. 白荳蔻 pai tou 'kou.  
 Fennel and Coriander. 葎香 'huai hsiang.  
 Anise, 大茴 ta 'hui.  
 3.—MINERAL TONICS. 金類補藥 chin lei pu yao.  
 Prec. Carbonate of Iron. 鐵散 'tieh san, 鐵養.  
 Tincture of Muriate of Iron. 鐵酒 'tieh chiu, 鐵綠酒.  
 Sulphate of Iron. 青礬 'ching fan, 鐵礬養.  
 Per-Chloride of Iron. 雙綠氣鐵水.  
 Sulphate of Zinc. 鋅礬養.  
 Sulphate of Copper. 膽礬 tan fan, 銅礬養.  
 Nitrate of Silver. 銀丹 yin tan, 銀淡養.  
 Sub-nitrate of Bismuth. 秘淡養.  
 Sulphuric Acid. 礬強水 'huang 'chiang shui, 輕礬養.  
 Citric Acid. 硝強水 hsiao 'chiang shui, 淡養.  
 Aromatic Sulphuric Acid. 淡礬強香水 tan 'huang 'chiang hsiang shui.

Muriatic Acid. 鹽強水 yen 'chiang shui, 輕綠酸.  
Nitro-muriatic Acid. 皇強水 'huang 'chiang shui, 硝鹽酸

Cod Liver oil. 魚肝油 yū kan yu.

Citrate of Iron and Quinine. 檸檬酸鐵桂寧 ning suan 't'ieh kuei na.

Extract of Gentian. 黃連膏 'huang lien kao.

4.—GENERAL STIMULANTS. 行血劑 hsing hsüeh chi

Wine. 葡萄酒 'pu 'tao chiu.

Alcohol. 火酒 'huo chiu.

Beer. 大麥算 ta mai pi.

Ammonia Carbonate. 輕淡炭養=

Turpentine (Oil or Spirits). 松節油 sung chieh yu.

Arnica. 亞歷架 ya li chia.

Phosphorus. 磷質 lien chih.

Carbolic Acid. 架波匿酸 chia po ni suan.

Electricity. 電氣 tien 'chi.

5.—NERVOUS STIMULANTS. 提神之劑 'ti shên chih chi.

Nusk. 麝香 lu hsiang.

Castor. 海狗腎 'hai kou shêng.

Asfoetida, 阿魏 a wei.

Valerian. 甘松 kan sung.

Garlic. 葱頭 'tsung 'tou.

Oil of Amber, 琥珀油 'hu pai yu.

Coffee. 架啡 chia fei.

Camphor. 樟腦 chang nao.

Chloroform, 噶囉叻 ko lo fang.

Valerianate of Zinc. 甘松鋅珠 kan sung hsing chu.

Sulphuric Ether. 磺強伊打 'huang 'chiang i ta.

Muriatic Ether. 硝強伊打 hsiao 'chiang i ta.

Acetic Ether. 醋強伊打 suan 'chiang i ta.

Sweet Spirits of Nitre. 甜硝伊打 'tien hsiao i ta.

6.—NARCOTICS AND ANODYNES. 寧睡藥 ning shui yao.

Opium. 鴉片土 ya 'pien 'tu.

Powdered opium. 鴉片末 ya 'pien mo.

Patna opium. 公鴉片 kung ya 'pien.

Native opium. 雲南白 yün nan pai.

Prepared opium (for Smoking). 鴉片膏 ya 'pien kao.

Tincture of opium (Laudanum.) 鴉片酒 ya 'pien chiu.

Camphorated Tincture of Opium. (Paregorio.) 樟

腦鴉片酒 chang nao ya 'pien chiu.

Wine of opium. 鴉片葡萄酒 ya 'pien 'pu 'tao chiu.

Morphia. 麼啡 mo fei.

Sulphate of Morphia. 磺強麼啡 'huang 'chiang mo fei.

Muriate of Morphia. 鹽強麼啡 yen 'chiang mo fei.

Acetate of Morphia. 醋強麼啡 suan 'chiang mo fei.

Lactucarium. 生菜膏 shêng 'tsai kao.

Hops (Humulus.) 酵母花 chiao mu 'hua.

Bitter Sweet (Solanum Dulcamara.) 蜀羊泉 shu yang 'ch'ian.

Henbane (Hyoscyamus Niger.) 鬧羊花 nao yang 'hua.

Thornapple (Datura Stramonium) 佛茄兒 fo chia êrh.

Belladonna. 癩茄 tien chia.

Atropin. 了刀邊 ya tao pien.

Chloral Hydrate. 綠養冰 lu yang ping.

7.—EXCITO MOTOR STIMULANTS. 奮肉筋力劑 fa jon chin li chi.

Nux vomica. 馬錢子 ma 'chien tzü, 番木鱉.

Strychnine. 的年 ti nien, 馬錢冰.

Ergot. 達耳 ta êrh.

8.—ARTERIAL SEDATIVES. 平脈劑 'ping mai chi.

Tartar Emetic. 銻銻葡吐藥 'hui ti 'pu 'tu yao.

Wine of Antimony. 銻銻葡吐酒 'hui ti 'pu 'tu chiu.

Acetic Acid. 醋強酸 suan 'chiang suan.

Citric Acid. 檸檬酸珠 ning mêng suan chu.

Tartaric Acid. 葡酸珠 'pu suan chu.

Nitrate of Potassa. 火硝 'huo hsiao, 銻淡養=

9.—NERVOUS SEDATIVES. 平腦劑 'ping nao chi.

Digitalls (Foxglove.) 毛地黃 mao ti 'huang.

Tobacco. 菸葉 yü yeh.

Lobelia. 路卑利 lu pi li.

Aconite. 草烏頭 'tsao wu 'tou.

Hemlock. 藤落 'chien lo.

Hydrocyanic Acid. 輕炭淡酸 'ching 'tan tan suan.

10.—ALTERATIVES. 改病藥 kai ping yao.

Mercury. 水銀 shui yin, 汞.

Calomel. 汞綠=.

Blue Pill. 藍丸 lan wan.

Hydrargyrum C. Creta. 汞銻散 'hung shih san.

Corrosive Sublimate. 汞綠養藥

Red Oxide of Mercury (Red Precipitate.) 三仙丹  
san hsien tan, 汞養.

Red Sulphide of Mercury. 銀珠 yin chu, 紅汞養.

Black Sulphide of Mercury. 黑汞養.

Yellow Sulphide of Mercury. 黃汞養.

Iodine. 碘質.

Iodide of Potassium. 銨碘.

Arsenious Acid. 信石 hsia shih, 藥養.

Bromide of Potassium. 銨溴.

Donovan's Solution. 碘汞藥水.

Fowler's Solution. 銨銀水.

11.—EMETICS. 吐劑 'tu chi.

Ipecac. 吐噤格.

Lobelia. 路卑利 lu pi li.

Blood Root (Sanguinaria.) 血液根 hsiieh yeh kên.

Tartar Emetic. 銨銨藟吐藥 'hui ti 'pu 'tu yao.

Sulphate of Zinc. (White vitriol) 醫礦養.

Sulphate of Copper (Blue vitriol.) 醫藥 tan fan,

銅礦養.

12.—CATHARTICS. 瀉劑 hsiieh chi.

Castor Oil. (Ricinus.) 卑油 pi ma yu.

Rhubarb. 大黃 ta 'huang.

Aloes. 沉香 'chen hsiang.

Senna. 辛擊 hsing na.

Scammony. 監文尼 chien wên ni.

Jalap. 液笠 cha li.

May Apple (Podophyllum.) 布道 pu tao.

Colocynth. 呀囉呀 ko lo hsin.

Extract of Colocynth com. 呀囉呀膏 ko lo hsin  
kao.

Gamboge. 藤黃 'têng 'huang.

Cathartic Pills. 瀉丸 hsiieh wan.

Croton Oil. 巴豆油 pa ton yu.

Elaterium. 衣擊地 i na ti.

Sulphur. 硫磺 liu 'huang.

Calomel. 施路米 chia lu mi, 汞藥.

Magnesia. 銨養.

Carbonate of Magnesia. 銨炭養.

Citrate of Magnesia. 銨養檸檬.

Sulphate of Magnesia (Epsom Salts.) 洋朴硝

'ang 'po hsin, 銨磺養.

of Soda (Glauber Salts.) 土朴硝 'tu

shiao, 銨磺養.

Sulphate of Potassa. 銨. 磺養.

Tartrate of Potassa. 銨養葡萄.

Bi-tartrate of Potassa (Cream of Tartar) 銨葡

酸散 'hui 'pu suan san, 銨養雙葡萄.

Tartrate of Potassa and Soda (Rochelle Salts.)

銨銨葡酸

Phosphate of Soda. 銨磷養.

Extract of Jalap. 液笠膏.

Extract of Rhubarb. 大黃膏.

13.—DIURETICS. 利小便劑 li hsiao pien chi.

Cream of Tartar. 銨葡酸散 'hui 'pu suan san.

Acetate of Potassa. 醋強銨 suan 'chiang 'hui.

Nitrate of Potassa. 火硝 'hui hsiao, 銨淡養.

Carbonate of Potassa. 淨鹼沙 ching chien sha,

銨炭養.

Bi-carbonate of Potassa. 銨雙炭養.

Squill. 士哇盧 shih kuei lu.

Colchicum. 哥枝噤 ko chih chin.

Black hellebore. 藜蘆 li lu.

Veratria. 藜蘆崙 li lu shuang.

Turpentine. 松節油 sung chueh yu.

Tar. 把嗎油 pa ma yu.

Copaiba. 哥拜把 ko pai pa.

Cantharides. 洋斑蝥 yang pan mao.

Indian Hemp. 印度麻 yin tu ma.

Sweet Spirits of Nitre. 甜硝伊打 'tien hsiao i ta.

Digitalls. 毛地黃 mo ti huang

14.—EXPECTORANTS. 化痰劑 'hua 'tan chi.

Ipecac. 吐噤格 yi pi ko.

Tartar Emetic. 銨銨藟吐藥 'hui ti 'pu 'tu yao.

Seneka. 辛衣格 hsing i ko.

Squill. 士哇盧 shih kuei lu.

Black Snake Root (Cimicifuga.) 黑米思 san missi.

Garlic. 蔥頭 'tong 'tou.

Assafoetida. 阿魏 a wei.

Ammoniac. 阿膠 a mo ni.

Galbanum. 加卑林 chin pi lin.

Benzoin. 安息香 an hsi hsiang.

Balsam Tolu. 到魯樹蔞 tao lu shu sê.

Balsam Peru. 秘魯樹蔞 pi lu shu sê.

15.—DIAPHORETICS. 發表之劑 fa piao chih chi.

Citrate of Potassa. 銨檸檬.

Nitrate of Potassa. 銨淡養.



Tartar Emetic. 銑錒葡吐藥 'hui ti 'pu 'tu yao.

Spiritus Mindereri. 醋輕, 淡水 'tsu 'ching tan shui.

Ipecac. 吐噤格 yi pi ko.

Dovers Powder. 鴉片表散 ya 'pien piao san.

Sassafras. 沙沙法 sha sha fa.

Gulacum. 哇厄噤 kuei o chin.

Sarsaparilla. 沙沙把列 sha sha pa lieh, 洋土茯苓.

16.—EMMENAGOGUES. 調經劑 tiao ching' chi.

Savin. 沙墳 sha fèn.

Aloes. 沉香 'chên hsiang.

Black Hellebore. 藜蘆 li lu.

Gulacum. 哇厄噤 kuei o chin.

Seneka. 辛衣格 hsing i ko.

Cantharides. 洋斑蝥 yang pan mao.

Per-oxide of Iron. 濃養酒 nung yang 'tich chiu.

17.—BLISTERS OR EPISPASTICS. 疔炎劑 tiao yen chi.

Cantharides. 洋斑蝥 yang pan mao.

Cantharides plaster. 斑蝥膏 pan mao kao.

Pan Mau or Native Cantharis. 土斑蝥 tu pan mao.

Potato flies. 薯斑蝥 shu pan mao.

18.—RUBEFACIENTS. 引炎法 yin yen fa.

Resin. 松香 sung hsiang.

Aqua Ammonia. 輕, 淡水.

Mustard (Sinapis.) 芥末 chieh mo.

Turpentine. 松節油

Cayenne pepper. 辣椒 la chiao.

Croton Oil. 巴豆油.

Caustics or Escharotics. 丹類 tan lei.

Moxa. 灸法 chih fa.

Lunar Caustic. 銀丹 yin tan.

Caustic Potassa. 銑丹 'hui tan.

Dried Alum. 枯白礬 'ku pai fan.

Dried Sulphate of Zinc. 枯鋸丹 'ku hsing tan.

Copper Sulphate. 膽礬 tan fan, 銅礬養.

Arsenic. 信石 hsin shih, 礬養.

Corrosive Sublimate. 汞綠.

Nitrate of Mercury. 汞淡養.

Acid Nitrate of Mercury. 汞(淡養).

19.—DEMULCENTS. 潤劑 jun chi.

Gum Arabic. 白樹膠 'pai shu chiao.

Tragacanth. 卡刺根 'chia la kên.

Slippery Elm Bark. 榆皮 yü 'pi.

Linseed. 蘇仁 ma jên.

Liquorice Root. 甘草 kan 'tsao.

Extract of Liquorice. 甘草膏 kan 'tsao kao.

Barley. 大麥 ta mai.

Arrow Root. 藕粉 ou fên.

Tapioca. 打卑屋 'ta pei wu ye.

Sago. 西米 lsi mi.

20.—ANTACIDS. 解酸劑 chieh suan chi.

Magnesia. 鎂養.

Carbonate of Soda. 鹼炭養.

Bi-Carbonate of Soda. 鹼炭養.

Carbonate of Potassa. 銑炭養.

Liquor Potassa. 銑養水.

Lime. 石灰 shih 'hui, 銑養.

Carbonate of Lime. 銑炭養.

Solution of Lime. 石灰水 shih 'hui shui, 銑養水.

21.—ANTHELMINTICS. 殺蟲劑 sha 'chung chi.

Pomegranate Bark. 石榴樹皮 shih lin shu 'pi.

Pink Root (Spigelia.) 拜枝刺 pai chih la.

Wormseed (Chenopodium) 之奴葵 chih nu pao.

Pride of China (Melia.) 苦楝子 'ku lien tzü.

Male Fern (Aspidium.) 亞必安 ya pi ang.

Cowhage (Mucuna.) 妙高擎 miao kao na.

Turpentine. 松節油 sung chieh yu.

Calomel. 迦路米 chia lu mi.

Santonin. 山道連 shan tao lien.

22.—ANAESTHETICS. 蒙藥 mêng yao.

Chloroform. 嗎囉叻 ko lo fang.

Sulphuric Ether. 磺強伊打 'huang 'chiang i ta.

Cold. 雪 hsüeh.

23.—MISCELLANEOUS. 雜藥 tsa yao.

Essence of Peppermint. 薄荷水 po 'ho shui.

Essence of Cinnamon. 桂皮水 kuei 'pi shui.

Essence of Lemon. 檸檬水 ning mêng shui.

Essence of Roses. 玫瑰水 mei kuei shui.

Soda Powders (Effervescing) 自沸鹼葡酸 tzü fo lu 'pu suan.

Gelatine. 明牛膠 ming niu chiao.

Calabar Bean. 加刺巴子 chia la pa tzü.

Benzoic Acid. 辦佐匿酸 pien tso ni suan.

Borax. 硼砂 'pêng sha.

Collodion. 個呢殿安 ko lao tien an.

Mace. 荳蔻花 tou 'kou 'hua.

Suet. 羊油 yang yu.

Lard. 猪油 chu yu.

Adhesive Plaster. 陀僧合口膏 'to sêng 'ho 'kou kao.

Sal Ammoniac. 輕。淡綠。

Bran. 麥皮 mai 'pi.

Brandy. 白蘭地酒 pai lan ti chiu.

Chloride of Lime. 綠氣灰 lu 'chi 'hui, 鈣養綠

Ginseng (Native.) 人參 jên shên.

Ginseng (Foreign.) 洋參 yang shên.

Wax. 蠟 la.

Gutta Percha. 舒縮膠 shu so chiao.

Arnica. 了尼架 ya ni chia.

Balsam. 樹莖 shu jui.

Basilicon Ointment. 松香黃膏 sung hsiang 'huang kao.

Simple Ointment. 松香白膏 sung hsiang pai kao.

Blue Mercurial Ointment. 藍汞膏 lan 'hung kao.

Nitrate of Mercury Ointment. 黃汞膏 'huang 'hung kao.

Sulphur Ointment. 硫黃膏 liu 'huang kao.

Oxide of Zinc Ointment. 錳養膏 hsing yang kao.

Iodide of Sulphur Ointment. 碘磺藥膏 tien 'huang yao kao.

Red Precipitate Ointment. 汞養藥膏 'hung yang yao kao.

Chlorodyne. 呀囉顛 po lo tien.

Chlorine. 綠氣 lu 'chi.

Glycerine. 甘油 kan yu.

Pepsin. 胃酸 wei suan.

Olive Oil. 白欖油 pai lan yu.

Almond Oil. 杏仁油 hsing jên yu.

Aniseed Oil. 八角油 pa chiao yu.

Chaulmugra. 大楓子油 ta fêng tzū yu.

Oil of Cinnamon. 肉桂油 jou kuei yu.

Oil of Cloves. 丁香油 'ting hsiang yu.

Croton Oil. 巴豆油 pa tou yu.

Oil of Lemon. 檸檬油 ning mêng yu.

Oil of Peppermint. 薄荷油 po 'ho yu.

Oil of Turpentine. 松節油 sung chieh yu.

Oil of Sesamum. 芝麻油 chih ma yu.

~~Coconut~~ Coconut. 椰子油 yeh tzū yu.

VII. 花生油 'hua shêng yu.

Cod Liver Oil. 魚肝油 yū kan yu.

Petroleum. 石腦油 shih nao yu.

## XXII.—ANATOMICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL PHRASES.—全體部位功用。

*Selected from DR. BENJ. HOBSON'S Medical Vocabulary.*

### 1.—Relating to the Nervous System, 腦體腦髓 腦筋體用。

Nine pairs of cranial nerves, 左右腦氣筋九對。

1st pair or olfactory nerve, 第一對入鼻孔司嗅。

2nd pair or optic nerve, 第二對入眼司見。

3rd pair or motor nerve of the eyelid, 第三對運眼上胞。

4th pair or motor nerve of the oblique muscles, 第四對運轉眼肉。

5th pair or great sensitive nerve of head and face, 第五對入頭面司知覺。

6th pair or motor nerve of the eye, 第六對入眼直肉。

7th pair or motor nerve of head and face, 第七對入頭面司運動。

The second branch or auditory nerve, 第七對又一支入耳司聽。

8th pair or pneumogastric nerve, 第八對入心肺胃。

9th pair or lingual nerve, 第九對運動舌。

31 pairs of spinal nerves, 左右髓筋三十一對。

The anterior and posterior roots of the spinal nerves, 髓筋前後根。

The anterior or motor root, 前根運動功用。

The posterior or sensory root, 後根知覺功用。

The two roots unite and make one nerve, 兩根合為一筋。

Eight pairs distributed to the arm, 八對分入全臂。

Twelve pairs distributed to chest and abdomen, 十二對分佈胸腹。

Five pairs to front part of thigh and leg, 五對入小腹及腿足前。

Six pairs to back part of thigh and leg, 六對分佈腿足後。

The brain, cord, and nerves are all connected, 腦髓筋三種相連互應。

No place is destitute of nerves, 腦氣筋無處不到.  
The reflex action of nerves, 傳遞往來知覺運動.  
The nervous influence is unceasing in its operation, 腦髓之氣功用不息.

Undue action produces convulsion, 腦力妄用爲病.

Loss of nervous power is paralysis, 腦力失爲癱瘓.

## 2.—Relating to Sense of Sight, 眼官體用.

No difference in structure or function in the eye, 兩眼體用無別.

The eyes are protected in front by the eyelashes and lids, 眼胞睫毛在前保護.

Around and behind they are protected by the orbits, 眼窠保護眼球周圍.

Their movements are rapid and inappreciable, 眼動靈活人自不覺.

The eye and light are mutually adapted, 眼與光相合而有見.

The pupil dilates or contracts according to the light, 瞳人展縮以合光力.

The color of the iris varies in men, 人眼簾色不同.

Light, passing through convex glasses, is brought to a focus, 光透過凸鏡收聚.

Passing through concave glasses, light diverges, 光透過凹鏡展開.

The cornea is transparent and convex like a watch glass, 明角罩明凸如錶蓋.

The humors of the eye are perfectly limpid, 眼前後房水極清.

Rays of light must enter the pupil to become visible, 光射入瞳人始能見.

Passing the cornea and humours, light suffers refraction, 光入罩經睛水而收束.

The image or object is painted on the retina, 光影映於腦筋衣如畫.

The image is always inverted in the eye, 物影至眼底倒轉.

The farther the object, the smaller its image, 眼見物愈遠影愈小.

The nearer the object, the larger its image, 眼見物愈近影愈大.

The image in each eye is blended into one, 兩眼二影合爲一.

Eyes out of axis have double vision, 目斜者見物一形一影.

The black pigment absorbs all the light, 黑油衣接光色不令返.

The more lively the pupil moves, the better the sight, 瞳人愈靈動視愈明.

Vision is affected by the slightest injury, 視官一處病則不明.

A little opacity of the cornea renders vision defective, 明角罩曇昏則視不明.

Too much convexity causes nearsightedness, 明角罩太凸不能見遠.

Want of convexity causes farsightedness, 明角罩平不能見近.

Convex glasses can rectify flat eyes, 凸鏡能治明角罩平.

Concave glasses can rectify prominent eyes, 凹鏡能治明角罩凸.

Sight, neither strong nor weak, suits vision best, 光不濃不淡合視官.

The eyes and ears mutually assist each other, 眼耳交相助.

The eye guides the hand and foot, 眼引導手足而有用.

In the embryo the eye is first formed, 胎中兒最初有眼.

## 3.—Relating to the Sense of Hearing, 耳官體用.

The ear is safely encased in bone, 耳管周圍有骨包圍.

The external ear collects the sound, 外竅接聲音.

The air of the middle ear transmits the sound, 中竅之氣傳聲音.

The small bones also transmits the sound, 中竅四小骨亦傳聲音.

The nervous filaments of the inner ear receives the sound, 內竅腦筋如網接聲音.

The nerve transmits the sound to the brain, 總耳筋傳聲於腦而能聽.

The ear can distinguish the intensity of sound, 耳官能聽大小聲音.

The ear can distinguish the distance of sound, 耳官能聽遠近聲音.

The ear can distinguish the most delicate tones,

## 耳官能分別八音。

The ear instantly transmits sounds, 耳竅傳聲最速。

Man's sense of hearing is more perfect than that of animals, 人耳機妙過禽獸。

Obstruction of the outer ear interferes with hearing, 外中塞則聲不傳而聾。

Disease of the middle ear occasions deafness, 中竅有病傳聲不靈。

Disease of the nerve occasions entire loss of hearing, 內竅腦氣筋壞則不能聽。

Sound is produced by vibration of the air, 空氣搖動而為聲。

The more rapid the vibration, the more acute the sound, 氣搖動愈速聲愈高。

The more slow the vibration, the more grave the sound, 氣搖動愈緩聲愈底。

Solids transmit sound the best, 物質堅則傳聲至速。

Fluids and gases transmit sound more slowly, 水與氣傳聲遞緩。

## 4.—Relating to the Sense of Taste, 口舌之官體用。

Several muscles unite to form the tongue, 數肉合而成舌。

The root of the tongue is attached to bone, 舌根與骨相連。

The muscles by their action move the tongue, 肉伸縮搖動舌。

The motion of the tongue is so quick as to be unperceived, 舌極靈捷不自覺。

Salivary glands keep the mouth moist, 六核生水潤口舌。

A dry tongue loses the power of taste, 舌乾則不知味。

The nerves of the tongue are numerous, 舌膈腦氣筋最多。

If taste is lost there is no appetite, 口不知味則不思食。

Children dislike strong flavors, 小兒不喜濃味。

The aged like strong flavors, 老人喜濃味。

and smell are closely connected, 舌與鼻相助。

## 5.—Relating to the Sense of Smell. 鼻官功用。

Nerves ramify upon the nose, 腦筋分佈鼻內皮。

The olfactory branches are many, 鼻腦筋支最多。

The nose distinguishes odors, 鼻能別臭美惡。

Each odoriferous body has its own smell, 物香者皆有本臭。

The vehicle of smell is the air, 臭至鼻皆氣所傳。

Dryness of secretion occasions loss of smell, 鼻乾不覺臭。

The larger the surface, the keener the sense, 鼻竅寬大聞愈靈。

The sense of smell in animals is superior to man, 獸聞官靈於人。

Odors are weak and strong, 臭有濃淡。

Odors are pleasant and disgusting, 臭有美惡。

Infants have scarcely any smell, 嬰兒聞官不靈。

The aged have a keen sense of smell, 老人聞官愈靈。

Fragrant odors refresh the spirits, 臭美補精神。

Disgusting odors destroy the appetite, 臭惡令胃不欲食。

## 6.—Relating to the Sense of Touch, 手知覺功用。

The fingers are the chief sense of touch, 手指知覺最靈。

The hand can take the place of sight, 手知覺能代眼目。

This faculty or sense improves on exercise, 手知覺愈用愈靈。

The blind can read by their fingers, 盲者以手讀凸字書。

By the fingers the form &c. of bodies is known, 手辨物之形質寒熱。

The hand is a wonderful instrument, 手為最靈之器。

The fingers ends are best supplied with nerves, 指端腦氣筋最多。

This sense is imperfect in infancy and in old age, 老幼人手知覺不靈。

## 7.—Relating to the Organs of Digestion, 消化飲食之器。

Before are the lips and teeth, 口前為唇為牙。

Behind is the curtain or soft palate, 口後隔簾即喉肉。



The cesophagus is behind the trachea, 食管在氣管後.

It is in front of the vertebrae, 食管在頸脊骨前. It passes through the diaphragm to the stomach, 食管經過膈肉入胃.

The stomach is beneath and on the left side, 胃居膈下之左.

It has three coats, 胃有三層.

The middle or muscular coat, 中層肉紋斜交.

The inner or villous coat, 內層皮紋摺疊.

The outer or peritoneal coat, 外層即肚腹胞膜.

The small intestines are long and convoluted, 小腸長而迴曲.

They open into the large intestines, 小腸下口入大腸.

The mesentery connects the small and large intestines with the spine, 小大腸胞膜粘連脊骨.

In its folds are many blood vessels and lacteals, 膜間多血管吸液管.

The large intestine divides into the ascending, transverse, and descending colon, 大腸分上中下三迴.

The caecum is in the right iliac fossa, 大腸頭在肚腹右下.

It has a worm like appendage, 上迴小頭如蚓尾.

The ascending colon has the right kidney behind it, 上迴後當右內腎.

In front of it is the abdominal wall, 上迴前當肚腹.

The transverse part is in contact with liver and stomach, 中迴橫當肝胃之下.

From the spleen downwards is the descending colon, 下迴自脾位直下.

Curved portion or sigmoid flexure, 下迴至膀胱骨斜曲.

The sacrum is behind the rectum, 直腸在尾骶骨前.

The bladder is before the rectum, 直腸在膀胱後.

Intestines have 3 coats like the stomach, 小大腸皮有三層.

The liver is the largest of the viscera, 肝在臟腑中體最大.

The liver is suspended by four ligaments, 肝有四筋帶繫挂.

Superior surface of liver is smooth and convex, 上界外面圓凸而滑.

It is divided into right and left lobes, 肝分左右葉.

The right is considerably the larger, 右葉大過左葉.

Inner surfaces of liver are irregularly concave, 肝內面凸凹不平.

Inferior border is thin & sharp, 肝下界扁薄而銳.

Color of the liver is deep red, 肝色紫.

Its substance is dense and heavy, 肝質堅重.

The liver receives the bile-making or portal vessels, 肝接紫血生膽之管.

Internal lobules of the liver are very numerous, 肝小葉至多.

The biliary vessels enter these lobules, 小葉中多紫血管.

The spleen is soft and spongy, 脾質鬆軟.

The spleen is of a purple color, 脾色深紫.

The surface of the spleen is round and smooth, 脾稍圓而滑.

The spleen varies in size, 脾大小無定.

Vessels enter by a transverse fissure, 脾橫縫血管所出入.

The pancreas resembles the salivary glands, 甜肉畧似生水核.

The pancreas is behind the stomach and in front of the spine, 甜肉在胃後脊骨前.

It resembles the tongue in shape, 甜肉形似舌.

Its pointed extremity touches the spleen, 甜肉尖抵脾.

Its head is in contact with the duodenum, 甜肉頭抵小腸曲處.

VIII.—Relating to the Digestive Function, 食物消化功用.

Food is designed to nourish the body, 食物所以養育身體.

Food supplies the waste of the blood, 食物補血耗乏.

Hunger informs us when we should eat, 饑則思食以補乏.

Thirst tells us when we should drink, 渴則思飲.

以補乏.

Nine classes of aliments, 食物分九類.

1st, Farinaceous aliments, 一穀木之類.

2nd, Mucilaginous aliments, 二瓜蔬之類.

3rd, Saccharine aliments, 三甘果糖飴之類.

4th, Acidulous aliments, 四酸果之類.

5th, Fatty and oily aliments, 五油脂膏之類.

6th, Caseous or milk aliments, 六牛乳之類.

7th, Gelatinous aliments, 七樹汁魚膠獸膠.

8th, Albuminous aliments, 八蛋青之類.

9th, Fibrinous aliments, 九禽獸肉類.

The process or the successive steps of digestion, 消化功用次第.

The hand takes and presents the food to the mouth, 手取食物送至口.

The jaws separate, and the lips receive the food, 牙骨開唇接食物.

The teeth masticate the food, 牙齒咀嚼食物.

Powerful muscles assist this operation, 牙床大肉助咬嚼.

Saliva is secreted and mixes with the food, 六核生水勻拌食物.

The pressure of the tongue forces the food into the gullet, 舌端抵膈偏物入喉.

The gullet contracting, passes it over the wind-pipe, 喉斂偏物過氣管口.

The oesophagus transmits it to the stomach, 食管接物送入胃.

The food reaching the stomach is there digested, 物入胃而消化.

Three processes assist in digestion, 胃消化三功用互助.

1st, the peristaltic movements of the stomach, 一運動勻轉令消化.

2nd, the secretion of gastric juice, 二生津液消化食物.

3rd, the natural heat of the stomach, 三本熱消化食物.

The fluid is first absorbed by minute vessels, 水先吸入微絲管.

The rest is digested into chyme, 餘在胃中化為糜.

And is intermixed with the bile and pancreatic juice, 與膽汁甜肉汁勻合.

Afterwards the chyme undergoes many changes.

勻合後糜質全改變.

It separates into a fine and a coarser part, 此處分別精液渣滓.

The finer portion is white like milk, 精液色白如乳.

A number of minute vessels absorbs it, 衆微管攝吸精液.

These vessels are called lacteals. 此管名曰吸液管.

The lacteals pass through the mesenteric glands, 此小管經腸膜之核.

They join and form the thoracic duct, 衆管合爲吸液總管.

The thoracic duct ascends in front of the spine, 總液管上脊骨之前.

In the neck it communicates with the veins, 至左頸通迴血管.

The chyle there enters into the circulation, 津液入運行之血.

The refuse is expelled by the large intestine, 渣滓由大腸傳出.

9.—Relating to the Thoracic Viscera, 胸背心肺部位.

The chest is surrounded by bone and muscle, 胸背內周圍肉骨.

It is narrow above and broad below, 胸背內上窄下闊.

Its base is the diaphragm. 膈肉爲胸下底.

Its upper part is bounded by the first rib, 第一脊骨爲胸上界.

The sternum is in front. 胸骨在前.

The spine is behind, 脊骨在後.

On its sides the ribs, 脊骨圍護左右.

A septum divides it into two cavities, 肺膜隔分左右.

On the right side is the right lung, 肺膜右爲右肺.

On the left side are the left lung and heart, 肺膜左爲左肺及心.

The pericardium or heart purse is attached to the sternum. 胰膜翻轉連胸骨.

The heart is a hollow muscle. 心如肉團有孔竅.

Its base is above, 心底在上.

Its apex is downwards and to the left side, 心尖  
向下偏左。  
The great vessels enter at its base, 總血管出  
入心底。  
Middle septum divides the heart into two halves,  
心膈肉居中分左右。  
These united make one entire heart, 左右二體  
合爲一心。  
The right and left side do not communicate, 左  
右心畧不相通。  
Previous to birth they do communicate, 兒未  
呼吸左右心相通。  
The heart has four chambers, 心有四房。  
The upper are the auricles, the lower are the  
ventricles, 上爲上房下爲下房。  
The auricles receive the circulating blood, 上房  
接受運行之血。  
The ventricles propel it through the body, 下房  
偏血運行全體。  
The left ventricle is larger than the right, 左下  
房大過右下房。  
The left is the systemic heart, the right the pul-  
monic, 心左屬全體右屬肺。  
The left auricle receives the pulmonary veins,  
左上房通肺心廻管。  
The left ventricle receives the aorta, 左下房通  
總脈管。  
The right auricle opens into the venæ cavæ,  
右上房通總廻管。  
The right ventricle opens into the pulmonary  
artery, 右下房通心肺總脈管。  
The auricles are thin, the ventricles are thick,  
心上房薄下房厚。  
The auriculo-ventricular openings, 上下房之  
間有戶。  
The left has the mitral valve to close it, 左戶兩  
門扇張翕。  
The right has the tricuspid valve to close it, 右  
戶三門扇張翕。  
The mouth of the great vessels is guarded by  
valves, 總脈管口半月門開合。  
The semilunar valves of the aorta, 總脈管口半  
月門三。

The semilunar valves of the pulmonary artery,  
心肺總脈管口三門。  
The heart has its own nourishing vessels, 心本  
體養血管。  
The lungs fill the sides of the chest, 肺體佈滿胸脅。  
They are conical above and broad below, 肺形  
下闊上銳。  
Their entire base rests on the diaphragm, 肺下  
界滿抵膈肉。  
Their outer surface is round and smooth, 肺外  
面圓滑。  
They are light and spongy, 肺質輕鬆。  
They are of a reddish and grey color mixed, 肺  
淺紅雜白灰色。  
The pleura or investing membrane is reflected  
back and lines the ribs, 肺胞膜翻轉附脊骨。  
Where it doubles on itself, the air and blood-  
vessels enter, 翻轉處氣血管所入。  
These are then divided into innumerable branch-  
es, 入後支脈愈分愈多。  
The right lung has three lobes, the left has two,  
肺葉右三左二。  
The internal lobules are minute and beyond  
number, 肺裏小葉極微而多。  
Each lobule has air and blood-vessels, 小葉皆  
有氣管血管。  
The terminus of the air tubes are the air cells,  
氣尾管小胞名氣胞。  
On these air cells ramify the minute blood-  
vessels, 氣胞上微管分佈。  
The smaller air tubes unite and make larger  
ones, 衆微管合爲大氣管。  
Each lung sends out one large air tube, 左右肺  
各出大氣管。  
These unite and form the trachea, 兩大氣管合  
爲總氣管。  
The cartilaginous rings of the trachea, 總氣管  
脆骨如圓塊。  
The epiglottis is its opening and shutting door,  
會厭爲總氣管門扇。  
The larynx or voice organ, 總管頭音聲所出。  
The prominent part is called the contracted  
throat, 外凸者名結喉。

- Four cartilages form the voice organ, 四脆骨 保護出聲處.  
Within are the vocal cords, 出聲處內有小肉帶  
These cords or bands are placed horizontally, 肉帶前後橫牽.  
Between them is a triangular fissure, 肉帶中間成三角形.  
The larynx is larger in men than in women, 出聲處男大女小  
Sound is produced by the air being forcibly expelled, 呼氣偏經此處出聲.  
The vocal cords are put into vibration, 聲出因肉帶搖動.  
If tense and shortened, the tone is high, 肉帶緊短則聲高.  
If loose and lengthened, the tone is deep, 肉帶鬆長則聲低.  
The cartilages are drawn close in high tones, 脆骨節縮短則聲高.  
They are separated and relaxed in deep low tones, 脆骨節舒長則聲低.  
Musical notes depend on the size and length of the tube, 樂聲高低依笛長短.  
The lips, tongue, mouth, and throat all assist to form speech, 口舌唇喉助出言語.  
If they are complete there is a clear utterance, 全備則言語明白.  
If imperfect, the speech is indistinct, 不全備不能言語清楚.  
Animals have sound without speech, 禽獸有聲不能言語.  
Man only possesses this wonderful faculty, 人言語之機至奧妙.  
10.—Relating to the Circulation of the Blood, 血運行功用.  
Food digested is converted into blood, 食物消化為血.  
Circulating blood nourishes the whole body, 血運行養育全體.  
All the secretions are formed from the blood, 各津液皆血所生.  
~~The~~ blood are round particles called globules. 血中有圓物名血輪.  
These corpuscles are very minute and numerous, 血輪極小而多.  
The color of the blood is caused by them, 血色在輪.  
Three fourths of the blood is water, 血中水居四分之一.  
The blood globules form one seventh, 血輪居七分之一.  
The rest is flesh fibres, albumen, oil, &c, 餘為肉絲蛋青油等物.  
Flesh fibres are called fibrine, 肉絲番名費皮連.  
Blood at rest separates into two parts, 血出分結不結二種.  
The coagulum is globules and fibrine, 結者血輪肉絲相連.  
The uncoagulated part is called serum, 不結者名為黃水.  
Blood is of a scarlet or purple color, 血有赤紫二色.  
The arteries convey the red blood, 脈管運行赤血徧體.  
The veins convey the purple or black blood, 迴管運行紫血.  
The capillaries are a net work of vessels, 微絲管如網佈全體.  
Intermediate between the arteries and veins, 微絲管居脈管迴管間.  
The blood undergoes many changes in them, 赤血過微絲管多改變.  
Red blood is changed into black blood, 赤血改變色紫.  
The veins return it to the heart and lungs, 紫血入迴管歸心肺.  
The heart is the central organ of the circulation, 心為運血妙器.  
By its contractions the blood is forced into the, aorta, 心舒縮偏血入總脈管.  
The aortic branches distribute it, 總脈管支分血佈全體.  
The power resides in the muscles of the heart, 運行之力在心肉.  
The heart contracts and dilates unceasingly, 心肉舒縮不息.



The heart's propulsion constitutes the pulse, 心  
偏血作脈.

The pulse is quick or low, strong or weak, 脈遲  
數與心相應.

Corresponding to the action of the heart, 脈力  
大小與心相應.

The left side of heart contains red blood, 左心  
但有赤血.

The right side contains black blood only, 右心  
但有紫血.

Its orifices and valves aid the circulation, 心門  
戶助血運行.

The circulation is quickest in the arteries, 血在  
脈迴運行至速.

It is slower in the veins and capillaries, 入微  
絲管迴管則遲.

The valves of the veins aid its upward move-  
ment, 迴管門助血上不落.

The animal heat is in the blood, 人身本熱在赤血.

Respiration is its chief source, 肺呼吸令血熱.

Red or arterial blood contains oxygen, 赤血中  
有養氣.

Good blood abounds in red globules, 赤血輪  
多者血足.

It renders the body vigorous and strong, 全體  
精力倚賴赤血.

Poor blood is the cause of debility, 赤血淡  
者力少.

Venous blood contains carbonic acid, 紫血中  
有炭氣.

It is impure and unfit for use, 此血有毒不合用.

It returns to the heart and lungs to be purified,  
紫血歸心肺改變毒.

The carbon is exchanged for oxygen, 肺出炭氣  
接養氣.

Respiration is the function of the lungs, 呼出  
吸入肺所管理.

Its rate corresponds with the heart, 呼吸遲速  
與心相應.

There are four beats to one expiration and in-  
spiration, 一呼一吸心跳四次.

These are involuntary and independent func-  
tions, 跳與呼吸非人自主.

Life depends upon their proper action, 心肺功  
用生命倚賴.

### XXIII.—LIST OF MUSICAL TERMS.

By Mrs. J. B. MATEER.

[Chinese Characters Romanized by the  
Editor.]

Accent, 輕重 'ching chung.

Alto, 副品 fu 'pin.

Bar, 準隔 chun ko.

Bar, Double 句隔 chü ko.

Bass, 下品 hsia 'pin.

Beat, 拍 'pai.

Chant, 誦調 fêng sung tiao.

Chord, 相協的音 hsiang hsieh ti yin.

Chorus, 副歌 fu ko.

Clef, 排號 'pai 'hao.

Clef, F 丁排 ting 'pai.

Clef, G 戊排 wu 'pai.

Close, 終隔 chung ko.

Crescendo, 放聲 fang shêng.

Crescendo Pressure Form, 突放聲 'tu fang shêng.

D. C., 反始 fan shih.

Degree, 位 wei.

Diminuendo, 收聲 shou shêng.

Diminuendo Pressure Form, 突收聲 'tu shou shêng.

Flat, 柔 sang.

Form of Tone, 吐囁 'tu chu.

Forte, 強聲 'chiang shêng.

Fortissimo, 極強聲 chi 'chiang shêng.

Harmony, 相協 hsiang hsieh.

Hold, 拖勾 'to kou.

Interval, 度 tu.

Interval Major, 滿度 man tu.

Interval Minor, 虧度 'kuei tu.

Key, 首音 shou yin.

Legato, 貫聲 kuan shêng.

Leger Lines, 外線 wai hsien.

Measure, 準 chun.

Mezzo, 中聲 chung shêng.

Music, 樂 yo.

Music as an Art, 樂法 yo fa.

Music as a Science, 樂學 yo hsiao.

Natural, 歸號 kuei 'hao.  
 Note (a character), 音號 yin 'hao.  
 Note (a sound), 樂音 yo yin.  
 Octave, 一層級子 i tsêng chi tzü.  
 Organ Tone, 均聲 chün shêng.  
 Part, 品 'pin.  
 Piano, 弱聲 jo shêng.  
 Pianissimo, 極弱聲 chi jo shêng.  
 Pitch, 高低 kao ti.  
 Power, 氣力 'chi li.  
 Quality, 清濁 'ching cho.  
 Repeat, 重號 'chung 'hao.  
 Rest, 歇號 hsieh 'hao.  
 ♪, 回轉號 'hui chuan 'hao.  
 Scale, 樂級子 yo chi tzü.  
 Scale, Diatonic 原級子 yüan chi tzü.  
 Scale, Chromatic 全備級子 'chüan pei chi tzü.  
 Scale, Major 滿級子 man chi tzü.  
 Scale, Minor 虧級子 kuei chi tzü.  
 Scale, Natural 自然級子 tzü jan chi tzü.  
 Sharp, 剛 kang.  
 Signature, 記號 chi 'hao.  
 Slur or Tie, 連勾 lien kou.  
 Soprano, 正調 chêng tiao, 正品 chêng 'pin.  
 Staccato, 頓聲 tun shêng.  
 Staff, 樂表 yo piao.  
 Step, 整步 chêng pu.  
 Step, Half 半步 pan pu.  
 Style, 式樣 shih yang.  
 Swell, 鼓聲 ku shêng.  
 Tenor, 上品 shang 'pin.  
 Time, 長短 'chang tuan.  
 Tone, 聲音 shêng yin.  
 Transpose, 挪級子 no chi tzü.  
 Trill, 顫聲 chan shêng.  
 Triplet, 三並二 san ping êrh.  
 Tune, 腔調 'chiang tiao.

#### XXIV.—TERMS USED IN NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

*Translated By W. A. P. MARTIN, D. D., LL. D.  
 The English Words and Phrases found be-  
 e selected from Wells's Natural Phi-*

*losophy. While the list is not complete and exhaustive, it is believed to contain the most important terms found in that work, and will prove of great assistance to those students, foreign and native, who are interested in that branch of Natural Science. The collection was sent to Dr. Martin in accordance with an expressed willingness on his part to translate such terms. The Terms have been rearranged alphabetically and the characters Romanized by the Editor.*

Acoustics, science of 音學 yin hsiao.

Action, 力 li, 行力 hsing li, 用力 yung li.

Adhesion, 粘合 nien 'ho.

Aeriform body, 浮質 fou chih, 虛形 hsü hsing.

Aerolites, 天隕石 'tien yün shih.

Affinity, 互相感應 'hu hsiang kan ying.

Air, undulation of 天氣揚波 'tien 'chi yang 'po; vibration of 天氣發顫 'tien 'chi fa chan; rarification of the 天氣變成稀薄 'tien 'chi pien 'chêng hsi po; force of rarified 天氣之張力 'tien 'chi chih chang li; motion of the 天氣之升降旋轉行止等 'tien 'chi chih shêng chiang hsüan chuan hsing chih têng; pressure of 天氣之壓力 'tien 'chi chih ya li; compressibility of 天氣越壓越縮 'tien 'chi yüeh ya yüeh so; elasticity of 天氣張縮之力 'tien 'chi chang so chih li; density of 天氣之稠稀 'tien 'chi chih chou hsi.

Air-pump or exhausting syringe, 吸氣筒 hsi 'chi 'tung.

Air-tight, 不漏氣 pu lou 'chi.

Amalgam, 水銀醬子 shui yin chiang tzü, 攪和水銀 'chan 'huo shui yin.

Analogy, 可以類推 ko i lei 'tui, 相似 hsiang shih.

Anemometer, 風秤 fêng 'chêng.

Angle of reflection, \* 回角 'hui chiao, \* 反角 fan chiao; of incidence, \* 來角 lai chiao.

\* 來, 回, 反, may be connected with many other words according as the subject is Optics, Acoustics, or Mechanics, such as 光, 點, 音, 聲, 等.

Annealing, 烹煉 'pêng lien.

Aperture in a vessel, 器底傍有孔 'chi ti 'pang  
yu 'kung.

Annual, 每年 mei nien.

Architecture, a pile in 打樁 ta pang; an arch in  
橋洞門洞 'chiao tung môn tung.

Area of a vessel, 立方尺寸 li fang 'chih 'tsun,  
量 mu, 容 yung.

Armature, 電鎗 tien yüeh.

Artesian well, 自流井 tzü liu ching.

Aqueduct, 引水管 yin shui kuan, 溝渠 kou 'chü.

Atmosphere, weight of the 天氣之分量 'tien 'chi  
chih fên liang; height of the 天氣之高低  
'tien 'chi chih kao ti; composition of the 天氣  
係二氣合成 'tien 'chi hsi êrh 'chi 'ho 'chêng.

Atom, 微質 wei chih.

Attraction, 相吸 hsiang hsi, 相翕 hsiang shan,  
攝力 nieh li; of gravitation, 翕氣 shan 'chi,  
吸力 hsi li, 攝力 nieh li.

Aurora borealis, 北晨 pei 'chên, 北方曉 pei  
fang hsiao, 天開眼 'tien 'kai yen, 天笑  
'tien hsiao.

Axis of a body, 軸徑 chou ching.

Axle, 軸 chou.

Balance or Money Scales, 平 'ping.

Balloon, 氣球 'chi 'chiu, 洋燈 yang têng, 飛車  
fei 'chê, 航天舟 'hang 'tien chou.

Barometer, 旋針風雨表 hsüan chên  
fêng yü piao; Aneroid 空盒風雨表 'kung  
'ho fêng yü piao.

Body, 形 hsing, 形體 hsing 'ti; solid 堅質 chien  
chih, 堅形 chien hsing; base of a 底 ti.

Bodies, luminous 有光之物 yu kuang chih wu;  
non-luminous 無光之物 wu kuang chih wu;  
transparent 透光之物 'tou kuang chih wu;  
opaque 不透光之物 pu 'tou kuang chih wu.

Boiling point, 水開點 shui 'kai tien.

Breast pump, 中流水輪 chung liu shui lun.

Brittleness, 脆 'tsui.

Buoyancy, 虛浮 hsü fou, 浮飄 fou 'piao; of  
water, 水上托之力 shui shang 'to chih li.

Caloric, 熱氣 jê 'chi.

Capillary attraction, 細管相翕 hsi kuan hsiang

shan, 細孔吸水 hsi 'kung 'hsi shui.

Capstan in a ship, 攪關 chiao kuan.

Catoptrics, 反光之鏡 fan kuang chih ching.

Causes of smoky chimneys are various, 竈爐  
煙其故不一 tsao lu mao yen 'chi ku pu i.

Centre of gravity, 重心 chung hsin; of magni-  
tude, 中心 chung hsin, 形心 hsing hsin.

Chrystalline lense, 水晶鏡 shui ching ching.

Circumference, 周圍 chou wei, 圓周 yüan chou.

Clepsydra or water-clock, 銅壺滴漏 'tung 'hu ti lou.

Clouds, vapor ascending and condensing causes 氣  
升而凝爲雲 'chi shêng êrh ying wei yün;  
cirrus 散雲 san yün; cumulus 疊雲 tieh  
yün; stratus 層雲 tsêng yün; nimbus 片雲  
'pien yün.

Cohesion, 相粘 hsiang nien.

Cold, 冷 lêng.

Collison of bodies, 相碰 hsiang 'chu.

Combustible, 可燃之物 'ko jan chih wu.

Combustion, 燃燒 jan shao.

Compass, ordinary 向盤 hsiang 'pan; mariner's  
羅盤 lo 'pan.

Complementary color, 對色 tui sê, 二色成對  
êrh sê 'chêng tui.

Compressibility, 壓縮 ya so.

Concave, 凹 yao or wa.

Concord, 二音相和 êrh yin hsiang 'huo.

Condensation, 凝結 ying chieh.

Congelation, 結冰 chieh ping, 結成實體 chieh  
'chêng shih 'ti.

Contraction, 縮小 so hsiao, 收縮 shou so; of  
matter by cold, 冷則縮 lêng tsê so.

Convex, 凸 tu.

Cornea, 目輪凸出 mu lun tu 'chu; excessive  
curvature of the 眼凸 yen tu.

Corpuscular, 微質 wei chih.

Coughing, a cold is the cause of 咳嗽因受風寒  
ko sou yin shou fêng 'han.

Crank, 柄 ping.

Crying, mental sorrow is the cause of 哭因心哀  
而發聲 'ku yin hsin ai êrh fa shêng.

Crystallize, 凝結成珠 ying chieh 'chêng chao.

Curve, 曲灣 'chü wan.

Cylinder, *upright* 立圓筒 li yüan 'tung; *horizontal* 臥圓筒 wo yüan 'tung.

Cylindrical, 圓筒形 yüan 'tung hsing.

Daguerreotype, 銀片照畫 yin 'pien chao 'hua.

Dense bodies reflect light most, 反光之物質稠者爲最 fan kuang chih wu chih chou ché wei tsui.

Density, 稠密 chou mi.

Dew, *production of* 露水 lu shui, 下露 hsia lu; *frost is frozen* 露結爲霜 lu chieh wei suan.

Dew-point, 露凝點 lu ying tien.

Diameter of a tube, 管之圓徑 kuan chih yüan ching.

Dioptrics, 透光之鏡 'tou kuang chih ching.

Discharging rods, 放電叉 fang tien 'cha.

Discord, 二音相強 êrh yin hsiang 'chiang.

Disk, 圓片 yüan 'pien; *sun's* 日輪 jih lun; *moon's* 月輪 yüeh lun.

Dissolving views, 目下變化 mu hsia pien 'hua.

Distillation by means of heat, 化氣而復凝 'hua 'chi êrh fu ying.

Diurnal variation, 指南日差度 chih nan jih 'cha tu.

Divisibility, 分分無窮 fên fên wu 'chiung.

Ductility, 引成線 yin 'chêng hsien.

Dynamometer, 度力秤 tu li 'chêng.

Ear-trumpet, 接聲筒 chieh shêng 'tung.

Ebullition, 水開 shui 'kai, 滾沸 kun fu, 鼎沸 'ting fu.

Echo, 應聲 ying shêng, 回音 'hui yin, 回響 'hui hsiang.

Eclipse, 日食 jih shih, 月食 yüeh shih.

Elastic force of vapor, 蒸氣有張力 chêng 'chi yu chang li.

Elasticity, 張縮 chang so.

Electric fluid not luminous, 電氣本無光 tien 'chi pên wu kuang; *spark*, 電光 tien kuang; *attraction and repulsion*, 物有愛惡吸聚 wu yu ai wu hsi 'chü, 愛則吸惡則聚 ai tsê hsi wu tsê 'chü.

Electrical battery, 電壘 tien lei; *induction*, 二氣相引 êrh 'chi hsiang yin; *machine*, 電氣機 tien 'chi chi.

Electricity, 電氣 tien 'chi; *science of* 電學 tien hsiao,

*atmospheric* 雲際電氣 yün chi tien 'chi; *frictional* 乾電 kan tien; *positive* 陽電 yang tien; *negative* 陰電 yin tien; *current of* 電川 tien 'chuan, 一股電氣 yi ku tien 'chi; *quantity of* 電之多寡 tien chih to kua; *intensity of* 電之濃淡 tien chih nung tan; *the Earth, a great Reservoir of* 地爲電之大源 ti wei tien chih ta yüan; *identity of lightning and* 雲雷之電與機器之電相同 yün lei chih tien yü chi 'chi chih tien hsiang 'tung; *conductors of* 通電之物 'tung tien chih wu; *non-conductors of* 不通電之物 pu 'tung tien chih wu, 絕電之物 chüeh tien chih wu; *velocity of* 電之速 tien chih su; *accumulation of* 積蓄電氣 ching hsü tien 'chi.

Electricity excited by *friction*, 摩擦生電 mo 'tsa shêng tien; *chemical action*, 交感變化而生電 chiao kan pien 'hua êrh shêng tien; *heat*, 熱氣生電 jê 'chi shêng tien; *magnetic influence*, 磁器生電 'tzü 'chi shêng tien.

Electrified body, 有電之物 yu tien chih wu.

Electro-magnetism, 磁電 'tzü tien.

Electro-magnets, 濕電磁機 shih tien 'tzü chi.

Electrometer, 電表 tien piao.

Electrophorus, 離合電機 li 'ho tien chi.

Electroscope, 電擺 tien pai, 探電 'tan tien.

Electrotyping, 以電製板謂之電板 i tien chih pan wei chih tien pan.

Endosmose, 透皮而入 'tou 'pi êrh ju.

Equilibrium, 不偏倚 pu 'pien i, 均平 chün 'ping; *stable* 平且穩 'ping 'chieh wên; *unstable* 平而不穩 'ping êrh pu wên.

Equinoxes, 春分秋分 'chün fên 'chiu fên, 晝夜相等 chou yeh hsiang têng.

Ether, 微氣 wei 'chi.

Evaporation, 化爲氣 'hua wei 'chi.

Eye, *flattening of* 眼扁 yen 'pien; *pupil of the* 黑眼珠 'hei yen chu, 目輪中受光之處 mu lun chung shou kuang chih 'chu; *anterior chamber of* 目之前層 mu chih 'chien tsêng; *posterior chamber of* 目之後層 mu chih 'hou tsêng; *sclerotic coat of* 白眼珠 pai yen chu,



kosmose, 透皮而出 'tou 'pi êrh 'chu.  
 explosive, 爆烈之物 pao lieh chih wu, 炸烘  
 cha 'hung.  
 farsighted, 遠視眼 yüan shih yen, 老花眼 lao  
 'hua yen.  
 fire, 火 'huo.  
 fire-engine, 救火水龍 'chiu 'huo shui lung.  
 fixed Star, 恒星 'hêng hsing.  
 filtration, 濾水 li shui, 濾淨 li ching.  
 five elements, 五行 wu hsing.  
 flame, 火焰火苗 'huo yen 'huo miao.  
 flexibility, 屈而不折 'chü êrh pu chê.  
 force, 力 li; application of 用力 yung li.  
 freezing point, 結冰點 chieh ping tien.  
 friction, 摩擦 mo tsa, 摩擦 mo 'cha; sliding 摩  
 阻 mo chu; rolling 滾摩 kun mo.  
 fuel, 柴火 'chai 'huo.  
 equilibrium between the power and the weight, 衡頭  
 在力與重之間 'kao 'tou tsai li yü chung  
 chih chien.  
 galvanic battery, 電池 tien 'chih.  
 galvanism, 漏電 shih tien.  
 gas, 氫氣 tan 'chi; nitrogen 硝氣 hsiao  
 'chi; oxygen 養氣 yang 'chi.  
 gaseometer, 量氣秤 liang 'chi 'chêng, 節氣表  
 chieh 'chi piao.  
 gaseous substances, 氣體 'chi lei, 各氣 ko 'chi.  
 glossitis, 巧舌 'chiao shê.  
 hail, rain freezing in warm weather makes 熱天  
 雨凍爲雹 jê 'tien yü tung wei pao.  
 hardness, 堅硬 chien ying.  
 heat, 熱 jê, 熱氣 jê 'chi; blood 血熱點 hsüeh  
 jê tien; fever 熱病點 jê ping tien; latent  
 and sensible 熱有隱有顯 jê yu wên yu  
 hsien; diffused by conduction, 熱氣有被  
 物引散 jê 'chi yu pei wu yin san; diffused  
 by radiation 熱有四射而發散 jê yu ssü  
 shê êrh fa san; conductors of 物有能通熱  
 者 wu yu nêng 'tung jê chê; non-conductors  
 of 有能阻熱者 yu nêng chu jê chê; ab-  
 sorption of 有能吃熱者 yu nêng 'chih jê  
 chê; expansion caused by 有受熱而張者  
 yu shou jê êrh chang chê; liquifaction caus-

ed by 有受熱而化爲液質者 yu shou jê  
 êrh 'hua wei liu chih chê; vaporization caus-  
 ed by 有受熱而化爲氣者 yu shou jê  
 êrh 'hua wei 'chi chê; expansion of matter  
 by 熱則張 jê tsê chang.  
 Heat, source of 熱之本原 jê chih pên yüan; sun, a  
 熱由日而生 jê yu jih êrh shêng; interior  
 of the earth, a 熱由地而發 jê yu ti êrh  
 fa; electricity, a 熱由雷電而生 jê yu lei  
 tien êrh shêng; mechanical action, a 熱因  
 觸搥壓縮摩擦而生 jê yin 'chu 'pêng ya  
 so mo 'cha êrh shêng; chemical action, a 熱  
 因二物交感變化而生 jê yin êrh wu  
 chiao kan pien 'hua êrh shêng; vital action, a  
 熱因血氣生動交感而生 jê yin hsüeh  
 'chi shêng tung chiao kan êrh shêng.  
 Helix, 繞絲圈 jao ssü 'chuan, 螺旋盤條 lo  
 hsüan 'pan 'tiao.  
 Horizontal, 平 'ping, 地平 ti 'ping.  
 Humidity, 潮濕 'chao shih.  
 Humor, aqueous 清水 'ching shui; vitreous 綠水  
 lu shui.  
 Hurricane, 颶風 chü fêng.  
 Hydraulic ram, 自湧泉 tzü yung 'chüan, 以水  
 力汲水 i shui li hsi shui; press. 壓櫃 ya kuei.  
 Hydraulics, science of 論流水 lun liu shui, 引水  
 之理 yin shui chih li.  
 Hydrometer, 水表 shui piao, 輕重表 'ching  
 chung piao.  
 Hydrostatics, science of 水學 shui hsiao.  
 Hygrometer, 燥濕表 tsao shih piao.  
 Image, inverted 倒影 tao ying; upright 正影  
 chêng ying.  
 Impenetrability, 二物不相入 êrh wu pu hsiang ju.  
 Imponderable agents, 三輕 san 'ching.  
 Inclined plane. 斜面 hsieh mien, 側板 'tsê pan.  
 Indestructibility, 質不可滅 chih pu 'ko mieh.  
 Inertia, 動靜不自易 tung ching pu tzü yi.  
 Insertion by tonguing, 逗筍相連 tou hsün hsiang  
 lien; by dovetailing, 細脖筍 hsi po hsin;  
 by mortising, 鑿孔而入 tsao 'kung êrh ju.  
 Insulated, 隔絕不通地 ko chüeh pu 'tung ti.  
 Insulators, 絕電之物 chüeh tien chih wu.

- Internal forces**, 內力 nei li.
- Iris**, 眼色 yen sê, 目睛有色之處 mu lan yu sê chih 'chu.
- Kaleidoscope**, 萬花筒 wan 'hua 'tung.
- Keystone**, 定音 ting yin, 定調之音 ting tiao chih yin.
- Larynx**, 喉嚨 'hou lung, 咽喉 yin 'hou.
- Lateral**, 橫 'hêng. 左右 tao yu.
- Laughing**, joy is the cause of 笑因心樂而體動 hsiao yin hain lo êrh 'ti tung.
- Lens**, 透鏡 'tou ching; *achromatic* 無色鏡 wu sê ching; *double convex* 雙面凸鏡 shuang mien tu ching; *plano-convex* 單面凸鏡 tan mien tu ching; *concavo-convex* 凸凹相合 tu yao hsiaang 'ho; *double concave* 雙面凹鏡 shuang mien yao ching; *plano-concave* 單面凹鏡 tan mien yao ching.
- Level**, 水平 shui 'ping, 摺平 chiu 'ping.
- Lever**, 輪 lun, 槓杆 kang 'chêng, 槓 kang; *simple* 單槓 tan kang; *compound* 連槓 lien kang; *arms of a* 長短兩膀頭 'chang tuan liang 'pang 'tou; *pivot of a* 樞軸 i 'kao, 樞紐 shu niu.
- Leyden jar**, 蓄電瓶 hsiu tien 'ping.
- Light**, 光亮 kuang liang; *to analyse* 分光 fên kuang; *halos of* 日暈 jih yün, 月暈 yüeh yün, 月欄 yüeh lan; *intensity of* 光之濃淡 kuang chih nung tan; *velocity of* 光之迅速 kuang chih 'chih su; *shining with reflected* 借光兩明 hai kuang êrh ming; *reflection of* 光之反照 kuang chih fan chao; *refraction of* 光之被折 kuang chih pei chê; *absorption of* 吃光 'chih kuang, 食光 shih kuang, 吞光 'taun kuang; *rays of* 光線 kuang hsien, 一線之光 yi hsien chih kuang; *diverging rays of* 光線相離 kuang hsien hsiaang li; *converging rays of* 光線相歸 kuang hsien hsiaang kuei; *parallel rays of* 平行光 'ping hsing kuang.
- Lightning**, 電如蛇 tien ja shê; *sheet* 片電 'pien tien; *ball* 劈電 'pi tien, 劈雷 'pi lei; *rod* 防雷鐵 fang lei 'tieh.
- Liquid body**, 液質 lin chih, 液形 lin hsing.
- Locomotive**, 火輪車 'huo lun 'chê.
- Longitudinal**, 縱 tsung.
- Luminary**, 自有光 tsü yu kuang.
- Machines only direct force**, 機器惟使用原有之力而已 chi 'chi wei shih yung yüan yu chih li êrh i; *do not increase or create power*, 機器不生力亦不增力 chi 'chi pu shêng li yeh pu tsêng li.
- Matter**, 體質 'ti chih; *properties of* 物理 wu li; *particles of* 質之微點 chih chih wei tien; *體之微質* 'ti chih wei chih.
- Magic Lantern**, 射影鏡 shê ying ching.
- Magnet**, 磁石 'tzu shih, 吸鐵石 hai 'tieh shih, 磁鐵 'tzu 'tieh; *poles of a* 磁有陰陽二極 'tzu yu yin yang êrh chi; *steel* 鋼條 tsieh kang 'tiao 'tzu chi.
- Magnetism**, 磁氣 'tzu 'chi, 吸鐵氣 hai 'tieh 'chi.
- Magnifying lens**, (see *Microscope*)
- Magnitude**, 大小 ta hsiao, 幾何 chi 'ho.
- Malleability** 打成片 ta 'chêng 'pien.
- Mental delusions**, 心迷 hsin mi.
- Meridian**, 午線 wu hsien.
- Meteorology**, *science of* 風雨之學 fêng yü chih hsiao, 氣學 'chi hsiao.
- Microscope**, 顯微鏡 hsien wei ching; *simple* 單顯微鏡 tan 'tsêng hsien wei ching; *compound* 雙層顯微鏡 shuang 'tsêng hsien wei ching.
- Mirage**, 海市蜃樓 'hai shih 'chêng lon, 光化 kuang 'hua.
- Mirrors**, 鏡 ching; *plane* 平鏡 'ping ching; *convex* 凸鏡 tu ching; *concave* 凹鏡 yao ching; *burning* 火鏡 'huo ching; *focus of* 凹鏡之光 hsin, 聚光之處 chü kuang chih 'chu.
- Mobility**, 移動 i tung.
- Molecular attraction**, 微質相翕 wei chih hsiaang shan.
- Molecule**, 微渺體質 wei miao 'ti chih.
- Momentum**, 動力 tung li.
- Monsoons**, 時令風 shih ling fêng.
- Motion**, 動 tung; *absolute* 真動 chên tung; *relative* 似動而不動 shih tung êrh pu tung, 較他

物快慢 chiao 'ta wu 'kuai man; *variable* 速率  
變易 su shuai pien yi; *retarded* 速率漸減  
su shuai chien chien, 速率漸慢 su shua  
chien man; *circular* 運行 yün hsing, 周行  
chou hsing. 旋轉 hsüan chuan; *centrifugal*  
離中 li chung; *centripetal* 赴中 fu chung  
*rotary* 運行 yün hsing; *rectilinear* 直行  
chih hsing; *accelerated* 動漸加速 tung  
chien chia su; *uniform* 動無快慢 tung wu  
'kuai man; *compound* 被數力所動 pei so  
li so tung; *simple* 被一力所動 pei i li so tung.  
*muscular energy*, 人力 jên li, 膂力 lü li.  
*natural philosophy*, 格物 ko wu.  
*nearsighted*, 近視眼 chin shih yen.  
*nebular*, 星雲 hsing yün, 星沙 hsing sha.  
*needle, astatic* 無極針 wu chi chên; *magnetic* 指  
南針 chih nan chên, 定北針 ting pei  
chên; *dipping* 俯仰指南 fu yang chih nan;  
*variation of the* 指南差度 chih nan 'cha tu.  
*non-electrified body*, 無電之物 wu tien chih wu.  
*octave*, 音聲有上中下數層 yin shêng yu  
shang chung hsia so 'tsêng.  
*opera glass*, 雙筒千里眼 shuang 'tung 'chien  
li yen.  
*optic axis*. 眼軸 yen chou, 視物向 shih wu hsiang.  
*optical delusions*, 目眩 mu hsüan, 障眼法 chang  
yen fa; *instruments*, 光學器具 kuang hsiao  
'chi chü.  
*optics, science of* 光學 kuang hsiao, 視學 shih  
hsiao.  
*orbit, sun's path and earth's* 道 tao, 黃道 'huang tao.  
*ore*, 沙 sha; *iron* 鐵沙 'tieh sha; *silver* 銀沙  
yin sha.  
*organs of hearing*, 耳司聽 êrh ssü 'ting, 耳爲  
採聽官 êrh wei 'tan 'ting kuan.  
*original element*, 原行 yüan hsing.  
*osseous*, 二水透皮攪和 êrh shui 'tou 'pi 'chan 'ho.  
*oxidize*, 長鏽 chang hsiao, 養氣吃蝕 yang  
'chi 'chih shih, 與養氣相合 yü yang 'chi  
hsiang 'ho.  
*parabola*, 拋物線 'pao wu hsien.  
*parallel*, 平行 'ping hsing.  
*pendulum*, 鐘擺 chung pai.

*Perpetual motion*. 自行機 tzu hsing chi, 永行  
不止 yung hsing pu chih.  
*Phosphorescence*. 冷光 ling kuang.  
*Photograph*. 照畫 chao 'hua, 小照 hsiao chao.  
*Photometer*. 光表 kuang piao.  
*Pilaster*. 牆露半柱 'chiang lu pan chu.  
*Piston*, 活塞子 'huo sai tzu.  
*Planet*. 行星 hsing hsing.  
*Pliability*. 柔軟 jou juan.  
*Plumb line*. 準繩 chun shêng.  
*Pneumatics, science of* 氣學 'chi hsiao  
*Point of contact*. 相接之處 hsiang chieh chih 'chu.  
*Polarization*. 分爲陰陽 fên wei yin yang.  
*Porosity*. 稀鬆 hsi sung.  
*Power, horse* 馬力 ma li; *water* 水力 shui li;  
*working* 有用之力 yu yung chih li.  
*Powers, mechanical* 省力器具 shêng li 'chi chü;  
增) 力器具 (tsêng li 'chi chü.  
助) 力器具 (chu li 'chi chü.  
*Pressure of water equal in all directions*. 水之壓力  
力六面皆同 shui chih ya li lu mien chieh  
'tung.  
*Prism, triangular* 三稜玻璃 san lêng 'po li.  
*Projectiles*. 擲物 chih wu; *range of* 擲物所及  
chih wu so chi; *science of* 擲物學 chih  
wu hsiao.  
*Pully*. 滑車 'hua 'chê; *fixed* 定滑車 ting 'hua  
'chê, 死滑車 ssü 'hua 'chê; *movable* 活滑  
車 'huo 'hua 'chê.  
*Pump, chain* 連環水車 lien 'huan shui 'chê;  
*forcing* 壓水管 ya shui kuan; *suction* 吸水  
管 hsi shui kuan.  
*Radius of a wheel*, 輪之半徑 lun chih pan ching,  
輻條棍 fu 'tiao 'kun.  
*Rain, dense or watery clouds descending cause* 雲  
濃而降爲雨 yün nung êrh chiang wei yü.  
*Rainbow*, 蜚 kang, 虹霓 'hung ni.  
*Rain-gauge*. 雨尺 yü 'chih.  
*Reaction*. 回力 'hui li, 抵力 ti li.  
*Rectangular*. 長方形 'chang fang hsing; *beam*,  
四方樑木 ssü fang liang mu.  
*Reflected motion*, 回行 'hui hsing.  
*Reflection of sound*, 回音 'hui yin, 回響 'hui hsiang.

- Refraction, double** 兩折 liang ché, 雙折 shuang ché.  
**Refrangibility**, 折光度 ché kuang tu.  
**Refrigerator**, 冰甯 ping 'tung.  
**Repulsion**, 相驅 hsiang 'chü.  
**Resistance of the air**, 天氣阻礙 'tien 'chi chu ai.  
**Respiration**, 呼吸 'hu hsi, 喘氣 'chuan 'chi.  
**Resultant course**, 合力道 'ho li tao, 總力道 tsung li tao.  
**Retina**, 受影之處 shou ying chih 'chu, 目底幃 mu ti chang.  
**Reverberation**, 反回 fan 'hui, 折回 ché 'hui.  
**Satellite**, 隨星 sui hsing.  
**Saturated**, 透足 'tou tsu.  
**Scales, platform** 臺秤 'tai 'chêng.  
**Screw**, 螺絲 lo shih; *threads of the* 螺紋 lo wên; *nut of the* 母螺絲 mu lo shih; *of Archimedes*, 螺旋水管 lo hsüan shui kuan, 攪水龍 chiao shui lung.  
**Senses, the five** 耳目口鼻膚爲五官 êrh mu 'kou pi fu wei wu kuan; 1st, *hearing*, 耳司聽 erh ssü 'ting; 2nd, *seeing*, 目司視 mu ssü shih; 3rd, *smelling*, 鼻司臭 pi ssü 'chou; 4th, *tasting*, 口司味 'kou ssü wei; 5th, *feeling*, 膚司捫 fu ssü mên; *existence of matter known only through the five* 體質惟由五官而知 'ti chih wei yu wu kuan êrh chih.  
**Seven kinds of light**, 光分七色 kuang fên 'chi sê; *colors*, 紅朱黃綠藍青紫 'hung chu 'huang lu lan 'ching 'tzü.  
**Shadow**, 影 ying.  
**Simple substance**, 純一之物 sung yi chih wu.  
**Simoons**, 毒風 tu fêng.  
**Sneezing, an obstruction in the wind-pipe causes** 嚏噴因氣管阻滯 'ti 'pên yin 'chi kuan chu chih.  
**Snow**, *in cold weather rain frozen or congealed becomes* 冷天雨凍爲雪 lêng 'tien yü tung wei hsüeh.  
**Soap bubbles**, 胰子泡兒 i tzü 'pao êrh.  
**Solar rays**, 日光 jih kuang.  
**Solid immersed in water**, 堅物沈水 chien wu shên shui.  
**Sonorous**, 發聲 fa shêng, 通聲 'tung shêng, 傳聲 chuang shêng; *bodies*, 體顛則發聲 'ti chan tsê fa shêng.  
**Sounds, concentration of** 聲音相聚 shêng yin hsiang chü; *musical* 音樂 yin yüeh; *unison of* 聲音和諧 shêng yin 'huo hsieh.  
**Space passed over by a moving body**, 所過之路 so kuo chih lu.  
**Specific weight**, 水權 shui 'chüan, 較氣水輕重若何 chiao 'chi shui 'ching chung jê 'ho.  
**Spectacles**, 眼鏡 yen ching.  
**Spectrum**, 七色圖 'chi sê 'tu, 光色圖 kuang sê 'tu.  
**Spherical**, 球形 'chiu hsing.  
**Spy-glass**, 千里眼 'chien li yen.  
**Star, self-luminous** 自明之光 tzü ming chih kuang.  
**Star-shooting**, 流星 liu hsing.  
**Steam**, 蒸氣 chêng 'chi; *caused by heat*, 水熱面化氣曰蒸氣 shui jê êrh 'hua 'chi yüeh chêng 'chi; *high pressure* 高度蒸氣 kao tu chêng 'chi; *superheated* 氣愈熱力愈大 'chi yüeh jê li yüeh ta; *boat*, 火輪船 'huo lung 'chuan; *engine*, 蒸氣機 chêng 'chi chi.  
**Steelyard**, 秤 'chêng.  
**Stethoscope**, 探肺木 'tan fei mu.  
**Stop-cock**, 塞子 sai tzü.  
**Strength of materials**, 材力 'tsai li.  
**Subtile**, 非薄 fei po, 微妙 wei miao.  
**Sun dial**, 日晷 jih kuei.  
**Surface of a vessel**, 面 mien, 面積 mien chi.  
**Syphon**, 酒徹子 chiu 'chê tzü, 漏卮 lou chih.  
**Telegraph**, 電報 tien pao, 法通線 fa 'tung hsien; *Morse's* 直畫電報 chih 'hua tien pao; *House's* 印字電報 yin tzü tien pao; *Barne's* 燒紙電報 shao chih tien pao; *Wheatstone's* 指字電報 chih tzü tien pao; *Caselli's* 傳筆電報 chuan pi tien pao; *Bain's* 變色電報 pien sê tien pao.  
**Telescope**, 遠鏡 yüan ching, 千里鏡 'chien li ching; *refracting* 遮光遠鏡 ché kuang yüan ching; *reflecting* 反照遠鏡 fan chao yüan ching.  
**Temperature**, 冷熱 lêng jê.  
**Tenacity**, 引而不斷 yin êrh pu tuan.  
**Terrestrial gravitation**, 地球翕力 ti 'chiu hsi li, 攝力 shé li.



thermometer, 寒暑表 'han shu piao; *Fahrenheit's*  
 法倫表 fa lun piao; *Centigrade* 百度表  
 pai tu piao; *self-registering, or maxima and*  
*minima* 自記寒暑表 tzü chi 'han shu piao.  
 thermo-electricity, 熱電 jè tien.  
 theory, corpuscular 光有體之說 kuang yu 'ti  
 chih shuo; *undulatory* 光無體之說 kuang  
 wu 'ti chih shuo; *mechanical* 或以熱氣  
 自有一物 'huo i jê 'chi tzü yu yi wu;  
*vibratory* 或以微氣之動而生熱 'huo i  
 wei 'chi chih tung êrh shêng jê.  
 thinking, 心司思 hsin ssü ssü.  
 under storm, 雷雨 lei yü.  
 time, occupied in moving a given distance, 所  
 行之時 so hsing chih shih, 所需之時 so  
 hsü chih shih.  
 tornadoes, 旋風 hsüan fêng.  
 transparent, 透光 'tou kuang, 透亮 'tou liang,  
 透徹 'tou 'chê.  
 trumpets, speaking 揚聲筒 yang shêng 'tung.  
 tubes, speaking 傳聲管 chuan shêng kuan.  
 tympanum, 耳中鼓皮 êrh chung ku 'pi.  
 typhoons, 大風 ta fêng, 急風 chi fêng, 烈風  
 lich fêng.  
 undulation, 波浪 po lang.  
 vacuum, 空 'kung, 空處 'kung 'chu.  
 volumes, 合頁 'ho yeh.  
 velocity, 速 su; equal 平速 'ping su.  
 ventilation, 通氣之法 'tung 'chi chih fa.  
 vertical, 中垂 chung 'chui; axis, 正徑 chêng ching,  
 正周 chêng chou; line, 垂線 'chui hsien.  
 vibration, 擺搖 pai yao.  
 vision, phenomenon of 看 'kan, 視 shih; double 歧  
 視 'chi shih, 一視爲雙 yi shih wei shuang.  
 volatile, 易化 yi 'hua, 易散 yi san.  
 volcanoes, 火山 'huo shan; lunar 月中有火  
 山 yüeh chung yu 'huo shan.  
 voltaic pile, 電堆 tien 'tui.  
 volume or bulk, 大小 ta hsiao, 多寡 to kua.  
 vortex, 旋水 hsüan shui.  
 water-spouts, 龍挂 lung kua.  
 wedge, 尖劈 chien 'pi.  
 weight, absolute 重 chung, 分兩 fên liang, 匠

人 Chiang jên; *between the fulcrum and the*  
*power*, 重在力靠之間 chung tsai li 'kao  
 chih chien; *power between the fulcrum and the*  
 力在靠重之間 li tsai 'kao chung chih chien.  
 Wheel, 軸 chou, 輪 lun; *overshot* 上流水輪 shang  
 lui shui lun; *turbine* 臥輪 wo lun; *undershot*  
 下流水輪 hsia liu shui lun.  
 Windlass, 轆轤 lu lu.  
 Windpipe, 氣噪 'chi sang, 噪子 sang tzü.  
 Winds, constant 常風 'chang fêng; *periodical* 候  
 風 'hou fêng; *variable* 無定風 wu ting fêng.  
 Zero, 極冷點 chi lêng tien, 度數根 tu so kên.

#### XXV.—ELEMENTS OF NATURAL SCIENCE.—博物之理.

Taken from DR. BENJ. HOBSON'S *Medical*  
*Vocabulary.*

1.—On the Properties of Bodies, 物質物性.  
 Matter may be changed but not destroyed, 物  
 質變不能滅盡.  
 Matter has cohesive attraction, 物有牽合之性.  
 It has also the property of repulsion, 物亦有  
 推拒之性.  
 There is a mutual affinity in bodies, 物質同者  
 喜牽合.  
 Metals attract & unite with metal, 金質牽合金質.  
 Water or aqueous bodies attract water, 水質牽  
 引水質.  
 Air or aeriform bodies attract air, 氣質牽引氣質.  
 The power of attraction is great and small, 牽引.  
 力有大有小.  
 The sun attracts the earth, 日牽引地球.  
 The earth attracts the moon, 地球牽引月輪.  
 The moon attracts the tides, 月牽引潮水.  
 The earth attracts everything to itself, 地牽引  
 附地諸物.  
 Bodies gravitate to the earth, not from it, 物向  
 地不能離地.  
 Bodies are at rest or in motion, 物動靜二性.  
 Rapid motion cannot instantly cease, 動極不  
 能即止.  
 Nor can bodies at rest be put into motion at  
 once, 靜者不能即動.

Inertia and momentum are antagonistic, 靜動之力勝負相對.

Rapid motion quickly checked is dangerous, 動極驟止則傷馳.

A horse stopping suddenly, the rider falls forward, 馳馬驟止人仆前.

Or moving suddenly, the rider falls backward. 馬驟人馳仆後.

Collision injures according to the rate of motion, 兩物撞觸動速者傷多.

2.—The Atmosphere, 地球周圍之氣.

The height of the atmosphere is about 150 Chinese li, 地氣上升百五十里.

The higher it is from the earth, the lighter it becomes, 氣離地面愈遠愈輕.

The atmosphere is composed of oxygen and nitrogen, 養氣淡氣合爲地氣.

From supporting life, it is called vital air, 生物倚賴故稱生氣.

The two gases are blended in fixed proportions, 養氣淡氣調和有定度.

Oxygen is so called from its nourishing qualities, 養育萬類稱養氣.

Nitrogen simply dilutes the oxygen, 淡氣淡養氣之用.

In 1,000 parts of air there is one of carbon, 生氣千分炭氣一分.

Carbon is emitted in expiration, 肺呼出炭氣. It is also the result of combustion, 物焚燒出炭氣.

Inspiring only carbon would be fatal, 獨吸炭氣則死.

Vegetation lives upon it, 植物借炭氣而生. In the air there is also aqueous vapor, 生氣中有水汽.

It is most abundant in hot damp weather, 天熱雨多則汽多.

It is condensed at night and forms dew, 水汽夜遇冷爲露.

The atmospheric pressure, 地氣有壓重之力. It supports mercury to the height of 28 English

inches, 托高管內水銀廿八英寸.

It supports water to the height of 32 English feet, 托高管內水卅二英尺.

The air presses equally in all directions, 地氣壓力周圍勻同.

Man is therefore unconscious of its weight, 壓管勻故人覺.

The air in rapid motion is wind, 地氣速動謂之風. Its strength corresponds to its motion, 風大小依氣動遲速.

The heat of the sun causes the air to ascend, 地氣受日熱則上升.

Fresh air immediately supplies its place, 隨時有氣補空缺.

Near the equator north and south are the trade winds, 近赤道南北爲恒信風.

3.—The Air Pump, 抽風之器名氣機筒. The round glass cylinder, 器上用玻璃圓筒.

The pump empties the air in the cylinder, 機筒抽出罩內之氣.

Any living thing within, then dies, 納生物於罩內則死.

A butterfly within is unable to fly, 納蝶於罩內則不飛.

A lighted candle within is extinguished, 納火於罩內即滅.

A bell within gives out no sound, 納鈴於罩內無聲. Gunpowder within will not ignite, 納火藥於罩內不燒.

A coin and a feather within fall together, 罩內無氣錢毛齊落.

4.—The Barometer, 風雨針. The mercury is placed in a tube, 水銀貯玻璃管內.

If any air enters it is useless, 外氣泄入則不應. The mercury rises in fine weather, 水銀升則晴霽.

Its fall indicates bad weather, 水銀降則風雨. Its changes depend on atmospheric pressure, 升降依地氣壓力.

A sudden fall indicates a storm, 水銀忽降有大風雨.

To mariners and farmers it is most valuable, 海客農夫此爲至寶.

5.—The Thermometer, 寒暑針. Both ends of a glass tube are closed, 玻璃管口兩端皆閉.

The mercury is in the bulb, 管底有貯水銀.

contracts and expands according to the temperature, 水銀塞縮熱漲.

if it expands it rises, and vice-versa, 漲則升縮則降.

table indicates the degrees, 玻璃管旁號識度分.

° is the freezing point, 英以三十二度爲冰點.

° to 70° neither hot nor cold, 六七十度寒暑適中.

° is blood or great heat, 人血本熱九十六度.

0° is fever heat, 熱病一百十度.

2° is the boiling point, 沸湯熱二百十二度.

—Hydrogen or light Gas, 輕氣.

the air balloon, 輕氣球.

hydrogen is much lighter than air, 輕氣比地氣輕數倍.

carburetted hydrogen or coal gas, 炭氣輕氣即煤炭氣.

the safety lamp prevents explosion, 煤窟燈籠隔毒氣不焚.

—Heat and Light, 熱光二種.

Heat and light are imponderable, 熱與光不能權稱.

there are six kinds of heat, 熱分六等.

1st, natural or solar heat, 日熱.

2nd, fire or artificial heat, 火熱.

3rd, electric or galvanic heat, 電氣熱.

4th, animal heat, 肉身熱即本熱.

5th, heat from chemical changes, 化成熱.

6th, heat from friction, 二物相擊熱.

All bodies have their own natural heat, 各物皆有本熱.

They also receive and radiate heat, 物能接熱能傳散熱.

Heat is radiated equally in all directions, 熱必傳散周勻.

There are good and bad radiators of heat, 物質傳散有難易.

Those that receive heat easily radiate it easily, 接熱易者出熱亦易.

All metals are good conductors of heat, 五金傳熱最易.

Wood, stone, and glass are bad conductors, 木

石玻璃傳熱難.

Bright and smooth surfaces reflect heat, 物瑩滑能返照熱.

Rough and black surfaces readily absorb heat, 物粗礪色黑接熱易.

Bodies are either solid, fluid or aeriform, 物分實質水質氣質.

The natural heat of each is different, 三質本熱不同.

Solids by increase of heat may be changed into fluids, 實質添熱變爲水質.

Fluids also by increase of heat may be changed into gases, 水質添熱變爲氣質.

Every thing is expanded by heat, 物得熱則發大.

The vapor of boiling water is steam, 沸湯變氣稱蒸汽.

The property of steam is expansive, 蒸汽性散而不聚.

When confined its expansive power is very great, 蒸汽被束則力極大.

Heat adds to its power, 汽加火熱力更大.

Steam power is extensively employed, 汽力之用甚大.

It is the moving power of the steamer, 汽力運行火輪船.

It moves the steam engine or locomotive, 汽力運行火輪車.

3.—Solar Light, 日光.

Light travels with immense velocity, 光行至速無物可比.

Light proceeds in a straight course, 光直射.

It is deflected by water or glass, 光透玻璃清水斜射.

It can be reflected, 光能返照.

Moon light is reflected light, 月光係日光返照.

A prism decomposes solar light into seven colors, 日光透三角鏡分七色.

White or colorless light is the union of seven tints, 日光七色合爲白.

Solar heat always accompanies solar light, 日熱常與日光並行.

It is found in the red colored ray, 日熱寓於紅光內.

The color of objects is reflected light, 各物色  
係日光返照.

Black is the absorption of all the tints, 物全接  
日光則色黑.

White is the entire reflection of them, 物不接  
日光則色白.

The rain in sunshine acts like a prism, 日之光  
透雨成虹霓.

The concave lens causes light to diverge, 凹鏡  
透光令光展開.

The convex lens brings light to a focus, 凸鏡透  
光成尖樞.

9.—Electricity, 電氣.

Magnetic wire, 電氣傳鐵線有攝力.

The electric fluids are negative and positive, 電  
氣具陰陽二性.

When separated they strongly attract each other,  
陰陽離必牽引復合.

Concussion of electric clouds is thunder, 電氣  
在雲中觸擊爲雷.

Lightning is the electric flash, 閃係電氣所射  
之火光.

Thunder is harmless, lightning is dangerous, 殺  
人非雷是電火.

It is most dangerous when they are together, 閃  
電雷聲齊發最危.

## XXVI.—MEDICAL DIVINITIES.

By J. DUDGEON, M. D., C. M.

[Chinese Characters Romanized by the  
Editor].

*Table of the authorized and unauthorized  
Medical Divinities of China, with Notes on  
the time when they lived and the Names of  
the Works they wrote, in respect to which  
they were deified and ordered to be worshiped*

伏羲 Fu hsi, the author of the book 'Tien yün  
yü 'tsê, (天元玉冊.)

神農 Shên-nung, the author of the Pên 'tsao,  
(本草.)

黃帝 'Huang ti, the author of the Ling shu and  
Su wên (靈樞 and 素問). When those two  
books are united they are termed Nei ching.

The above three are termed Yao tsu, (藥祖.)  
岐伯 Chi po, an official of the above and the  
joint author of the Nei ching, (內經.)

桐君 'Tung chün, a subject of 'Hwang ti, the  
author of 'Tsai yao pieh lu, (採對.)

雷斅 Lei hsiao or kung, a subject of 'Huang ti.  
The above three are termed Yao shêng 藥聖.  
The author of a book termed Yao hsing 'pao  
chih, (藥性炮炙.)

扁鵲, 一大明醫 Pien 'chüeh, one of the cele-  
brated ten doctors of the kingdom Chan,  
the author of the Nan ching, (難經.)

張機. 二大明醫 Chang chi or 'Chung chung  
ching of the Han dynasty, the author of  
the Shang 'han lun, (傷寒論.)

華佗, 三大明醫 'Hua to, of the after Han  
dynasty, also a celebrated doctor, the author  
of Nei chao 'tu, (內照圖.)

皇甫謐, 四大明醫 'Huang fu mi, of the East-  
ern Chin dynasty, the author of Chia i  
ching (甲乙經.)

王叔和, 五大明醫 Wang shu 'huo, of the East-  
ern Chin, the author of the Mai ching, a  
work on the Pulse, (脈經.)

葛洪, 六大明醫 Ko 'hung, of the Eastern Chin  
dynasty, the author of the Chou 'hou yao  
fang (肘後藥方.)

淳于意, 七大明醫 Chun ü i, of the Eastern  
Han dynasty, author of the Tai 'tsang yao  
shu, (太倉藥書.)

孫思邈, 八大明醫 Sun tzü miao, of the 'Tang  
dynasty—he is styled yao wang, 藥王 and the  
author of the book called 'Chien chin fang,  
(千金方.)

錢仲陽, 九大明醫 'Chien 'chung yang, of the  
Sung dynasty, author of Hsiao êrh fang, (小  
兒方), Children's book of Prescriptions.

李東垣, 十大明醫 Li tung yüan, of the Yüan  
dynasty; the author of the work Tung yüan  
shih shu, (東垣十書.)

朱丹溪, 大明醫 Chu tan hsi, of the Yüan dy-  
nasty, the author of the book entitled Tan  
hsi hsien fa, (丹溪心法)



羅甫, 大明醫 Lo chien fu, of the Yüan dynasty, the author of the work called *Wei shêng pao chien*, (衛生寶鑑).

宗厚, 大明醫 Liao tsun 'hou, of the Yüan dynasty, the author of *Yü chi wei i*, (玉機微義.)

The above were all celebrated doctors and are considered all over the Empire, by command of the Emperor, as proper objects of worship. Temples are built to them, to which all may resort without hinderance.

時珍, Li shih chên, of the Ming dynasty, author of the *Pên 'tsao kang mu*, (本草綱目) and of the *'Pin 'hu mai hsiao*, (蘋湖脈學).

The following "false Gods," so to speak, are popularly worshiped.

祖, Lû tsu, a Taoist priest.

疹娘娘 Tou chên niang niang. The goddess who presides over small pox and measles—without ancestry.

疹娘娘 Pan chên niang niang, Goddess of a certain skin affection, *Pityriasis Versicolor*, and measles.

光娘娘 Yen kuang niang niang, the eye goddess.

兒哥哥 Tou êrh ko ko, the elder brother of small pox, an attendant of the goddess.

兒姐姐 Tou êrh chieh chieh, the elder sister, also an attendant, of the small pox goddess.

花聖母 'Tien 'hua shêng mu, the superior or mother of the small pox goddess, by whom the disease is sent.

花天使 San 'hua 'tien shih, a male spirit, who is supposed to go to all quarters of the globe, scattering his baskets of the "heavenly flowers" (small pox.)

公炕母 'Kang kung 'kang mu, an old man and woman who prevent children from falling off the 'kang (or bed) into the fire.

馬先鋒 'Kuai ma hsien fêng, a spirit who rides a horse to bring back the souls of children who have been frightened.

子郎君 Sung tzü lang chün, the bearer of

sons to pregnant women.

送子觀音 Sung tzü kwan yin, the goddess of mercy, who sends sons.

子孫娘娘 Tzû sun niang niang, the goddess of posterity.

張仙 Chang hsien, the governor of the heavenly dog, which is supposed to eat or injure children. He uses a bow and arrow and frightens away the dog.

送生娘娘 Sung shêng niang niang, the goddess of conception.

催生娘娘 'Tsui shêng niang niang, the goddess of speedy parturition.

乳母 Ju mu, the goddess of wet nurses.

楊二郎神 Yang êrh lang shên, a divinity that superintends the health of the canine race.

## XXVII.—PHOTOGRAPHICAL CHEMICALS AND APPARATUS.

By JOHN THOMSON, Esq.

[Chinese Characters Romanized by the Editor.]

Acid, nitric 硝強酸 hsiao 'chiang suan.

Acid, glacial acetic 冰醋強酸 ping 'tsu 'chiang suan.

Acid, formic 科兌酸 'ko mi suan.

Acid, hydrochloric 鹽強酸 yen 'chiang suan.

Acid, citric 檸檬酸 ning mêng suan.

Acid, pyrogalllic 火架泐酸 'huo chia li suan.

Acid, gallic 架泐酸 chia li suan.

Acid, tartaric 葡萄酸 'pu tao suan.

Acid, sulphuric 磺強酸 'huang 'chiang suan.

Alcohol, 火酒 'huo chiu.

Ammonia, 阿摩尼亞 o mo ni ya.

Ammonium, bromide of 溴輕, 淡 'chou 'ching tan.

Ammonium, chloride of 輕, 淡綠 'ching tan lu.

Ammonium, iodide of 輕, 淡碘 'ching tan tien.

Amber, 琥珀 'hu 'po.

Albumen, 鷄蛋白 chi tan pai.

Album, 畫部 'hua pu.

Bath, 巴 pa.

Background, 地枱板 ti 'tai pan.

Bottles, 樽 tsun.

Brushes, 掃 sao.

Cadmium, bromide of 鐳美菴步佬棉 chieh mei an pu lao mien.  
 Cadmium, chloride of 鐳美菴咭佬連 chieh mei an kao lao lien.  
 Cadmium, iodide of 鐳美菴挨阿碘 chieh mei an ai o tien.  
 Chloroform, 嗎囉方 ko lo fang.  
 Chalk, 火石粉 'huo shih fên.  
 Collodion, 個羅殿 ko lo tien, 咭佬殿安 kao lao tien an.  
 Cotton wool, 棉毛 mien mao.  
 Camera, 影相鏡 yin hsiang ching.  
 Camera stand, 影相鏡架 ying hsiang ching chia.  
 Card-board, 裱畫厚紙 piao 'hua 'hou chih.  
 Cloth (used to cover the head), 蓋頭布 kai 'tou pu.  
 Diamond, 戒玻璃尺 chieh 'po li 'chih.  
 Dark room, 黑房 'hei fang.  
 Dark tent, 黑布帳 'hei pu chang.  
 Ether, sulphuric 磺強伊打 'huang 'chiang i ta.  
 Gelatine, 獸皮膠 shu 'pi chiao.  
 Glass, 玻璃 'po li.  
 Glue, 皮膠 'pi chiao.  
 Gold chloride, 金水 chin shui, 金綠 chin lu.  
 Gum or mucilage, 膠水 chiao shui, 樹膠 shu chiao.  
 Gun cotton, 火棉 'huo mien.  
 Iron sulphate, 青礬 'ching fan.  
 Iodine, 碘質 tien chih.  
 Kaolin, 交連土 chiao lien 'tu.  
 Lime, 灰 'hui.  
 Litmus paper, 試藥水紙 shih yao shui chih, 試驗紙 shih yen chih.  
 Lens, portrait 影人相鏡 ying jên hsiang ching.  
 Lens, view 影地方鏡 ying ti fang ching.  
 Mercury, bi-chloride of 汞綠-毒藥 'hung lu tu yao.  
 Negative picture, 玻璃畫 'po li 'hua.  
 Negative varnish, 白漆 pai 'chi.  
 Nails, 釘仔 ting tzu.  
 Potass, bi-chromate of 鉀-養 (鉀養) 'hui yang lu yang.  
 Potassa, nitrate of 火硝 'huo hsiao.  
 Potassium, 鉀質 'hui chih.  
 Potassium, iodide of 鉀碘 'hui tien.  
 Potassium, bromide of 鉀溴 'hui 'chou.

Potassium, cyanide of 藍種統 lan chung 'hui.  
 Paper, albumenized 蛋白紙 tan pai chih.  
 Paper, blotting or filtering 印墨紙 yin mo chih, 濾藥紙 lü yao chih.  
 Silver, nitrate of 銀粉 yin fêng, 硝強銀藥 hsiao 'chiang yin chu.  
 Silver, chloride of 銀水 yin shui.  
 Soda, carbonate of 鈉-炭養 lu 'tan yang.  
 Soda, hypo-sulphite of 梳打 shu ta, 礬 fan.  
 Soda, hydro-sulphate of 鈉養輕磺 lu yang 'ching 'huang.  
 Soda, acetate of 鈉養醋酸 lu yang 'tsu suan.  
 Sodium, 鈉 lu.  
 Screen, 門簾 mên lien.  
 Sago, 西米 hsi mi.  
 Varnish, black 黑洋漆 'hei yang 'chi.  
 Varnish, amber 珀色洋漆 po sê yang 'chi.  
 Varnish, crystal 明洋漆 ming yang 'chi.  
 Water, distilled 到汗水 tao 'han shui.  
 Water, rain 雨水 yü shui.  
 Water, tube 水筒 shui 'tung.  
 Yellow glass, 黃玻璃 'huang 'po li.  
 Yellow paper, 黃紙 'huang chih.

### XXVIII.—KALGAN, HANKOW, CANTON AND FOOCHOW COMPARATIVE LIST OF COMMON WORDS.

*This list is made up of common words, and is designed to show the wide differences which prevail in the Empire in regard to the Spoken language. The Chinese terms next following the leading words were supplied by Rev. J. T. GULICK of Kalgan. The Chinese terms after H. were given by Dr. F. PORTER SMITH of Hankow. The Chinese terms next after C. were furnished by Rev. J. CHALNERS of Canton, and the Chinese terms after F. were given by Rev. C. C. BALDWIN of Foochow. None of these gentlemen knew what terms in Chinese were supplied by the others for the English words. But each gave the expressions which were employed at the place of his residence to convey or*

represent the English ideas of the list. Characters Romanized by the Editor except the last set under a heading, where all have already occurred.

**Antelope, 黃羊** 'huang yang; H 羚羊角 ling yang chiao; C 羚羊 ling yang; F 羚羊.

**Bellows, 風匣** fêng hsia; H 風箱火 fêng hsiang 'huo; C 風箱 fêng hsiang; F 火管 'huo kuan.

**Birch Bark, 樺樹皮** 'hua shu 'pi; H 樺木皮 'hua mu 'pi.

**Black pepper, 胡椒** 'hu chiao; H 黑胡椒 'hei 'hu chiao; C 胡椒 'hu chiao; F 胡椒.

**Black pepper pulverized, 胡椒麪** 'hu chiao mien; H 胡椒麪 'hu chiao mien; C 胡椒末 'hu chiao mo; F 胡椒末.

**Bran, 麥麩子** mai fu tzü; H 麥麩子 mai fu tzü; C 麥糠 mai 'kang.

**Broadcloth, 哈喇** 'ho la; H 哈喇 'ho la; C 大絨 ta jung; F 大呢 ta ni.

**Buck wheat, 苽麥** 'chiao mai; H 蕎麥 'chiao mai; C 三角麥 san chiao mai, 蕎麥 'chiao mai; F 三角麥.

**Buck wheat flour, 苽麪** 'chiao mien; H 蕎麥粉 'chiao mai fên; F 三角麥粉 san chiao mai fên.

**Buck wheat farina cooked, 苽麥糝子** chiao mai shêng tzü; H 蕎麥粳粳 'chiao mai pa pa.

**Bull, 牝牛** mang niu; H 黃牯 'huang ku; C 牛牯 niu ku, 牛公 niu kung, 牝牛 mou niu; F 牛牯.

**Butter, 黃油** 'huang yu; H 牛油 niu yu; C 牛乳油 niu ju yu, 牛油 niu yu; F 牛乳油.

**Cabbage, 回子白菜** 'hui tzü pai 'tsai; H 白菜 pai 'tsai; C 椰菜 yeh 'tsai; F 白菜.

**Calf, 牛犢子** niu tu tzü; H 牛娃子 niu wa tzü; C 牛仔 niu tzü, 犢 tu; F 牛子.

**Carrots, foreign 紅蘿蔔** 'hung lo 'pu, 紅胡蘿蔔 'hung 'hu lo 'pu; H 胡蘿蔔 'hu lo 'pu; C 黃蘿蔔 'huang lo 'pu; F 蘿蔔.

**Carrots, native, 黃蘿蔔** 'huang lo 'pu, 黃胡蘿蔔 'huang 'hu lo 'pu; H 紅蘿蔔 'hung lo 'pu; C do. do. do.

**Celery, 芹菜** 'chin 'tsai; H 芹菜 'chin 'tsai; C 旱芹菜 'han 'chin 'tsai; F 芹菜.

**Cheese, 奶豆腐** nai tou fu; H 乳餅 ju ping; C 牛奶餅 niu nai ping; F 牛乳膏 niu ju kao.

**China-aster, 九月菊** chiu yüeh chü; 牽牛郎 'chien niu lang; H 菊花 chü 'hua; C 菊花 chü 'hua; F 菊花.

**Chopsticks, 火快子** 'huo 'kuai tzü; H 筷子 'kuai tzü; C 快子 'kuai tzü, 箸 chu; F 筴 chü.

**Colt, 馬駒子** ma chü tzü; H 小馬兒 hsiao ma êrh; C 馬仔 ma tzü, 駒 chü; F 馬子.

**Corn or maize, 玉米秫** yü shu shu; H 苞穀 pao ku; C 粟米 su mi, 包粟 pao su; F 腰邊麥 yao pien 'pao.

**Cow, 乳牛** ju niu; H 牛婆 niu 'po; C 牛母 niu mu, 牝牛 'pin niu; F 牛母.

**Crane, 鵠鵠** 'tzü lu; H 鵠 'ho; C 鵠 'ho, 天鵝 'tien ê; F 鵠.

**Cream, (dried in sheets at Kalgan), 奶皮子** nai 'pi tzü; H 酪 lo; C 牛奶皮 niu nai 'pi; F 牛乳油 niu ju yu.

**Dandelion, 苦苣菜** 'ku chü 'tsai; H 蒲公英 'pu kung ying; C 蒲公英 'pu kung ying.

**Donkey, gelding 騾驢** shou lü; H 騾驢子 shan lü tzü; C 閹驢 yen lü, 剋驢 hsien lü; F 閹驢.

**Donkey, female 騾驢** 'tsao lü; H 驢婆 lü 'po; C 驢母 lü mu, 牝驢 'pin lü; F 驢母.

**Donkey, male 叫驢** chiao lü; H 驢公 lü kung; C 驢公 lü kung, 牝驢 mou lü; F 驢牯 lü ku.

**Donkey, foal 驢駒子** lü chü tzü; H 小驢子 hsiao lü tzü; C 驢仔 lü tzü, 小驢 hsiao lü; F 驢子.

**Eagle, 鵟** tiao; H 山鷹 shan ying; C 神鷹 shên ying; F 鷹鳥 ying niao.

**Ewe, 母羊** mu yang; H 綿羊 mien yang; C 綿羊母 mien yang mu, 牝綿羊 'pin mien yang; F 羊母.

**Flour, 白麪** pai mien; H 灰麪 'hui mien; C 麪粉 mien fên; F 麪粉.

**Fine flour, 上白麪** shang pai mien; H 三道麪 san tao mien, 提淨灰麪 'ti tsêng 'hui mien; C 澄麵 têng mien; F 麪饅 mien po, 炊粉 'chui fên.

**Four o'clocks, 鳳仙花** fêng hsien 'hua; H 胭脂花 yen chih 'hua; C 胭脂花 yen chih 'hua.

- Gelding**, 駟馬 shan ma; H 駟馬 'pien ma; C 閼馬 yen ma, 剗馬 hsien ma; F 閼馬.
- Goat**, 山羊 shan yang; H 山羊 shan yang; C 草羊 'tsao yang; F 山羊.
- Goat**, he 山羊 子羊 shan chieh tzü yang; H 山羊公 shan yang kung; C 羊公 yang kung, 草羊公 'tsao yang kung, 草牡羊 'tsao mou kung; F 山羊牯 shan yang ku.
- Goat**, she 山羊 母羊 shan mu yang; H 山羊 婆 shan yang 'po; C 羊母 yang mu, 草羊母 'tsao yang mu, 草牝羊 'tsao 'pin yang; F 山羊母.
- Hare**, 兔子 'tu tzü; H 兔子 'tu tzü; C 野兔 yeh 'tu; F 兔.
- Hemp**, 麻 ma, 大麻 ta ma; H 苧麻 'chu ma, 火麻 'huo ma; C 麻 ma; F 麻.
- Hemp rope**, 麻繩 ma shêng; H 麻繩子 ma shêng tzü; C 麻纜 ma lan; F 麻索 ma so.
- Hemp seed**, 大麻子 ta ma tzü; H 小胡麻子 hsiao 'hu ma tzü, 火麻仁 'huo ma jên; C 麻仁 ma jên; F 油麻 yu ma.
- Hemp seed oil**, 大麻子油 ta ma tzü yu; H 胡麻油 'hu ma yu; C 麻油 ma yu; F 麻油.
- Kid**, 山羊羔 shan yang kao; H 羔羊 kao yang; C 羊仔 yang tzü, 小草羊 hsiao 'tsao yang; F 山羊子 shan yang tzü.
- Lamb**, 羊羔子 yang kao tzü; H 羔羊 kao yang; C 綿羊仔 mien yang tzü, 羔羊 kao yang, 小綿羊 hsiao mien yang; F 羔羊 or 羊子.
- Lark**, 白翎 pai ling; H 滿天飛 man 'tien fei; C 山麻雀 shan ma 'chio.
- Lettuce**, 窩荳菜 wo chü 'tsai; H 生菜 shêng 'tsai; C do. do.; F 春菜 'chun 'tsai.
- Linseed oil**, 胡麻子油 'hu ma tzü yu; H 胡麻油 'hu ma yu; C do. do.
- Linseed cake**, 麻糍 ma hsin; H 麻餅 ma ping; C 胡麻子餅 'hu ma tzü ping, 胡麻子渣 'hu ma tzü cha.
- Mare**, 騾馬 'ko ma; H 母馬 mu ma; C 馬母 ma mu, 牝馬 'pin ma; F 馬母.
- Middlings**, 中麪 chung mien; H 二套麪 êrh 'tao mien, 粗色灰麪 'tsu sê 'hui mien; C 標麪 piao mien; F 尾麪 wei mien.
- Millet, common** 穀子 ku tzü; H 粟米 su mi; C 粟 su; F 小米 hsiao mi.
- Millet, glutinous** 黃米 'huang mi; H 黍 shu.
- Millet, glutinous unhulled** 黍子 shu tzü, H 穀 ku; C 爆粟 pao su.
- Millet parched**, 炒米 'chao mi, 炒穀米 'chao ku mi; H 米粿 mi pao.
- Mule**, 騾子 lo tzü; H 駱子 lo tzü; C 騾 lo; F 騾.
- Mule, male** 兒騾 êrh lo; H 騾騾 shan lo; C 騾公 lo kung, 牡騾 mou lo; F 騾牯 lo ku.
- Mule, female**, 騾騾 'ko lo; H do. do.; C 騾母 lo mu, 牝騾 'pin lo; F 騾母 lo mu.
- Mule, young** 騾駒子 lo chü tzü; H do. do.; C 騾仔 lo tzü, 小騾 hsiao lo; F 騾子.
- Mustard, the plant**, 黃芥菜 'huang chieh 'tsai; 芥菜 chieh 'tsai; C do. do.; F do. do.
- Mustard, the seed**, 萊子 'tsai tzü; H 芥萊子 chieh 'tsai tzü; C 芥子 chieh tzü; 芥仁 chieh jên; F 芥萊子.
- Mustard, the seed pulverized**, 芥辣麪 chieh la mien, 芥花麪 chieh 'hua mien; H 芥末 chieh mo; C do. do.; F 芥辣 or 芥末.
- Oats**, 莠麥 yu mai; H 野麥 yeh mai; C 粗麥 'tsu mai; F 鬼麥 kuei mai, 麥鬼.
- Oatmeal**, 莠麪 yu mien; H 野麥粉 yeh mai fên; C 麥粉 mai fên, 粗麥粉 'tsu mai fên.
- Ox**, 犍牛 chien niu; H 牛 niu; C 剗牛 hsien niu; F 牛.
- Partridge**, 石鵪 shih chi; H 秧鵪 yang chi; C 鷓鴣 ché ku; F 鷓鴣.
- Pheasant**, 雉鵪 chih chi, 野鵪 yeh chi; H 野鵪子 yeh chi tzü; C 山鵪 shan chi; F 雉鵪.
- Potatoe, foreign** 圓山藥 yüan shan yao; H 洋蕪 yang shao; C 荷蘭薯 'ho lan shu; F 番薯 fan shu, 薯子 shu tzü.
- Quail**, 半雉 pan chih; H 鶉鶉 yen shun; C 鶉鶉 an shun; F 鶉鶉.
- Radish**, 水蘿蔔 shui lo 'pu; H 紅蘿蔔 'hung lo 'pu; C do. do.; F 菜頭子 'tsai 'tou tzü.
- Ram**, 羯子羊 chieh tzü yang, 丁羊 ting yang; H 綿羊公 mien yang kung; C do. do., 牡綿羊 mou mien yang; F 羊牯 yang ku.
- Red pepper**, 辣角子 la chiao tzü; H 大胡椒 t



'hu chiao; C 花椒 'hua chiao; F 番椒 fan chiao.  
**Rice, hulled** 稻米 tao mi; H 碾米 nien mi; C 米 mi; F 米 mi or 米蒲 mi 'pu.  
**Rice not hulled**, 大米 ta mi; H 穀 ku; C do.; F 粟 su.  
**Shorts**, 黑白麪 'hei pai mien; H 頭套膚子 'tou 'tao fu tzū; C 灰麵 'hui mien.  
**Stag**, 羚羊 ling yang; H 鹿公 lu kung; C 鹿 lu, 鹿公 lu kung; F 鹿牯 lu ku.  
**Stallion**, 兒馬 êrh ma; H 公馬 kung ma; C 馬公 ma kung, 牡馬 mou ma; F 馬牯 ma ku.  
**Sunflower**, 朝陽花 chao yang 'hua; H 向日葵 hsiang jih 'kuei; C do. do.; F do. do.  
**Squirrel**, 狢猯兒 kó li êrh; H 雀鼠 'chio shu; F 胡鼠 'hu shu.  
**Tambourine**, 太平鼓 'tai 'ping ku; H 九連環 chiu lien 'huan.  
**Tomatoes**, 西梵柿子 hsi fan shih tzū; H 番紅茄 fan 'hung chia; C 番茄 fan chia.  
**Turnip, white and elongated** 大芥菜 ta chieh 'tsai; H 白蘿蔔 pai lo 'pu; C 爬齒蘿蔔 pa 'chih lo 'pu, 春不老 'chun pu lao; F 菜頭 'tsai 'tou.  
**Turnip, long, round, and above ground**, 蔓菁 man 'ching; H do. do.; C 圓頭蘿蔔 yüan 'tōu lo 'pu, 地面蘿蔔 ti mien lo 'pu; F 菜頭子 'tsai 'tou tzū.  
**Wether**, 驢羊 shan yang; H 綿羊 mien yang 'po; C 剋綿羊 hsien mien yang; F 閹羊 yen yang.  
**Yam**, 長山藥 'chang shan yao; H 薯 shao; C 大薯 ta shu; F 薯 shu.  
**Yeast**, 酵肥麪 chien fei mien; H 麵 'chū; C 糕種 kao chung, 酵母 chiao mu, 酒餅 chiu ping; F 酵.

*note has been added. The English of some of them has been taken from Mr. Moule's Book "FOUR HUNDRED MILLIONS."*

Within the four seas all are brethren, 四海之內皆兄弟也.

You're old and ought to die by right; you eat our rice from morn to night. *Lit.* He should die but won't—and so much more white rice (is gone), 好死不死多吃白米.

Fear'st thou not God, be still O soul; and listen to the thunder roll. *Lit.* You don't fear Shin! but listen now to the voice of the thunder, 勿敬神明但聞雷聲.

There are but two good people—one dead, one not yet born, 有兩好人一个死了一个未生.

All's well when once the heart is right; what use those cabbage stumps to bite, 心好天太平何用噉菜根.

Heaven has a (shining) path; none walk along it; hell's gateless wall to force, the nations throng it, 天上有路無人走地獄無門鑽進去.

Man fed by heaven grows fair and strong; man fed by man is skin and bone ere long, 天養人胖骨煞人養人皮過骨.

Earth bears no rootless plant (on hill or plain); no human life but has some (hidden root) of gain, 天勿生無祿之人地勿生無根之草.

Move flood and mountain range; man's nature, who can change? *Lit.* River and hill can be changed—disposition and character are hard to alter, 江山可改稟性難移.

Character is born (with you—and can as easily be altered as the brass) nails of a weighing machine, 生煞了心釘煞了秤.

As a rest-shed it will do; but not as a permanent dwelling-place, 涼亭雖好勿是久留之家.

No day, no night; no harvest (bright), 天上無晝夜地下無五穀.

No cold, no heat; no rice to eat, 無冷無熱五穀勿結.

Man and wife, in tranquil life, sit like birds upon one bough; trouble comes, they shake their

# XXIX.—OVER 200 PROVERBS FROM NINGPO.

By REV. ARTHUR E. MOULE.

*All these proverbs are believed to be intelligible to men of tolerable education and many of them are known to the commonest people. In a few instances an explanatory*

plumes, "sauve qui peut," their language now; one flies west, as he thinks best; one flies east, where trouble's least, 夫妻本是同林鳥大難到來各自飛你到東我到西.

The battle axe and knife may be sharpened, but not to kill the man who comes alone and of his own accord, 鋼刀雖快不殺自來之人.

One foot in this boat, one in that; (they both push off, and you fall flat), 腳踏兩頭船.

You doff your shoes and hose with night's return; but who shall say you'll don them with the morn, 今夜脫了鞋得襪得知明朝著不著.

You can't tell in the morning what will happen at night, 早上勿知晚上事.

If it rains when you open your door; 'twill shine when your breakfast is o'er, 開門雨晚後晴.

If it stops (a moment) at noon, it will rain a whole day more, 歇歇晝落日湊.

One day's earthly life is better than a thousand days in hell, 做千日鬼勿如做一日人.

The front boat is eyes for those behind, 前船受是後船眼.

"A miss is as good as a mile." *Lit.* Less one step, less the ferry, 差一步差一途. 渡

The clear Heaven is over your head (beware of your actions), 頭上有青天.

If heart and luck both are bad, you will be poor all your life long, 心命都不好窮苦直到老.

If a man has not committed any shameful deed, he will not be startled by a knock at dead of night, 爲人不做愧心事半夜敲門不怯驚.

If your sons and grandsons are good; what (other) wealth do you want? If they are bad what use is wealth to you? 子孫賢要錢何子孫不賢要錢何用.

The more villainous and crafty you are, the poorer will you become; villainy and shewdness are words which Heaven uses not, 越奸越巧越貧窮奸巧原來天不容.

One joy disperses a hundred griefs, 一喜免百災.

If you patiently endure trouble upon trouble,

you will soon rise over the heads of others, 受得苦中苦方爲人上人.

Heaven knows, earth knows, you know, I know; (Can't be concealed), 天知地知爾知我知.

What you give openly, you will receive in secret, 明中去暗中來.

Husbandry has riches for countless years; the money of yamen hangers on, is but a puff of smoke), 種田財主萬萬年衙門銅錢一蓬烟.

Fill full your stomach (if it be) with rice; exert your energies to the utmost (if it be) for study, 放開肚皮吃飯頓起精神讀書.

The Prime Minister's heart (is so large that) you can ply a boat in it, 宰相肚裏好撐船.

If villainy and cunning obtain (all the) wealth; the simple must live on the west wind, 富貴若從奸巧得世間呆子嗑西風.

Only those at their wits end will become Ho-shangs, (priests) 無結煞做和尚.

The fortunate eat rice; the unfortunate turn to dust, 有福吃飯無福化炭.

In spring time let not the dew be hoar-frost; otherwise you must go barefoot, (it will rain), (as in England; three white frosts bring rain,) 春霜勿露白露白要出脚.

Gold is hollow—silver, vain; for after death where are they in your hand? 金也空銀也空死後何曾在手中.

The Heavenly Lord will not forget the good man. 皇天不負有心人.

Plain and clear is the way to heaven; the myriad people refuse to keep it, 明明白白天堂路萬萬千千不肯修.

Brothers are like hands and feet; husband and wife as clothing, 兄弟如手足夫妻如衣服.

The small gentleman trusts to his diligence; the great man trusts in Heaven, 小富靠勤大富靠天.

A candle meeting the wind; hoar-frost on a hayrick! (said of aged parents, who may suddenly die), 風前之燭草上之霜.

You study till you are sick at heart; and yet can merely keep accounts, 讀書讀得悵

只爲上上帳。

stead of asking from others, beg from yourself; instead of begging a bag, pull your own coverlet to pieces, 求人勿如求己借袋勿如折被。

faithful Minister fears not death; he who fears death is not faithful, 忠臣不怕死怕死不算忠。

the man of steadfast heart fears not evil men, 心堅勿怕逼邪。

we are good friends, let us settle our account at once, 好朋友勸算賬。

you make your money by hard dealing, it won't last long, 刻薄成家理無久享。

the Emperor's years are long; the wicked man is daily drunk, 皇帝萬萬歲小人日日醉。

the sheep's wool is on the sheep's back, (what you give me my own money bought), 羊毛出在羊身上。

man's fortune cannot last for ever; the flowers cannot bloom for aye, 人無千日好花無百日紅。

you are like a wine bottle, a rice-bag, and a tea-bibber, 酒囊飯袋茶祖師。

I once begin, I won't stop, 一不作二不休。

advance the dance of the god of literature, with a great stone mortar! (Kicking up and catching a small box, is part of the dance; and how can a stone mortar be kicked,) *met.* of encumbrances, 石搗臼跳魁星。

better strive against the gale, than let the draught (from a hole in the wall) blow upon you, (do your duty—however hard; don't meddle with petty affairs), 寧可浪風打勿可壁風吹。

careless, slovenly action will never succeed, 顛顛倒倒勿討好。

when a man is poor, his thoughts are mean; when a horse is thin, his coat is shaggy, 人窮志短馬瘦毛長。

husband—an empty (shadow), wife—a vacant (idea); when the land of the yellow fountain is reached, they will meet no more, 夫也空妻也空黃泉路上不相逢。

Your children will surely have their due prosperity; no need to toil for them like horses or oxen, 兒孫自有兒孫福莫與兒孫作馬牛。

At the end of the world, surely there will be something better for me, 世界窮盡終有出頭之日。

You may offer mud loaves to Buddha, (if only you first settle with the priest), 黃泥饅頭好供佛。

To go far off and burn incense, is not so good as to do a kindness near home, 遠處燒香不如近地作福。

Throw open the windows and speak clearly, 推開紙窗說亮話。

No fish (to be caught) in the river; (and yet you keep) peeping into your basket, (*met.* of a man who earns nothing, and keeps looking in his house for things to pawn), 河裏無魚看客籃。

Man must be sharpened by man; the knife must be ground on the stone, (cf. Prov. XXVII. 17), 人要人上磨刀要石上磨。

Heaven will prosper the contented man, 人要知足天爲賜福。

The truly good man gives away coal in snow time; the truly mean man sends flowers to a paradise, 雪裏送炭真君子錦上添花癩小人。

If you wish your children to be well, always let them be three parts (out of ten) hungry and cold, 若要小兒安常帶三分飢與寒。

When our neighbour takes office, we all rejoice, 鄰舍做官大家喜歡。

You may be uncivil to a good man; but mind you don't offend a common man, 輕輕君子重重小人。

If you enter the vegetarian religion, you separate from your ancestors and break away from your descendants, 上查吃菜斷種絕代。

You go revolving in the hole of your cash, (spoken of a lover of mammon), 銅錢眼子打抽穿。

Man when he is old, the pearl when it is yellow,

are worthless, 人老珠黃不值錢.  
 The spirited horse won't eat grass, which you have once refused him, (and after a while offer him), 好馬不吃回頭草.  
 Leave a little of the tail to whisk off flies, (don't be too close and strict, or you will suffer for it), 留點尾巴擋擋蒼蠅.  
 When you stir up the canal and make the water muddy, you will catch fish, 淘得河水混有魚拿.  
 The drum beats, I listen to the will of the many, 响鼓聒聒聽憑大眾.  
 Seek shade under the tall tree's boughs, 大樹底下好尋涼.  
 The tree won't wave if there is no wind, 風勿來樹勿動.  
 Heaven is far above; the Emperor far off, (I may do as I like), 天高皇帝遠.  
 If you have influence, don't be continually exerting it; if you have strength, don't keep trying it to the utmost, 有勢勿可盡行有力勿可盡揮.  
 If the flower is good, the fruit will be good, 開好花結好果.  
 The rich man is like a green hill, and even distant relations will flock to it; the poor man—even his own flesh and blood are to him but as strangers, 富貴青山有遠親貧窮骨肉是閒人.  
 New-come relations eagerly welcomed; old relations thrown into the corner, 新親熱極極老親丟過壁.  
 Tum, tum, tum, life is fixed! (in ridicule of the fortune teller with his guitar), 噠噠噠命生成.  
 A good son will not eat the portion divided for him; a good daughter will not wear her marriage clothes, 好男勿吃分開飯好女勿著嫁裝衣.  
 The stars cannot face the moon, (the people cannot compare with the king), 星勿能照月.  
 High heaven is not high; man's heart is ever higher, 天高勿算高人心節節高.

The ruler may set a fire burning; the people must not (even) light a lamp, 只許州官放火勿許百姓點燈.  
 The aged come for new year's congratulations; (but) year after year is worse than the former, 老人家拜世一年勿及如一年.  
 When your mouth eats, let it consult with your stomach, 口吃肚相量.  
 The earth lasts a thousand years, but changes masters continually, 千年世界跌駁主.  
 Three ounces of gold, (shows) four ounces of luck, 三兩黃金四量福.  
 The daughter-in-law came first, the step mother-in-law after; so if the mother wants congee or rice, she must get it for herself, 先來新婦晚來婆要粥要飯自來提.  
 When you are sitting quietly, keep thinking of your own faults; when you are conversing, don't speak of the faults of others, 靜坐常思己過閒談莫論人非.  
 Good bamboo shoots springing up outside the fence, (met. of good daughters who must be married, and leave their home), 好笋出在笆外.  
 Don't put heavy cargo into a little boat, 小船勿宜重載.  
 Let your wisdom be round (all inclusive) and your actions square; let your courage be great and your heart small, (humble and gentle), 智欲圓而行欲方胆欲大而心欲小.  
 Bright moon, bright moon, but don't walk alone; if you must walk alone, take a red lantern in your hand. 月明月明不可獨行定要獨行手提紅燈.  
 If the ancestor's fame and merit be good, the descendants will wear the gauze hat, (worn in the Ming dynasty by magistrates), 祖宗積德好兒孫戴紗帽.  
 Will the man of might and influence bend his knee! 大丈夫豈肯屈膝.  
 The yellow varnished coffin buried in the earth, (met. of a good scholar wasted on small pupils), 金漆棺材土葬.



Even from the kite flying by, you must needs pull out a bunch of feathers, (*met.* of a grasping character). 老鶯飛過拔蓬毛.

The rich add riches (to riches): the poor add years (to years). 有老增家基窮人增年紀.

Praying to Buddha is better than reviling (people), 念佛仗如咒癩.

Father and mother both living, the children are loved. 爹娘完全兒女值錢.

If you have good children, you need not weary yourself with building a house for them. (they will build for themselves), 好兒孫勿用勞起屋.

You pour wine and meat into the leather bag, but the suit is still before the court, (the yamen runners must be fed), 酒肉灌皮袋官司仍舊在.

Though you be exceedingly enraged do not go to law; though you are starving, do not steal, 氣煞勿可告狀餓煞勿可做賊.

If I leave off wine for three years, yet I have no surplus; if I drink wine three years I have no balance! 解酒三年也無錢吃酒三年也無錢.

This world's greatest man yet cannot escape from the two words "no continuance;" the business of a life time is (but) like a spring dream. 蓋世英雄難免無常二字, 一生事業猶如春夢一場.

The tigers in the eastern hills will catch men; the tigers in the western hills will catch men, (you will get no fairer price in another shop), 東山老虎要拖人西山老虎要拖人.

The reverence paid to magistrates is as thin as paper, 官情如紙薄.

Man's heart is hard to sound; a duck's gizzard is hard to dissect, 人心難料鴨肫難破.

The Magistrate may go, but the yamen officials remain; the officials may go, but the accuser's petition remains, 官去吏在吏去案在.

The sky-full of stars depends on the one Moon, 滿天星獨靠一輪月.

One portion of ability; one portion of wealth,

萬里江山一點墨一分精神一分財. Better be a bright beggar than a muddy millionaire, 寧可清窮勿可濁富.

Rear children with a view to old age: lay up grain to provide against hunger, 養兒防老積穀防飢.

To aspire to a high connection, is like cultivating your (early) rice too luxuriantly, (it will smother the row of late rice), 拔高親種大稻.

If husband and wife are on good terms, they will not quarrel if they must beg, 夫妻恩愛討飯應該.

Is it the canal's (fault for being) winding, or is it the the boat's (fault for being) hard to scull? 還是河橫細還是船難撐.

If the bridge falls it won't crush the minnows, 橋倒勿壓殺鯉魚.

Pouring in water to stop the boiling, is not so good as pulling out the firewood from under the oven, 揚湯止沸不如釜底抽薪.

Thinking of money not yet come, is as though your riches were before your eyes, 竹得未來錢發蹟在眼前.

If you do good with your money, you won't lose it, 有錢佈施勿落空.

One end (of the load) a sieve; the other end a stone mortar, 一頭紗篩一頭磨.

The bread is gnawed to the flavoring, (don't leave off study when you are just tasting its sweet flavour), 饅頭吃到豆沙邊.

If you raise a mud wall, let both sides be smooth, 黃泥打牆兩邊光生.

A wise man hurt by his wisdom, (*met.* of ill used talents, &c.,) 聰明反被聰明誤.

I can't tell what is in your heart; I merely hear what your mouth says, 不知心腹事但聽口中言.

If you mean to help me, you need not tell me to wait by your kitchen, 有心勿用灶頭立.

With a familiar friend, 1,000 cups of wine seem few; if you can't agree, half a sentence is too much, 酒逢知己千盃少話勿投機半句多.

By moving the position of the bed, it is turned

- into Soo-chow furniture, 換得眠床處倒  
是蘇州貨.
- You slay your brother with sword or spear, and  
his blood is trampled upon by strangers,  
兄弟刀鎗殺血被外人踏.
- The swallow feeds its young and toils in vain,  
(they soon fly off and forget the parent  
birds), 燕子養兒空勞力.
- If you wish to be a Hoshang for a day, you must  
toll the bell for a day, 做日和尙撞日鐘.
- A title deed of 1,000 years will serve you as  
medicine. (don't lose it), 千年文書好合藥.
- The magistrate may be wrong, and his officials  
mistaken, but their messengers must not be  
blamed. (罪歸於主 Sin is imputed to the  
master), 官錯吏錯來人勿錯.
- If the string is long, the kite will fly high, 長線  
放遠搖.
- The court door stands open like the character  
*Pat* (eight 八): but, though you are in the  
right, don't venture in without money, 衙  
門八字開有禮無錢莫進來.
- Don't be too severe in your thoughts, nor too  
fast with your tongue, or men will find fault,  
心直口快招人致怪.
- Right or wrong, here is the accuser, 有理無理  
原告坐起.
- The bright sun shining on waste ground, (wast-  
ed abilities), 猛猛日頭晒稻地.
- Reprobate silver, empty-bellied; why buy such  
to deceive your ancestors, (spoken in ridi-  
cule of *sih-bok* or *tin-foil*, &c.), 假銀子肚  
裏空銅錢買哄祖宗.
- I went to the temple to worship, and the *poosah*  
was not there—(*Lit.* Earth-god), (spoken of  
calling on a person and finding him not at  
home), 上廟勿見土地.
- Dogs to catch rats! (they should watch for  
thieves; cats should catch rats). 黃犬拖老鼠.
- Mind your own business; like a *Kông-si* man  
mending cups, 江西人釘碗自顧自.
- I give you white rice (boiled in) pure water to  
eat; and (all you can do is to) stroll along  
the river bank to save life! (*Met.* of wasted  
abilities). 吃了清水白米飯江塘邊沿來救人.
- Incense in one hand, a spear in the other, (of  
Psalm LV. 21), 一隻手捏香一隻手捏鎗.
- If you ply a large boat, you will owe a large debt,  
撐大船負大債.
- Let men despise me (as they like), if heaven  
spurns me not, then loss is gain, 人欺天  
勿欺吃虧就是便宜.
- To search for a needle in the great sea, (*Angl.*  
a needle in a bundle of hay). 大海洋洋尋美針.
- If you rear a tiger in doors, when it grows larger  
it will tear you, (take care of bad inmates),  
關門養虎虎大傷人.
- An iron pestle may be ground down to a needle  
point, (be patient,—in time you will succeed),  
鐵搗子頭磨綉針.
- If the magistrate when in office performs no  
deeds of charity, it is like going to a  
treasure-mountain, and coming back empty  
handed, 爲官若不行方便如入寶山空手回.
- The dutiful daughter-in-law, will attend upon  
her dead mother-in-law, 孝順新婦值孝堂.
- You might save this expense; (it is) like offer-  
ing salt fish to Buddha, 好省不省念佛送齋.
- When the canals are full, the wells are full, 河  
水滿井水滿.
- The first part of the night think of your own  
faults; the latter part of the night think of the  
faults of others. 上半夜忖自己勿是下  
半夜忖人家勿是.
- When you have the right season not to do an  
alms, when you have the lucky opportunity  
to let it slip, is like gold turning to pinch-  
beck in your hand, or gin-seng to *mih-tung*,  
時勿際運勿通手捏黃金變白銅手  
捏人參變麥冬.
- If you suspect others, you offend against pro-  
priety; a man who observes propriety won't  
suspect others, 怪人勿知禮知禮勿怪人.
- You send forth and use your (evil) designs, and  
they return (in vengeance) to your own per-  
son, 施心用心反到自身.

a stupid thief steals a stone rice mortar, 呆賊偷搗石.  
 賊偷搗石.

you will only apply your mind to study, what is to prevent your mastering books, 只要用心讀何爲書不熟.

like carrying a coffin round and round the circuit of the city walls, 城頭墩抬棺材.

good men tarry not long in this world; bad men live long and are everywhere seen, 好人勿在世歹人活現世.

the ruler is free from covetousness, he fears neither men nor devils, 大王勿貪私人鬼勿怕.

you really wish for prosperity, let great become little, 寔要好大做小.

the four Books and five Classics are thoroughly mastered, heaven will send down sustenance for your whole family, (Heaven=Emperor—will give you office), 四書五經通全家食天祿.

a bad man has a bad man to crush him; the stinging caterpillar has a toad to catch him, 惡人自有惡人磨螭螭自有蛤蜊拖.

rather crack the drum than let the standard fall, 寧可播穿鼓勿可放到旗.

boat helps boat; water helps water, 船挈船水挈水.

your words are not straightforward, you will never bear fruit, even to old age, 言語虛化到老無收成結果.

the good man is happy in being a good man; the mean man takes nothing by his meanness, (See Prov. XI. 18), 君子樂得爲君子小人枉費爲小人.

you gain one more, my feet and hands obey you, 棋高一著伏手伏脚.

though the magistrate's office be small, the law is the same, 衙門雖小法度一例.

you can't beat oil out of dry chaff, 燥籬糠打不出油來.

when you enter a territory, ask its prohibitions; when you enter a country, inquire about its customs, 入境而問禁入國而問俗.

silver and copper cash, these two words, though they are the source of life's sustenance, yet are they things injurious to man, 銀錢二字雖是養命之源亦是害人之物.

Use men as you would use wood; because one inch is worm-eaten, you would never throw away the whole trunk, 用人如用木毋以寸朽棄連抱之材.

The bright moon in the water, a flower in a looking glass; for a while they seem to be real; then suddenly they prove to be false, 水中明月鏡中花暫認真時便已差.

Riches and honour are but a dream for man; office and emoluments are but bubbles on the water, 富貴人間夢功名水上漚.

The mouth is (but) wind; the pen is a mark (a proof), 口是風筆是蹤.

The aged priest beats the wooden fish, (is in earnest), 老和尚敲木魚.

If you wish Buddhism to flourish, the best plan is for Hoshang (Buddhist priest) to praise Hoshang, 若要佛法興還是僧讚僧.

Half-a-pound equals eight ounces; pepper equals mustard, (six of one half a dozen of the other), 半觔對八兩胡椒對生薑.

Black (玄青) comes from blue (the white cloth is first dyed blue and then black) and is better than blue; ice comes from water and is colder than water, (met. of scholar outstripping his master), 青出于藍而勝于藍冰生于水而寒于水.

In dry weather, repair your house; don't wait till you are thirsty to dig your well, 宜未雨而綢繆毋臨渴而掘井.

Bow your opinion to the aged; and when you are in trouble, you may depend on them for help, 屈志老成急則可相倚.

One spark can burn ten thousand tiers of hills, (cf. St. James 3rd 5,) 粒火能燒萬重山.

If you borrow my umbrella, you need not thank me; only be careful to open it and dry it all night, 借傘勿用謝只要晾過夜.

Can you build a house with old materials, with-

- ored one of his generals, 黃飛虎 'Huang fei 'hu, who died in battle, with the title of god of the eastern hill, 東岳神 Tung yo shên, 東岳 | Tung yo tan; 2nd month 6th day.
- The governor of 安祿 An lu during the Tang dynasty who was murdered by the rebels; his sovereign honored him with this posthumous title, 張顯王 | chang hsien wang tan; 2nd month 7th day.
- A popular Buddha, 釋迦佛 | Shih chia fo tan; 2nd month 8th day.
- The second of the (五方) Wu fang deities, 土神 | 'tu shên tan; 2nd month 10th day.
- One of the queens of the Emperor Shun chih, 孝康章皇后 hsiao 'kang chang 'huang 'hou; 2nd month 11th day.
- One of the gods of riches, a Tutelar divinity, 福德土地公 Fu tê 'tu ti kung; 2nd month 12th day.
- The god of the South Sea, 洪聖 | 'Hung shêng tan; 2nd month 13th day.
- Lau-tsz (老子) Lao tzū, \* 太上老君 | 'Tai shang lao chün tan; 2nd month 15th day.
- A warrior of the Sung dynasty (宋朝) Sung 'chao, 岳飛元帥 Yo fei yüan shuai.
- The presiding judge of the fourth of the ten courts of hell, 四殿五官王 | Ssü tien wu kuan wang tan; 2nd month 18th day.
- The goddess of mercy; said to be the 3rd son of the king 孤竹國 Ku chu kuo, born a second time the 3rd daughter of the king of 北閼國 Pai 'chüeh kuo, \* 觀音 | Kuan yin tan; 2nd month 19th day.
- A female divinity and water god, 水母娘娘 | Shui mu niang niang tan.
- Buddhist female divinity; some say, the sister of Kuan yin fo, 普賢菩薩 Pu hsien 'pu sa; 2nd month 22nd day.
- Tauist god, one of the 4 prime ministers of Yü 'huang, \* 馬元帥 Ma yüan shuai.
- The father of the Sombre Heavens (Tauist); he was king of 精樂國 Ching lo kuo; his wife was 善勝夫人 Shan shêng fu jên; she gave birth to the 玄天上帝 Hsüan 'tien shang ti, 玄天聖父 | hsüan 'tien shêng fu tan; 2nd month 25th day.
- One of the queens of 康熙 'Kang hsi, 孝昭仁皇后 hsiao chao jên 'huang 'hou; 2nd month 26th day.
- The president of the ten courts, 二殿楚江王 | êrh tien 'chu chiang wang tan; 3rd month 1st day.
- The Shang ti of the Northern or Sombre Heavens represented with dishevelled hair and bare feet; originally a man who became a genii, and was promoted to this post by the chief Shang ti, \* 玄天上帝 | hsüan 'tien shang ti tan; 3rd month 3rd day.
- A Buddha. 長老 | chang lao tan; 3rd month 6th day.
- 10 gods ruling over the ten departments of hell, 閻羅王 | yen lo wang tan; 3rd month 8th day.
- The president of the 6th of the ten courts, 六殿卞城王 | lu tien pien 'chéng wang tan.
- One of the Wu fang, 土神 | 'tu shên tan; 3rd month 10th day.
- Chief magician or wizzard of the Tauist sect, 張天師 | chang 'tien shih tan; 3rd month 13th day.
- One of the 五道 Wu tao, an evil deity, 中央五道 | chung yang wu tao tan.
- A deified medicin, and chief of the faculty, 醫靈大帝 | I ling ta ti tan; 3rd month 15th day.
- A Tauist who flourished about the end of the Yin dynasty, 玄壇 | hsüan 'tan tan.
- A Tauist sage, \* 準提 | chun 'ti tan; 3rd month 16th day.
- One of the 4 prime ministers of Yü 'huang, \* 玄壇趙元帥 | hsüan 'tan chao yüan shuai tan.
- The goddess of Earth, 后土娘娘 | 'hou 'tu niang niang tan; 3rd month 18th day.
- The fête day of 聞聘 Wên 'ping; the posthumous title of this general who was slain in the struggle between the Yin 殷 and Chou 周 dynasties, 中岳大帝 | chung yo ta ti tan.
- Three Tauist brothers of 威陽南關 Wei yang nan kuan, who gave up earthly emolu-



- ments and became genii, 三茅真君 | San mao chên chün tan.
- A deified woman of Fuhkien province, named 林 Lin, now the queen of heaven and worshipped by sailors, \* 天后元君 | 'tien 'hou yüan chün tan, (萬壽 wan shou); 3rd month 23rd day.
- A goddess worshipped for offspring, 子孫娘娘 | tzü sun niang niang tan; 3rd month 26th day.
- 車大元帥 'Chê ta yüan shuai, his worship is neglected at present, 車公 | 'chê kung tan; 3rd month 27th day.
- Six evil deities, exercising their powers respectively over heaven, earth, year, month, day and hour, 六毒大王 | liu tu ta wang tan.
- The president of the 7th of the ten courts of hell 七殿泰山王 | 'Chi tien 'tai shan wang tan.
- A Minister of F'u hi (伏羲 F'u hsi), said to have invented letters, 蒼頡字祖 | 'tsang chieh tzü tsu tan; 3rd month 28th day.
- The god of one of the 5 sacred hills; posthumous title of one of the adherents of the殷 Yin dynasty, \* 東岳 | Tung yo tan.
- The president of the 8th of the ten courts of hell, 八殿都市王 | Pa tien tu shih wang tan. 4th month 1st day.
- An ancient Statesman, probably 蕭伯軒 Hsiao pai hsüan, of the Sung dynasty, beloved by the good and hated by the evil, 蕭公 | Su kung tan.
- A Buddha, eldest sister of Kuan yin, \* 文殊佛 | Wên shu fo tan; 4th month 4th day.
- The San chieh, heaven, earth, and man, 三界 | San chieh tan; 4th month 8th day.
- Buddha; one of the chief gods of the Buddhists, † 釋迦佛 | Shih chia fo tan.
- The president of the 9th of ten courts, 九殿平等王 | Chiu tien 'ping têng wang tan.
- Five Popular Taoist divinities, † 五顯華光大帝 Wu hsien 'hua kuang ta ti; 4th month 10th day.
- One of the (五方), 土神 | 'Tu shên tan.
- Taoist divinity, † 許真君 | Hsü chên chün tan.
- One of the eight genii, worshiped in sickness supposed to have power to cause the doctor to write an efficacious prescription, 呂仙 | Lü hsien tan; 4th month 14th day.
- The chief one of the eight genii, 鍾離仙 | Chung li hsien tan; 4th month 15th day.
- Goddess of the place, Female P'enates, 土地婆 | 'Tu ti 'po tan.
- One of the queens of 太宗文帝 'Tai tsung wên ti, 孝端文皇后 Hsiao tuan wên 'huang 'hou; 4th month 17th day.
- The goddess of midwifery, 金花 | Chin 'hua tan.
- The president of the 10th court of hell, 十殿轉輪王 | Shih tien chuan lun wang tan.
- A deified doctor of the Han dynasty, 華陀先師 | 'hua 'to hsien shuai tan 4th month, 18th day.
- 姬 Chi, eldest son or crown prince 文 Wên, a King of the Chou dynasty, 紫微大帝 | Tzû wei ta ti tan.
- A female deity, worshiped for assistance in diseases of the eye, 眼光聖母 | Yen kuang shêng mu tan; 4th month 20th day.
- A Buddha, second sister of Kuan yin, 普賢菩薩 | 'Pu hsien 'pu sa tan; 4th month 23rd day.
- 24 Buddhist divinities worshiped by those who fast; Bestowers of children, † 諸天菩薩 | 'Chu 'tien 'pu sa tan; 4th month 24th day.
- A man of 揚州 Yang chou and petty mandarin at the fall of the 'Han dynasty; he was slain whilst pursuing the rebels, and received this posthumous honour, 鍾山蔣公 | Chung shan chiang kung tan; 4th month 26th day.
- An ancient doctor, probably the Emperor Shin nung 神農 Shên nung, 靈應百艸藥王 | Ling ying pai 'tsao yao wang tan; 4th month 28th day.
- God of medicine, probably same as above, † 藥王菩薩 yao wang 'pu sa.
- One of the queens of Tao kuang, 孝愼成皇后 Hsiao shên 'chêng 'huang 'hou; 4th month 29th day.

Fête day of the god of the South, represented as a very aged man, 南極大帝 | Nan ch ta ti tan; 5th month 1st day.

One of the queens of Kang hi, 孝誠仁皇后 Hsia 'chêng jên 'huang 'hou; 5th month 3rd day

Five gods of the 'Tauist sect, ruling over summer diseases, the pestilence, &c., 瘟部五帝 | Wên pu wu ti tan; 5th month 1st to 5th day

The dragon boat festival, 地臘之辰 ti la chil 'chên, 天中 'Tien chung; 5th month 5th day

Same as above, 端陽節 Tuan yang chieh.

One of the Wu tao, an evil spirit, who causes various diseases in children, 南方五道 | Nan fang wu tao tan; 5th month 8th day.

One of the Wu fang, a dragon god, 五土龍神 | Wu 'tu lung shên tan; 5th month 10th day.

The tutelary deity of the capital city, 都城隍 | Tu 'chêng 'huang tan; 5th month 11th day.

黃天化 'Huang 'tien 'hua, a statesman of the Chou dynasty, son of the Tung yo, 炳靈公 | Ping ling kung tan; 5th month 12th day.

The second of the three heroes of the 三國 San kuo, \* 關帝 | Kuan ti tan; 5th month 13th day.

A General of the San kuo, an adopted son of the above, 關平將軍 | Kuan 'ping chiang chün tan.

Tauist divinity, a god of children, 鄧元帥 | Têng yüan shuai tan; 5th month 14th day.

Buddhist female divinity, a many handed Buddha, 準提佛母 | Chun ti fo mu tan; 5th month 15th day.

Fête day of the conjunction of heaven and earth by which all things were produced, 天地造化 'Tien ti 'tsao 'hua; 5th month 16th day.

Fête day of the three Buddhas, past, present, and future, 如來佛 | Ju lai fo tan.

The head or pope of the Tauist sect; he resides on the 龍虎 Lung 'hu hills in 江西 Chiang hsi; upon his death he must be succeeded by one of the same surname; he who amongst several competitors is *able to produce thunder*, is the successful

one, 張天師 | Chang 'tien shih tan.

The western mother of the Buddhists, 王母娘娘 | Wang mu niang niang tan; 5th month 18th day.

A Buddhist sage, 丹陽馬真人 | Tan yang ma chên jên tan; 5th month 20th day.

One of the Queens of Kang hi, 孝恭仁皇后 Hsiao kung jên 'huang 'hou; 5th month 23rd day.

A statesman of the 'Tang dynasty, 許威顯王 | Hsü wei hsien wang tan; 5th month 29th day.

A statesman of the Chou dynasty, (Buddhist), 韋馱 | Wei 'to tan; 6th month 1st day.

A Buddha much worshipped by Buddhist priests, 泗洲文佛 | Ssü chou wên fo tan.

The fourth son of a man of the province 江西 Chiang hsi, deified for filial conduct, 楊四將軍天貺 Yang ssü chiang chün 'tien 'huang; 6th month 6th day.

An attendant in the ten courts who holds the book of life and death; a man of 祈州 'Chi chou, 崔判府君 | 'Tsui 'pan fu chün tan.

A king of Hades, who gives judgment of life or death, 泰山冥王 | 'Tai shan ming wang tan.

Fête day of a genii, 劉海仙 | liu 'hai hsien tan; 6th month 10th day.

A god of wells and fountains and subtle influences, 井泉地脈龍神 | Ching 'chüan ti mai lung shên tan; 6th month 12th day.

The god of carpenters, 魯班先師 | Lu pan hsien shih tan; 6th month 13th day.

A Tauist divinity, prime minister to Yü 'huang, 靈官王天君 | Ling kuan wang 'tien chün tan; 6th month 16th day.

The goddess of mercy, Kuan yin, \* 慈悲觀音 | Tzū pei kuan yin tan; 6th month 19th day.

Tauist divinity; a guardian of children; he who shoots the celestial dog, 協惠將軍 | Hsieh 'hui chiang chün tan; 6th month 22nd day.

Tauist divinity; god of horses, 馬明王 | Ma ming wang tan; 6th month 23rd day.

The second of the three heroes of the San kuo, probably commemorates his death, 關聖

帝君 | Kuan shêng ti chün tan; 6th month 24th day.

the god of fire, the posthumous title of 羅宣 Lo hsüan a Taoist sage; he was a supporter of the Yin dynasty and lost his life when that dynasty fell before the power of the 周 Chou, 火神 | 'Huo shên tan.

Taoist deity, 王靈官 | wang ling kuan tan.

the god of horses, 馬王 | Ma wang tan.

the god of thunder; his temple is in the province of Canton; a woman of that district found an egg more than a foot around and carried it home; one day it split with a noise of thunder and liberated a child; her fellow towns-men erected the Temple to commemorate the prodigy, 雷州府 Lei chou fu, 五雷祖師 | Wu lei tsu shih tan.

3rd day of the 3 brothers, genii of peace of 太平府 Tai 'ping fu, of the 'Tang dynasty, 和合張柳仙 | 'Huo 'ho chang liu hsien tan.

the nephew of the 玉皇上帝 Yü 'huang shang ti, 二郎神楊真君 | êrh lang shên yang chên chün tan; 6th month 26th day.

昇 'han shêng, a Minister of the last days of the Yin dynasty; his posthumous title, 天樞左相 | 'tien 'chu tso hsiang tan; 6th month 29th day.

an-tsz, the philosopher, (death,) 太上老君 | 'Tai shang lao chün tan; 7th month 1st day.

local deity, a man of 黃河 'Huang 'ho, 康公 | 'Kang kung tan; 7th month 7th day.

festival of 7th day of 7th month, + 七夕節 'chi hsi chieh.

the 7 female genii, or ladies of the celestial palace; they contend on this night for skill in needle work, 嬪官仙娘 | 'Pin kuang hsien niang tan.

literary deity; one hand grasps a vermilion pencil, \* 魁星 | 'kuei hsing tan.

Taoist female divinity, a goddess of children, 斗母元君 | Tou mu yüan chün tan.

Taoist goddess of children, + 七星奶 | 'Chi hsing nai tan.

Taoist goddess, a daughter of a provincial governor in the Yüan dynasty, + 柏姬娘娘 | Pai chi niang niang tan.

Queen of 太祖高皇帝 'Tai tsu kao 'huang ti, 孝靜康慈皇后 Hsiao ching 'kang 'tzu 'huang 'hou; 7th month 9th day.

One of the queens of 康熙 'Kang hsi, 孝懿仁皇后 Hsiao i jên 'huang 'hou; 7th month 10th day.

A Taoist sage, 長春真人 | Chang 'chun chên jên tan; 7th month 12th day.

The second of the three Yüan; he forgives sins, \* 中元節 Chung yüan chieh; 7th month 15th day.

A Taoist sage named 張渤 Chang 'po, of 武陵 Wu ling, 靈濟真君 | Ling chi chên chün tan.

The mother of the three 元 Yüan, 三官聖母 | San kuan shêng mu tan; 7th month 18th day.

殷郊 Yin chiao, a general of Emperor 紂 Chou of the Yin dynasty; he lost his wife in battle; the ruling deity for the year 1871; of such deities there are 60—one for each year of the cycle, 當年太歲 | Tang nien 'tai sui tan; 7th month 19th day.

A Buddha who lived in the Sung dynasty; his death, \* 普菴祖師 'pu an tsu shih; 7th month 21st day.

The god of riches, 財帛星君 | 'Tsai po hsing chün tan; 7th month 22nd day.

A Taoist divinity, + 張真君 | Chang chên chün 'tan.

Buddhist divinity, a deified monkey called the Holy King, + 齊天大聖王 | 'Chi 'tien ta shêng wang tan; 7th month 23rd day.

The tutelary deity of the provincial city, 都城隍 | Tu 'chêng 'huang tan; 7th month 24th day.

A Taoist of Kuang chou, named 安期 An 'chi, 鄭仙 | Chêng hsien tan.

The Lord of the dragon tree, 龍樹大王 | Lung shu ta wang tan.

The Emperor 嘉慶 Chia 'ching, 仁宗睿皇帝 Jên tsung jui 'huang ti; 7th month 25th day.

A Taoist sage, 許佑真君 | Hsü yü chên chün tan.

- A Buddhist deity; his mother was in Hades suffering for great crimes; the son broke into hell and brought her forth; his aid is now sought in like cases, \*地藏王 | Ti tsang wang tan; 7th month 30th day.
- A Taoist sage of 江西 Chiang hsi. 南昌府 Nan 'chang fu, named 遜 Sun, 許真君 | Hsü chên chün tan; 8th month 1st day.
- A celestial warrior, 金甲神君 | Chin chia shên chün tan.
- The local deities or gods of the land; their altars are in every corner, 社王 | Shê wang tan.
- 長單 Chang tan, god of the furnace, \*灶君 | Chao chün tan; 8th month 3rd day.
- 黃天祥 'Huang 'tien hsiang, originally a supporter of the Yin, but afterwards died fighting for the Chou dynasty, 北斗下降 Pei tou hsia Chiang.
- 聞仲 Wên 'chung, prime Minister of King 紂 Chou, of the Yin dynasty, who lost his life during the struggles with the Chou, 雷聲大帝 | Lei shêng ta ti tan; 8th month 5th day.
- The father of Shun chih, 太宗文皇帝 'Tai tsung wên 'huang ti; 8th month 9th day.
- The god of the North Sacred hill, a posthumous title of 崔英 Tsui ying; a general who died in battle during the struggles of the Yin and Chou dynasties, 北岳大帝 | Pei yo ta ti tan; 8th month 10th day.
- The grandfather of Shun chih the first Monarch of the present dynasty, 太祖高皇帝 'Tai tsu kao 'huang ti; 8th month 11th day.
- An evil deity; one of the Wu tao, 西方五道 | Hsi fang wu tao tan; 8th month 13th day.
- A popular Taoist goddess of midwifery and children, + 臨水陳太后 | Lin shui 'chên 'tai 'hou tan; 8th month 15th day.
- 姜氏王后 Chiang shih wang 'hou, wife of the last Emperor of the Yin dynasty, 太陰朝元 'Tai ying 'chao yüan.
- Festival of middle of Autumn, \*中秋節 Chung 'chün chieh.
- A Taoist goddess of children, + 斗母元君 |
- Tou mu yüan chün tan.
- A Buddha, + 伽藍爺 | Chia lan yeh tan.
- A Buddha, originally an ape but ranked amongst the Buddhas for important services rendered to the priesthood; his name 關戰勝佛 Tou chan shêng fo, 齊天大聖 | 'Chi 'tien ta shêng tan; 8th month 16th day.
- A celestial warrior who was born of the 崑崙山 'kun lun shan. 朱元帥 | Chu yüan shuai tan.
- Recent popular Taoist divinity, + 澤苗半天五顯公 | Shih miao pan 'tien wu hsien kung tan; 8th month 17th day.
- This title is claimed for several individuals; one is 杜康 Shê 'kang, said to have been the inventor of wine; also 劉伶 Liu ling, of the 晉 Chin dynasty; and 李白 Li pai, of the 唐 Tang dynasty; those gentlemen both tumbled into the water whilst drunk, and were drowned; the latter is also noted for having been able to decipher Korean characters which no one else could read, 酒仙 | Chiu hsien tan; 8th month 18th day.
- A Buddha, 燃燈佛 | Jan têng fo tan; 8th month 22nd day.
- Taoist god of play-actors and sport-makers generally, + 田元帥 | 'Tien yüan shuai tan; 8th month 23rd day.
- Fête day of the Emperor 雍正 Yung chêng, 世宗憲皇帝, Shih tsung hsüan 'huang ti.
- The father of potters, 陶冶先師 | 'Tao yeh hsien shih tan; 8th month 24th day.
- 徐蓋 Hsü kai a Minister of the Yin dynasty, 太陽星君 | 'tai yang hsing chün tan; 8th month 25th day.
- The death of Confucius. 至聖孔子先師 Chih shêng kung tzü hsien shih; 8th month 27th day.
- 周紀 Chou chi, originally an adherent of the Yin dynasty, but afterwards died fighting for the Chou; this god is supposed to descend to earth on this day; he controls the death of man, 南斗下降 Nan tou hsia Chiang; 9th month 1st day.
- 呂岳 Lü yo, a Taoist priest who exchanged the



quiet of contemplation for the excitement of the battle field; he died fighting for the Yin dynasty; posthumous title, 五瘟聖 | Wu wên shêng tan; 9th month 3rd day.

Deified assistant of a popular Taoist divinity. i.e., that of Great-mountain, + 泰山康都統 | 'Tai shan 'kang tu 'tung; 9th month 9th day

Taoist god of Courtesans, + 九使公爺 | Chin shih kung yeh tan.

Five Taoist divinities, one of which is regarded as the god of thieves, 五顯華光大帝 | Wu hsien 'hua kuang ta ti tan.

A female deity; she was a Taoist nun, named 金靈聖母 Chin ling shêng mu, and a sort of Joan of Arc to the unfortunate Yin dynasty and was burned to death; posthumously honored with the title, 斗母 Tou mu, 斗母元君 | Tou mu yüan chün tan.

A festival, and general time for kite-flying, \* 重陽節 Chung yang chieh.

The second of the three heroes of the 三國 San kuo; this day commemorates his apotheosis, 關帝飛升 Kuan ti fei shêng.

A man of 豐都 Fêng tu in 四川 Ssü 'chuan; he received an office in Hades, 豐都大帝 | Fêng tu ta ti tan.

A disciple of Confucius, 顏子復聖 Yen tzü fu shêng; 9th month 11th day.

趙公明 Chao kung ming, a Taoist sage who lent his aid to the Yin dynasty and was pierced by an arrow in the fight which decided the fate of that dynasty, 玄壇 | Hsüan 'tan tan; 9th month 15th day.

朱著 Chu chao, a scholar and author of the Sung dynasty, 朱夫子 | Chu fu tzü tan.

The god of looms, 機神 | Chi shên tan; 9th month 16th day.

One of the 4 Dragon Lords, one for each of the 4 seas, north, south, east and west, 金龍四大王 | Chin lung ssü ta wang tan; 9th month 17th day.

喬有明 'Chiao yu ming, who lent his life to the fortunes of the Yin dynasty and receiv-

ed this posthumous title; this idol is now worshiped for the accumulation of wealth, 招財童子 | Chao 'tsai 'tung tzü tan.

A Taoist sage, 葛洪真君 | Ko 'hung chên chün tan, said to have continued the work of 蒼頡 'Tsang chieh, inventing letters, 聖字祖 | Chü shêng tzü tsu tan; 9th month 18th day.

A Taoist of 西河 Hsi 'ho in 四川 Ssü 'chüan, 薩真人 | Sa chên jên tan; 9th month 23rd day.

馬靈 Ma ling a necromancer; now the god who protects from fire, 華光 | 'Hua kuang tan; 9th month 28th day.

One of the eight celestial generals, 馬元帥 Ma yüan shuai.

One of the queens of the Emperor Yung chêng, 孝敬憲皇后 Hsiao ching hsüan 'huang 'hou; 9th month 29th day.

A Buddha, 琉璃佛 | Liu li fo tan; 9th month 30th day.

The 木星 Mu hsing, Jupiter, 東皇大帝 | Tung 'huang ta ti tan; 10th month 1st day.

A general of the 齊國 'Chi kuo, 周大將軍 | Chou ta Chiang chün tan; 10th month 2nd day.

The three Taoist brothers; they became geni on the same day, 三茅真君 | San mao chên chün tan, 10th month 3rd day.

A Buddha; he was a native of India; his body rests in the 寶光寺 Pao kuang shih monastery about 2 miles west of Canton, and attracts a good many worshippers, 達摩祖師 | Ta mo tsu shih tan; 10th month 5th day.

The inferior divinities, 天曹諸師 | 'Tien 'tsao chu shih tan; 10th month 6th day.

One of the three Yüan, a water deity, that delivers from danger, \* 下元水官 | Hsia yüan shui kuan tan; 10th month 15th day.

Deified assistant of a Taoist divinity, the Great Mountain, + 泰山溫都統 | 'Tai shan wên tu 'tung tan.

Fête day of 余化龍 Yü 'hua lung, a Minister of the last days of the Yin dynasty, who with his five sons lost his life in the cause of

- the falling dynasty; his posthumous title; he is the small-pox god, 痘神劉使 | Tou shên liu shih tan.
- One of the eight celestial generals; his apotheosis, 溫元帥 | Wên yüan shuai tan.
- This idol is worshipped under the bed for protection of children, 床頭花公婆 | 'Chuan 'tou 'hua kung 'po tan.
- A female deity, worshipped by husband and wife, 巫山娘娘 | Wu shan niang niang tan; 10th month 16th day.
- The seventh descendant of 張道陵 Chang tao ling (see 5 month 16 day); he made some pills of immortality, and ascended to heaven in midday—his fowls and dog happening to get some of the same physic entered the regions of bliss along with their master. 虛淨天師 | Hsü ching 'tien shih tan; 10th month 20th day.
- The 五岳 Wu yo heroes, who died fighting on the same day; they were all slain by the same hand 張奎 Chang 'kuei, 五岳大帝 | Wu yo ta ti tan; 10th month 26th day.
- See 4th month 19th day, 紫微大帝 | Tzû wei ta ti tan; 10th month 27th day.
- A general of the 三國 San kuo, 馬前威勇周大將軍 Ma 'chien wei yung chou ta Chiang chün; 10th month 30th day.
- Birth day of Confucius, 孔子先師 | 'Kung tzû hsien shih tan; 11th month 4th day.
- A god of children who defends them by shooting the heavenly dog with bullets, + 張仙 | Chang hsien tan.
- The supreme divinity Yü 'huang, 玉皇大帝 | Yü 'huang ta ti tan; 11th month 6th day.
- The god of the western sacred hill, posthumous title of 蔣雄 Chiang hsiung; a general who died fighting in the struggle which destroyed the Yin dynasty and established the 'Chou, 西岳大帝 | Hsi yo ta ti tan.
- A Taoist divinity, worshipped for relief in suffering, 太乙救苦天尊 | 'Tai yi chiu 'kn 'tien tsun tan; also, the winter solstice, 冬至 Tung chih.
- Emperor Kang hsi, 聖祖仁皇帝 | Shêng tsu jên 'huang ti tan; 11th month 13th day.
- A Buddha; a stone with these characters cut in it is erected on the banks of the rivers and streams opposite the spot where any one has been drowned, to over-awe the evil spirit supposed to have caused the calamity, \* 阿彌陀佛 | O mi to fo tan; 11th month 17th day.
- Festival of the nine lotus flowers, 九蓮菩薩 Chiu lien 'pu sa; 11th month 19th day.
- The genii who presents children, 送子張仙 | Sung tzû chang hsien tan; 11th month 23rd day.
- The god of the south pole descends to earth, 南斗星君下降 Nan tou hsing chün hsia Chiang.
- A popular Taoist goddess of small-pox, + 珠媽劉夫人 | Chu ma liu 'hu jên tan.
- The gods of the ten places E., S.E., S., S.W., W., N.W., N., N.E., Zenith and Nadir, 十方五道 | Shih fang wu tao tan; 11th month 26th day.
- Birth-day of a Buddha who lived in the Sung dynasty \* 普菴祖師 | 'Pu an tsu shih tan; 11th month 27th day.
- The sun, as the chief male principle, 日光天子 | Jih kuang 'tien tzû tan; 11th month 29th day.
- One of the queens of the Emperor Shun chih, 孝志章皇后 Hsiao chih chang 'huang 'hou; 12th month 6th day.
- Buddha, 如來佛 | Ju lai fo tan.
- A Buddha who has 3 annual fêtes, + 釋迦佛 | Shih chia fo tan; 12th month 8th day.
- One of the queens of Emperor Kia king, 孝和睿皇后 Hsiao 'huo jui 'huang 'hou; 12th month 11th day.
- One of the queens of Emperor Kang hi, 孝德仁皇后 Hsiao tê jên 'huang 'hou; 12th month 12th day.
- A Taoist god who presides over longevity, + 北斗星君 | Pei tou hsing chün tan; 12th month 15th day.

re of the celestial generals, a man of 東歐  
Tung ou of the Han dynasty, (his birth),  
溫元帥 | Wên yüan shuai tan.

re south sacred hill, posthumous title of 宗黑  
虎 Tsung 'hei 'hu, a general of the Yin dy-  
nasty who died in battle, 南岳大帝 | Nan  
yo ta ti tan; 12th month 16th day.

estival of Lau tsz, (birthday), 太上老君 |  
'Tai shang lao chün tan.

re god of carpenters and workmen, \* 魯班先  
師 | Lu pan hsien shih tan; 12th month  
20th day.

re celestial dragon Lord, 天龍上帝 | 'Tien  
lung shang ti tan; 12th month 21st day.

any-handed Buddha, + 準提佛母 | Chun 'ti  
fo mu tan; 12th month 24th day.

niversally worshipped god of the Furnace,  
+ 祭祀灶君 Chi ssü tsao chün.

re god of furnaces ascends to report on the  
conduct of families, \* 灶君朝天 | Tsao  
chün 'chao 'tien tan.

ne of the quens of 太宗文皇帝 'Tai tsung  
wên 'huang ti, 孝莊文皇后 | Hsiao  
chuang wên 'huang 'hou tan; 12th month  
25th day.

ommencement of spring, 立春 Li 'chun; 12th  
month 26th day.

Buddha, 華嚴菩薩 | 'Hua yen 'pu sa tan;  
12th month 29th day.

re god of the north pole descends, 北斗下降  
Poi tou hsia chiang.

re chief Buddhas descend to earth and exam-  
ine into the good and the evil of the peo-  
ple, 諸佛下界察民間善惡 Chu fo hsia  
chieh 'tsa min chien shan ê; 12th month  
30th day.

## XXI.—SYLLABARY OF CHARACTERS IN SOUTHERN MANDARIN.

By HON. S. WELLS WILLIAMS, LL. D.

[The following statement of the chief dif-  
ferences between Northern and Southern  
Mandarin, while it does not profess to be

complete and exhaustive, it is hoped will  
prove of some practical use to the student.  
It has been arranged by the Editor from  
material supplied by Dr. Williams].

### Chief differences between the Northern and Southern Mandarin.

The nature of the Chinese Language is  
such that no fixed system of writing its  
sounds can be settled upon, because those  
sounds as given to the characters are so  
traditionary, that every person in learning  
to read them depends on the oral dictum of  
another, and of course follows that pronun-  
ciation which is taught him. In the course  
of time, however, he learns to look upon  
the sounds of the characters as less import-  
ant than their meaning and form, and to  
accept the varying pronunciation of others  
as equally authentic as the one which he  
was taught; for neither of them have a  
standard of sound by which to check each  
others divergencies. There is therefore no  
end to the diversities of speech among the  
Chinese, while still the general similarities  
clearly prove their common origin.

It will then not be deemed surprising if  
the student finds that the pronunciation  
given to the following list of characters, or  
that found in the body of the work, is not  
wholly followed anywhere in the land, even  
by those who profess to speak these dia-  
lects. The differences in pronunciation be-  
tween what is called the *nan wa* and the  
*peh wa*, i. e. the southern mandarin and  
northern mandarin, are not such as to pre-  
vent free conversation, as is the case be-  
tween either of them and the local dialects  
in the southern and eastern provinces. The  
mandarin itself is, however, spoken over the  
greater part of the country, but with such  
variations that the distance of a few scores  
of miles exhibits marked changes.

The differences between the northern and  
southern mandarin are not many, but they

involve changes in the pronunciation of many hundreds of characters.

In the initial sounds, the most important is the change of *ki* into *chi*, as *kiang* 江 into *chiang*; *kin* 斤 into *chin*; *ki* 幾 into *chi*; and to this there are no exceptions. But as some of the classes under *ki*, by this change are sounded like those properly read *chin* and *ching*, these two last change their finals into *chân* and *châng*, as in 陳 and 成.

Another diversity in the initials is the substitution of a sibilant *h* in all words beginning with *hi*, for the unaspirated breathing: as *hing* 刑 becomes *h'ing*, (also written *hsing*) throughout the northern provinces. In these characters the difference between this initial and *s* is difficult to discriminate; for all that are divided into *h'in* and *sin* (as 忻 and 心); *h'ing* and *sing* (as 刑 and 星); *h'iang* and *siang* and *shang* (as 香 and 精 and 商); and a few others, run into each other imperceptibly.

The third diversity is unimportant. The few words beginning with *j*, as *jung* 隴, *jân* 人, *juh* 入, &c., become *zhung*, *zhân*, *zhuh*, &c. or even into *rung*, *rân*, and so on, modified by the following vowel or final.

In the finals, the differences between the *nan wa* and *peh wa* are more difficult to classify. The former expresses the *juh shing*, or entering tone, more distinctly than the latter, but in comparison with the consonants *k*, *p*, and *t* heard in the Canton, Amoy, and other maritime dialects, this tone is nearly obliterated in the mandarin dialect. The finals *ih*, *eh* and *oh* are often pronounced in the north like *i* or *ö* or *ü*, as *pih* 筆 into *pi*, *teh* 德 into *tö*, and *lioh* 署 into *liä* or *liüe*; but the exceptions are so numerous, caused by the influence of the initial consonant, that no rules can be laid down. As a general thing, the finals in the first three tones are the same throughout the country; and herein consists the chief dis-

similarity between the mandarin and the provincial dialects, which are modified chiefly in the finals.

#### Sounds of Vowels and Diphthongs.

<i>a</i>	sounded as <i>a</i> in father.
<i>ä</i>	" " <i>u</i> in but.
<i>e</i>	" " <i>e</i> in men.
<i>é</i>	" " <i>e</i> in they.
<i>i</i>	" " <i>i</i> in pin, but at end of words as <i>i</i> in machine.
<i>o</i>	" " <i>o</i> in long, (not the <i>o</i> in so).
<i>ö</i>	" " <i>oe</i> or <i>ö</i> in könig, Hoehing.
<i>u</i>	" " <i>u</i> in rule verging into <i>oo</i> in soon, according to the termination.
<i>ü</i>	" " <i>u</i> or <i>eu</i> in French.
<i>ai</i>	" " <i>ai</i> in aisle.
<i>ei</i>	" " <i>ay i</i> in say it.
<i>iu</i>	" " <i>ew</i> in chewing.
<i>eu</i>	" " <i>ow</i> in how.
<i>ao</i>	" " <i>ou</i> , long, in houri.

The Spelling in Roman letters indicates the Sounds of the Characters in the Peking Dialect nearly, according to Dr. Williams, and the Spelling in Italic letters is that which he has adopted to indicate the Romanization of Characters arranged according to the Southern Mandarin Dialect. The Spelling in Italic letters enclosed in parenthesis has been added by the Editor, with the consent of Dr. Williams, to indicate the Romanization of a part, and in some cases of all or nearly all, of the Chinese Characters which follow, according to Mr. Wade's Syllabary of Characters in Northern Mandarin. This List was received in 1870. Since then, Dr. Williams may have changed his method of writing Southern Mandarin Sounds in some instances. This List is especially valuable, because it contains his Romanization of both the Northern and Southern Mandarin Sounds in 1870.

N.B.—It must be borne in mind that the Spelling in Italics without parenthesis is Dr. Williams' Romanization for Southern



andarin, such being arranged nearly in alphabetical order. Mr. Wade puts the aspirate (') after the consonant aspirated, not before it.

, ai, (ai), 挨哎霽矮矮矮隆餬悵呃.

ag, ang, (ang), 狹昂邛邛棉柳映盎.

ia, cha, (cha), 楂楂柎啞渣戲植戲被瞿

麥膠脂諸擅擅挖

諺昨若踏乍.

ia, cha, (cha), 昨昨昨昨榨酢醋蜡炆涯.

ia, (cha), 叉杈杈杈差嗒剗仉茶搽

槎舢槎查托厝托蛇吒咤詭蛇汊岔

杈槌.

ia, chah, (cha), 札紮扎查割苗雪誦誦補

補開眨煤炸嘶剿剿.

h'a, ch'ah, ('cha), 察察刹車扱插鋪.

hai, chai, (chai), 齋齋齊齋棍債寨砦多薦

齋齋.

h'ai, ch'ai, ('chai), 釵賒柴柴柴豺豺債薑

賒賒.

han, chan, (chan), 沾沾斬蓋瓊醺醺綻綻綻

棧棧輯獲湛蘸沾賺賺戲聽境.

h'an, ch'an, ('chan), 撓剗鑊鑊鑊鑊鑊鑊鑊

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h'än, ch'än, (ch'en), 真真真真真真真真真

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h'än, ch'än, ('ch'en), 瞋瞋瞋瞋瞋瞋瞋瞋瞋

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hang, chang, (chang), 張章張張張張張張張

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h'ang, ch'ang, ('chang), 昌猖猖猖猖猖猖猖

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h'ang, ch'ang, (ch'eng), 爭爭爭爭爭爭爭爭爭

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h'ang, ch'ang, ('ch'eng), 撐撐撐撐撐撐撐撐撐

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Chao, chao, (chao), 昭招朝晃釗沼趙兆赴塊  
施肇召詔照炤卧嘲囑抓爪找爪咒  
權棹罩罩.

Ch'ao, ch'ao, ('chao), 超招招潮抄抄謫巢巢  
輶炒燭燭吵吵鈔鈔鈔鈔.

Chö, ché, (chê), 遮僂誰誰者緒這這遮蔗蔗  
嗜柘鷗.

Ch'ö, ch'c, ('chê), 車確擣扯哆.

Chö, ch'eh, (chê), 折折哲蜇蜇詰惹浙浙懈懈  
攝輒警牒摺.

Ch'ö ch'eh, ('chê), 徹徹徹徹徹徹徹徹徹  
柵策掣斥拆.

Chan, chen, (chan), 毡逕復鵠鵠鵠鵠旂旂瞻  
展展展展展展展展展展展展展展展

Ch'an, ch'en, ('chan), 禮檢幃規挺襖塵塵塵  
輦輦諂諂諂諂諂諂諂諂諂諂諂諂諂

Chen, cheu, (chou), 周週週週週週週週週  
洲洲洲洲洲洲洲洲洲洲洲洲洲洲洲

Ch'eu, ch'eu, ('chou), 抽揀惆瘳憐憐憐憐憐

醜醜醜醜醜醜醜醜醜醜醜醜醜醜醜

Ch'i, chi, (chih), 知卿茹之芝支吱枝肢肢祇

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ii, ho, ('ho), 河何阿訶訶荷賀.

Hwun, houn, ('huen or 'hun), 昏 婚 婚 昏







K'u, k'uh, ('ku), 哭窟掘酷舉屹肚脯丕串  
Chü, kü, (chü), 局侷錫跼菊鞠鞠鞠鞠  
詢翹鵲橘鳩楸踟悒揭

Ch'ü, k'ü, ('chü), 麴麴曲屈詘闕蝸鉤具鵠  
Kung, kung, (kung), 公蚣虹工功攻攻肱弓  
肯躬恭供龔宮局洞駒彗汁拳穢鑛  
礦獷拱拱拱拱貢共拱璜

K'ung, k'ung, ('kung), 空腔砑恠孔侏控控  
Kwa, kwa, (kua), 瓜孤姑蛄駙剗剗卦挂掛  
註罍絀褂掛

Kw'a, kw'a, ('kua), 夸誇誇誇誇誇誇誇  
Kwa, kwah, (kua), 刮括聒話答括适颺刮刮  
Kwai, kwai, (kuai), 乖拐拐怪怪快

Kw'ai, kw'ai, ('kuai), 擺崩快快塊塊  
Kwan, kwan, (kuan), 官官官官關關關關  
冠觀觀管管管管管管管管管管  
貫慣慣盥裸灌灌灌灌灌灌灌灌

Kw'an, kw'an, ('kuan), 寬欸欸欸欸欸  
Kwän, kwän, (kuan), 昆蜃蜃崑現鯤鰓鰓  
鯨鯨鯨鯨鯨鯨鯨鯨鯨鯨

Kw'an, kw'un, ('kun), 坤堃壺惛捆捆捆捆  
開開開開開開開開開開開開

Kwang, kwang, (kuang), 光胱洸恍廣廣  
統統統統統統統統統統

Kw'ang, kw'ang, ('kuang), 匡筐恒桂淮閭狂  
誣睚圉圉圉圉圉圉圉圉圉

Kw'ei, kw'ei, (kuei), 歸歸邇邇龜龜圭圭圭圭  
桂閨嬌規規規規規規規規規規  
軌允沆匭暑貴憤桂愧塊跪鰓鰓  
僧僧僧僧僧僧僧僧僧僧

Kw'ei, kw'ei, ('kuei), 虧悝該恢魁盔闕窺奎  
剗睽睽睽睽睽睽睽睽睽睽睽睽  
喟餽餽餽餽餽餽餽餽餽餽餽餽

Kwo, kwo, (kuo), 戈塢嗎鍋果菓保保保保  
螺螺螺螺螺螺螺螺螺螺螺螺螺螺

Kwo, kwoh, (kuo), 郭椽柳惇曠曠曠曠  
職國國國國國國國國國國國國

Kw'oh, kw'oh, ('kuo), 闊廓鄺擴劇  
La, la, 惹

La, lah, (la), 磬臘臘蠟蜡拉攞掙鏽戮刺  
喇喇喇喇喇喇喇喇喇喇喇喇

lai, lai, (lai), 搽來漆萊駭來來來來來來來

咏徕勑睐賚賴賴賴賴賴賴賴賴  
Lan, lan, (lan), 蘭欄蘭欄蘭欄蘭欄  
藍藍藍藍藍藍藍藍藍藍藍藍藍藍  
凜凜凜凜凜凜凜凜凜凜凜凜

Lang, lang, (lang), 郎廊榔榔榔榔榔榔榔榔  
琅琅琅琅琅琅琅琅琅琅琅琅琅琅  
Läng, läng, (läng), 稜稜楞稜稜稜稜稜稜

Lao, lao, (lao), 勞勞勞勞勞勞勞勞勞勞  
療療療療療療療療療療療療療療

Lieh, leh, (lei or lê), 伋防肋肋芳勒勒勒  
Lieu, lieu, (liu), 樓婁樓樓樓樓樓樓樓樓

Li, li, (li), 黎黎黎黎黎黎黎黎黎黎黎黎  
黎黎黎黎黎黎黎黎黎黎黎黎黎黎

Liang, liang, (liang), 良良良良良良良良良良  
良良良良良良良良良良良良良良  
Liao, liao, (liao), 僚僚僚僚僚僚僚僚僚僚  
僚僚僚僚僚僚僚僚僚僚僚僚僚僚

Lien, lien, (lien), 連連連連連連連連連連連連  
連連連連連連連連連連連連連連  
Li, lih, (li), 力秝曆笄歷歷歷歷歷歷  
歷歷歷歷歷歷歷歷歷歷歷歷歷歷

Ling, ling, (ling), 靈靈靈靈靈靈靈靈靈靈  
靈靈靈靈靈靈靈靈靈靈靈靈靈靈

Liu, liu, (liu), 留留留留留留留留留留留留  
留留留留留留留留留留留留留留

Lo, lo, (lo), 羅羅羅羅羅羅羅羅羅羅羅羅  
羅羅羅羅羅羅羅羅羅羅羅羅羅羅

Ling, ling, (ling), 靈靈靈靈靈靈靈靈靈靈  
靈靈靈靈靈靈靈靈靈靈靈靈靈靈

Ling, ling, (ling), 靈靈靈靈靈靈靈靈靈靈  
靈靈靈靈靈靈靈靈靈靈靈靈靈靈

Ling, ling, (ling), 靈靈靈靈靈靈靈靈靈靈  
靈靈靈靈靈靈靈靈靈靈靈靈靈靈

Ling, ling, (ling), 靈靈靈靈靈靈靈靈靈靈  
靈靈靈靈靈靈靈靈靈靈靈靈靈靈

Lo, lo, (lo), 羅羅羅羅羅羅羅羅羅羅羅羅

Ö and ngö, ngo, (è or o), 歐 窩 俄 呢 俄 呢 俄 呢

Pin, pin, (pin), 賓賓檳檳濱瀕鑷獮繽繽檳  
 伴 斌邴廐攸珥稟稟臙臙穰穰穰



n, p'in, ('pin), 質頻嘖嬰蘋楨嬪品牝.

ag, ping, (ping), 氷冰; 兵拼棚丙炳炳品.

兩柄餅餅乘裨屏井拉井並併僅病柄  
凭攝.

ing, p'ing, ('ping), 娉冰閑坪平坪坪評萍.

萍萍屏瓶餅泮憑滂邦聘露傳.

u, piu, (piao), 彪.

, po, (po), 波菠跛跛播簸.

o, p'o, ('po), 坡玻陂陂婆鄆嶓頗叵罍破婆.

oh, poh, (po), 薄箔搏搏博博博博柏柏柏.

柏帛白百伯伯迫迫北剝駁駁霍鈞撥燭  
襪襪跋跋跋跋鉢鉢泊棄棄擊毫罇罇跋.

oh, p'oh, ('po), 潑劉鑿鑿芋珀撲撲撲撲撲.

撲撲撲飽匍匐拍柏魄魄撲撲.

i, pu, (pu), 逋哺舖圃補譜埔步布佈佈.

佈埠簿部哺捕捕捕.

u, p'u, ('pu), 鋪舖舖舖舖舖舖舖舖舖舖.

溥普譜浦浦浦浦.

u, and poh, puh, ('po or 'pu), 不卜僕僕僕僕僕.

僕僕僕僕僕僕僕僕僕僕僕僕僕僕僕  
僕僕僕僕僕僕僕僕僕僕僕僕僕僕僕.

'u, p'u, 咄.

i, sah, (sa), 薩卅撒撒鋸駁駁駁駁.

ai, sai, (sai), 頤腮腮腮腮腮腮腮.

an, san, (san), 三叁叁叁叁叁叁叁叁.

ang, sang, (sang), 桑嗓穎穎穎穎穎.

ang, s'ang, (s'eng), 僧.

ao, sao, (sao), 騷搔搔搔搔搔搔搔搔.

嫂嫂嫂嫂嫂嫂嫂嫂嫂嫂嫂.

ou, seu, (sou), 鈎叟叟叟叟叟叟叟叟叟.

hi, shi, (shih), 尸屍屍屍屍屍屍屍屍.

施時時時時時時時時時時.

狹矢屎呖呖呖呖呖呖呖呖呖.

仕闍是提氏市柿視眠眠示示諡諡.

豉事詩嗜試試試試試.

ha, sha, (sha), 沙砂痧痧痧痧痧痧痧.

灑俊要欺頃剝剝.

ha, shah, (shu), 殺煞殺殺殺殺殺殺殺.

hai, shai, (shai), 篩篩篩篩篩篩篩篩篩.

han, shan, (shan), 山嫻蹺蹺蹺蹺蹺蹺蹺.

變剝多滑捲汕汕汕汕汕.

han, shun, (shen), 森莘訊訊訊訊訊訊訊.

身深申伸呻呻呻呻呻呻呻呻呻.

僅甚甚甚甚甚甚甚甚甚甚.

停滯滯甚甚甚甚甚.

Shang, shang, (shang), 商謫謫傷傷傷傷傷.

尙賞局晌晌上尙.

Shang, shang, (sheng), 生甥牲笙省省省.

Shao, shao, (shao), 燒捎韶少招招招招招.

艸梢稍鞘鞘稍稍稍.

Shö, shé, (shé), 賒奢蛇閑余捨舍赦社射射.

Shö, shé, (shé), 舌設搥搥搥搥搥搥搥.

Shan, shen, (shan), 殭殭殭殭殭殭殭殭殭.

殭殭殭殭殭殭殭殭殭殭殭.

殭殭殭殭殭殭殭殭殭殭殭.

Shen, shen, (shou), 收抖手守搜搜搜搜搜.

腫菟沒首狩獸售受授毒瘦瘦瘦.

Shi, shi, (shih), 噬筴世逝誓勢.

Shi, shih, (shih), 石碩食蝕飾飾飾飾飾.

軾軾適十什拾邝失實寔湜夷整整.

靈壇瀾瀾瀾瀾瀾瀾瀾瀾瀾.

Shang, shing, (sheng), 升陞昇勝聲聲聲聲聲.

剩驟驟驟驟驟驟驟驟驟.

Sho, shoh, (so), 芍燥鏢鏢鏢鏢鏢鏢鏢.

索鏢鏢鏢鏢鏢鏢鏢.

Shu, shu, (shu), 書瑛紆舒輸輸輸輸輸輸.

棟及投諸著著著著著著著著著.

噉樹豎豎豎豎豎豎豎豎豎.

Shu, shuh, (so or shu), 術尤秫述沫東陳陳.

喇叔叔叔叔叔叔叔叔叔叔叔.

倏倏倏倏倏倏倏倏倏.

Shui, shui, (shui), 誰誰水瑞睡稅稅.

Shun, shun, (shun or chun), 脣唇淳淳醇純純.

鴉鴉鴉鴉鴉鴉鴉鴉鴉.

Chung, shung, ('chung), 春椿.

Shwa, shwah, (shua), 刷刷刷刷刷.

Shwai, shwai, (shuai), 賽摔帥率.

Shwan, shwan, (shuan), 拴虔門拴淵學.

Shwang, shwang, (shuang), 霜霜霜霜霜霜霜.

雙霜霜霜霜霜霜霜霜.

Shwo, shwoh, (shuo), 說哱.

Si, si, (hsi), 西洒棲栖栖栖栖栖栖.

歷蹤蹤蹤蹤蹤蹤蹤蹤蹤.

Siang, siang, (hsiang), 相湘湘湘湘湘湘.

曉 煥 瑱 煥 復 祥 群 翔 序 想 薰 象 像 橡  
 Hiao, niao, (hsiao), 消 銷 硝 宵 稍 銷 脩 逍 霄  
 魃 簫 蕭 蕭 蕭 嬌 小 篠 笑 咲 宵 噓  
 Sié, nié, (hsieh), 些 斜 蘇 邪 衰 寫 寫 惹 地 謝  
 樹 卸 懈  
 H'ioh and h'üé, sieh, (hsieh), 薛 蹀 僊 屑 屑 蹀  
 攝 洩 洩 燄 嬰 恆 棍 屨 撲 繞 縹 縹 縹  
 Sien, sien, (hsien), 先 硯 仙 僊 仙 仙 踴 踴 襪 鮮  
 蠱 話 織 織 織 兇 惶 拂 拂 跌 扶 銑 銑 筵  
 殘 獮 獮 線 綫 綫 綫 綫 綫 綫 綫 綫  
 Si, sih, (hai), 昔 腊 惜 析 晰 晰 寫 寫 漫 錫  
 惕 息 熄 瘳 鄒 夕 汐 席 蓆 悉 蟋 膝 習  
 褶 褶 隔 隔 簾  
 Sin, sin, (hsin), 辛 薪 薪 心 小 小 忝 忝 尋 尋 邇  
 錚 錚 錚 錚 錚 錚 錚 錚 錚 錚 錚 錚  
 Sing, sing, (hsing), 星 惺 恪 醒 醒 錚 錚 錚 錚 錚  
 肺 錚 錚 錚 錚  
 Siao, sioh, (hsiao), 削  
 Siu, siu, (hsiu), 羞 僊 膳 脩 脩 囚 泗 緒 游 秀 綉  
 繡 繡 繡 繡 繡 繡 繡 繡 繡 繡 繡 繡  
 Siün, siün, (hsün), 旬 洵 洵 洵 洵 洵 苟 郇 詢 巡  
 巡 循 紉 訓 插 筍 筍 華 枸 龔 峻 浚 浚 鵠  
 殉 殉 洵 腹  
 So, so, (so), 蓐 摯 抄 抄 娑 梭 梭 唆 倭 鎖 瑣 莎  
 鎖 詭  
 So, soh, (so), 索 練 掠  
 Su, su, (su or so), 蘇 蘇 蘇 蘇 蘇 蘇 蘇 蘇 蘇 蘇 蘇  
 悽 悽 悽 悽 悽 悽 悽 悽 悽 悽 悽 悽  
 Sü, sü, (hsü), 須 鬚 需 繡 繡 胥 精 徐 醕 清 清 嶼  
 序 敘 叙 緒 絮 餗 蕕 圩  
 Süen, süen, (hsüan), 宜 亘 揜 揜 揜 剝 旋 璇 璇  
 璇 璇 璇 璇 璇 璇 璇 璇 璇 璇 璇 璇  
 Süch, süch, (hsüch), 雪 剗 排  
 H'ü, süh, (shu and hsüch), 漁 旭 勛 品 頂 戌 戠  
 佃 佃 鄣 詠  
 Su, suh, (su), 肅 肅 肅 肅 肅 肅 肅 肅 肅 肅 肅 肅  
 肅 肅 肅 肅 肅 肅 肅 肅 肅 肅 肅 肅  
 Sui, sui, (sui), 雖 雖 雖 雖 雖 雖 雖 雖 雖 雖 雖 雖  
 熾 熾 熾 熾 熾 熾 熾 熾 熾 熾 熾 熾  
 Sun, sun, (sun), 孫 孫 孫 孫 孫 孫 孫 孫 孫 孫 孫 孫  
 Sung, sung, (sung), 楊 楊 楊 楊 楊 楊 楊 楊 楊 楊 楊 楊

宋 送 誦 誦 頌 鬆  
 Swan, swan, (suan), 酸 痠 痠 痠 痠 痠 痠 痠 痠 痠 痠 痠  
 Sz', sz', (szü and shih), 思 思 思 思 思 思 思 思 思 思 思 思  
 斯 斯 斯 斯 斯 斯 斯 斯 斯 斯 斯 斯  
 四 肆 又 泗 肆 肆 似 似 招 咒 寺 肆 肆 俟  
 挨 挨 挨 挨 挨 挨 挨 挨 挨 挨 挨 挨  
 Ta, ta, (ta), 打 大  
 T'a, t'a, ('ta), 他  
 Ta, tah (ta), 但 但 但 但 但 但 但 但 但 但 但 但  
 牽 剝 剝 剝 剝 剝 剝 剝 剝 剝 剝 剝  
 駢 駢 駢 駢 駢 駢 駢 駢 駢 駢 駢 駢  
 T'a, t'ah, ('ta), 塌 塌 塌 塌 塌 塌 塌 塌 塌 塌 塌 塌  
 駢 駢 駢 駢 駢 駢 駢 駢 駢 駢 駢 駢  
 Tai, tai, (tai), 惶 歹 歹 戴 戴 待 玳 瑋 代 設 帑  
 袋 袋 袋 袋 袋 袋 袋 袋 袋 袋 袋 袋  
 T'ai, t'ai, ('tai), 台 駘 嚙 隆 臺 檣 桮 擡 抬 僂 盞  
 苦 胎 胎 胎 胎 胎 胎 胎 胎 胎 胎 胎  
 Tan, tan, (tan), 丹 聃 聃 耽 耽 耽 耽 耽 耽 耽 耽 耽  
 癰 癰 癰 癰 癰 癰 癰 癰 癰 癰 癰 癰  
 豐 蛋 旦 但 但 但 但 但 但 但 但 但  
 憺 憺 憺 憺 憺 憺 憺 憺 憺 憺 憺 憺  
 T'an, t'an, ('tan), 貪 探 埴 暉 壇 坛 檀 檀 檀 檀 檀  
 癢 癢 癢 癢 癢 癢 癢 癢 癢 癢 癢 癢  
 癢 癢 癢 癢 癢 癢 癢 癢 癢 癢 癢 癢  
 坦 智 醞 噴 炭 歎 嘆 揮 偵 談  
 Tang, tang, (tang), 當 璫 璫 璫 璫 璫 璫 璫 璫 璫 璫  
 搗 搗 搗 搗 搗 搗 搗 搗 搗 搗 搗  
 T'ang, t'ang, ('tang), 塘 塘 塘 塘 塘 塘 塘 塘 塘 塘 塘  
 淌 淌 淌 淌 淌 淌 淌 淌 淌 淌 淌 淌  
 棠 棠 棠 棠 棠 棠 棠 棠 棠 棠 棠 棠  
 Tang, t'ang, (t'ang), 登 登 燈 等 戲 鄧 癢 癢 癢  
 燈 燈 燈 燈 燈 燈 燈 燈 燈 燈 燈 燈  
 T'ang, t'ang, ('t'ang), 癢 癢 癢 癢 癢 癢 癢 癢 癢 癢 癢  
 Tao, tao, (tao), 刀 叨 叨 叨 叨 叨 叨 叨 叨 叨 叨  
 到 道 導 衛 悼 稻 蹈 特 肅 盜 盜  
 T'ao, tao, ('tao), 叨 聾 聾 聾 聾 聾 聾 聾 聾 聾 聾  
 怕 本 陶 陶 陶 陶 陶 陶 陶 陶 陶 陶  
 鼓 逃 逃 逃 逃 逃 逃 逃 逃 逃 逃 逃  
 Tö, tö, (tö), 德 惠 得 得 得 得 得 得 得 得 得  
 T'eu, teu, (tou), 兜 兜 兜 兜 兜 兜 兜 兜 兜 兜 兜  
 關 關 關 關 關 關 關 關 關 關 關









悅閱軌缺職。

Yuen, yuen, (yüan), 淵 淵 寬 寬 管 管 蛇 蛇 鴛 鴛 員  
圓 涸 鳶 原 源 媛 媛 援 援 猿 猿 緩 緩 袁 袁  
園 輶 垣 垣 元 沅 芄 杭 鼃 蛇 蝮 蝮 撻 撻  
緣 鉛 鈐 駮 綫 阮 宛 婉 苑 苑 琬 琬

Yü, yuh, (yü), 丰 丰 昱 昱 潞 潞 浴 浴 欲 欲 鸛 鸛 獄 獄  
鬱 鬱 喬 喬 或 或 鴛 鴛 育 育 域 域 域 域 域 域  
罷 罷 燠 燠 燠 燠 鉅 鉅 減 減 緝 緝

Yun, yun, (yün), 氤 氤 齋 云 雲 耘 耘 耘 耘 耘 耘  
勻 筠 滄 滄 箕 挾 隕 隕 殞 允 犹 憚 輶 輶 韻  
韵 韻 蘊 蘊 蘊 蘊 運 運 運 運 運 運

Yung, yung, (yung), 邕 邕 邕 邕 邕 邕 邕 邕 邕 邕  
邕 邕 邕 邕 邕 邕 邕 邕 邕 邕  
鎔 鎔 鎔 鎔 鎔 鎔 鎔 鎔 鎔 鎔  
衛 衛 衛 衛 衛 衛 衛 衛 衛 衛  
詠 詠 詠 詠 詠 詠 詠 詠 詠 詠

Yü, yü, (yü), 於 于 于 于 于 于 于 于 于 于  
岨 岨 隅 隅 隅 隅 隅 隅 隅 隅  
畚 畚 畚 畚 畚 畚 畚 畚 畚 畚  
旗 旗 旗 旗 旗 旗 旗 旗 旗 旗  
蜎 蜎 蜎 蜎 蜎 蜎 蜎 蜎 蜎 蜎  
庾 庾 庾 庾 庾 庾 庾 庾 庾 庾  
敵 敵 敵 敵 敵 敵 敵 敵 敵 敵  
豫 豫 豫 豫 豫 豫 豫 豫 豫 豫

## XXXII.—MATHEMATICAL AND ASTRO- NOMICAL TERMS.

By Mr. A. WYLIE.

[Chinese Characters Romanized by the  
Editor].

Abbreviated expression, 簡式 chien shih.

Aberration, 光行差 kuang hsing 'cha.

Abscissa, 橫線 'hêng hsien.

Acute angle, 銳角 jui chiao; angled triangle, 三  
邊各銳角形 san pien ko jui chiao hsing

Add, 加 chia.

Addition, 加法 chia fa.

Adjacent angle, 旁角 'pang chiao.

Algebra, 代數學 tai so hsiao.

Algebraic curve, 代數曲線 tai so 'chü hsien.

Alike situate, 體勢等 'ti shih têng.

Alligation, 均輸 chün shu.

ate ratio, 屬理之比例 shu li chih pi

lieh; subtraction, 輟轉相減 chan chuan  
hsiang chien.

Altitude, 高 kao, 高度 kao tu; of right angled  
triangle, 股 ku. 中垂線 chung 'chui hsien;  
instrument 高度儀 kao tu i.

Angle, 角 chiao; of incidence, 原角 yüan chiao;  
of position, 方位角 fang wei chiao; of re-  
flection, 回角 'hui chiao.

Angular motion, 行度速率 hsing tu su shuai.

Annual equation of the moon, 月之年差 yüeh  
chih nien 'cha.

Annular air-pump bucket, 環形起水盤 'huan  
hsing 'chi shui 'pan; delivery valve, 環形出  
舌門 'huan hsing 'chu shê mên: eclipse, 金  
錢食 chin 'chien shih; nebula, 環形星氣  
'huan hsing hsing 'chi.

Anomalistic year, 卑點年 pei tien nien.

Anomaly, 奇式 'chi shih; of a planet, 星距最  
卑度 hsing chü tsui pei tu.

Answer, 答 ta.

Antarctic circle, 南寒帶圈 nan 'han tai 'chüan.

Antecedent, 前率 'chien so (or shuai).

Aphellion, 最高點 tsui kao tien.

Apogee, 最高點 tsui kao tien.

Apotome, 斷線 tuan hsien.

Approximation, 密率 mi shuai.

Arc, 弧 'hu or wu.

Arctic circle, 北寒帶圈 pei 'han tai 'chüan.

Area, 面積 mien chi.

Arithmetic, 數學 so hsiao.

Artificial horizon, 借地平 chieh ti 'ping.

Ascending node, 正交點 chêng chiao tien.

Asteroid, 小星 hsiao hsing.

1 Ceres, 穀女 ku nü.

2 Pallas, 武女 wu nü.

3 Juno, 天后 'tien 'hou.

4 Vesta, 火女 'huo nü.

5 Astraea, 嚴女 yen nü.

6 Hebe, 穉女 chih nü.

7 Iris, 虹女 'hung nü.

8 Flora, 花女 'hua nü.

9 Melis, 慧女 'hui nü.

10 Hygeia, 醫女 i nü.

- 11 *Parthenope*, 處女 'chu nü.
- 12 *Victoria*, 勝女 shêng nü.
- 13 *Egeria*, 傅女 fu nü.
- 14 *Irene*, 和女 'huo nü.
- 15 *Eunomia*, 時女 shih nü.
- 16 *Psyche*, 靈女 ling nü.
- 17 *Thetis*, 海女 'hai nü.
- 18 *Melpomene*, 歌女 ko nü.
- 19 *Fortuna*, 吉女 chi nü.
- 20 *Massilia*, 王女 wang nü.
- 21 *Lutetia*, 琴女 'chin nü.
- 22 *Calliope*, 詩女 shih nü.
- 23 *Thalia*, 戲女 hsi nü.
- 24 *Themis*, 公女 kung nü.
- 25 *Phoebe*, 福女 fu nü.
- 26 *Proserpine*, 陰女 yin nü.
- 27 *Euterpe*, 簫女 hsiao nü.
- 28 *Bellona*, 戰女 chan nü.
- 29 *Amphitrite*, 洋女 yang nü.
- 30 *Urania*, 天女 'tien nü.
- 31 *Euphrosyne*, 麗女 li nü.
- 32 *Pomona*, 果女 kuo nü.
- 33 *Polyhymnia*, 瑟女 sê nü.
- 34 *Circe*, 巫女 wu nü.
- 35 *Leucothea*, 沉女 'chên nü.
- 36 *Atalanta*, 馳女 'chih nü.
- 37 *Fides*, 信女 hsin nü.
- 38 *Leda*, 卵女 lüan nü.
- 39 *Lactitia*, 喜女 hsi nü.
- 40 *Harmonia*, 律女 lü nü.
- 41 *Daphne*, 桂女 kuei nü.
- 42 *Isis*, 地女 ti nü.
- 43 *Ariadne*, 愛女 ai nü.
- 44 *Nysa*, 使女 shih nü.
- 45 *Eugenia*, 香女 hsiang nü.
- 46 *Hestia*, 家女 chia nü.
- 47 *Aglaia*, 仁女 jên nü.
- 48 *Doris*, 溟女 ming nü.
- 49 *Pales*, 牧女 mu nü.
- 50 *Virginia*, 貞女 chên nü.
- 51 *Nemausa*, 禽女 'chin nü.
- 52 *Europa*, 虞女 lu nü.
- 53 *Calypso*, 島女 niao nü.

- 54 *Alexandra*, 哲女 chê nü.
- 55 *Pandora*, 賜女 'tzü nü.
- 56 *Melete*, 中女 chung nü.
- 57 *Mnemosyne*, 記女 chi nü.
- 58 *Concordia*, 合女 'ho nü.
- 59 *Olympia*, 乾女 'chien nü.
- 60 *Echo*, 響女 hsiang nü.
- 61 *Danaë*, 囚女 'chiu nü.
- 62 *Erato*, 效女 hsiao nü.
- 63 *Ausonia*, 澳女 ao nü.
- 64 *Angelina*, 神女 shên nü.
- 65 *Maximiliana*, 瑪女 ma nü.
- 66 *Maia*, 光女 kuang nü.
- 67 *Asia*, 姪女 yang nü.
- 68 *Lelo*, 遊女 yu nü.
- 69 *Hesperia*, 夕女 hsi nü.
- 70 *Panopea*, 灑女 ying nü.
- 71 *Niobe*, 石女 shih nü.
- 72 *Feronia*, 期女 chi nü.
- 73 *Clytie*, 芥女 chieh nü.
- 74 *Galatea*, 娜女 shih nü.
- 75 *Eurydice*, 獄女 yü nü.
- 76 *Freia*, 舒女 shu nü.
- 77 *Frigga*, 寒女 'han nü.
- 78 *Diana*, 獵女 lieh nü.
- 79 *Eurynome*, 配女 'pei nü.
- 80 *Sappho*, 賦女 fu nü.
- 81 *Terpichore*, 舞女 wu nü.
- 82 *Alcmene*, 慰女 tui nü.
- 83 *Beatrice*, 欣女 hsin nü.
- 84 *Clio*, 史女 shih nü.
- 85 *Io*, 犢女 tu nü.
- 86 *Semele*, 化女 'hua nü.
- 87 *Sylvia*, 林女 lin nü.
- 88 *Thisbe*, 盡女 chin nü.
- 89 *Julia*, 妹女 i nü.
- 90 *Antiope*, 休女 hsiu nü.
- 91 *Aegina*, 河女 'ho nü.
- 92 *Undina*, 波女 po nü.
- 93 *Minerva*, 智女 chih nü.
- 94 *Aurora*, 旦女 tan nü.
- 95 *Arethusa*, 露女 yüan nü.
- 96 *Aegle*, 煥女 'hui nü.

97 *Clotho*, 紡女 fang nü.

98 *Ianthe*, 佳女 chia nü.

99 *Dike*, 泰女 'tai nü.

100 *Hecate*, 權女 'chüan nü.

101 *Helena*, 拐女 kuai nü.

102 *Miriam*, 聖女 shêng nü.

103 *Hera*, 夫女 fu nü.

104 *Clymene*, 伴女 pan nü.

105 *Artemis*, 羣女 'chün nü.

106 *Diome*, 坤女 'kun nü.

107 *Camilla*, 駛女 shih nü.

108 *Hecuba*, 犬女 'chüan nü.

109 *Felicitas*, 祥女 hsiang nü.

110 *Lydia*, 呂女 lü nü.

111 *Ate*, 苟女 kou nü.

112 *Iphigenia*, 祭女 chi nü.

**Astrometer**, 量星鏡 liang hsing ching.

**Astronomer**, 歷家 li chia, 天文家 'tien wên chia.

**Astronomical observation**, 測望 'tsê wang.

**Astronomy**, 天文 'tien wên, 天學 'tien hsiao, 歷法 li fa.

**Asymptote**, 漸近線 chien chin hsien.

**Atmosphere**, 氣 'chi.

**Attraction**, 攝力 shê li.

**Augmentation**, 較大率 chiao ta shuai.

**Aurora borealis**, 北曉 pei hsiao.

**Autumnal equinox**, 秋分 'chiu fên.

**Axiom**, 公論 kung lun.

**Axis**, 軸 chou, 軸線 chou hsien; *major* 長徑 'chang ching, 長軸 'chang chou; *minor* 短徑 tuan ching, 短軸 tuan chou; *of abscissas*, 橫軸 'hêng chou; *of co-ordinates*, 縱橫軸 tsung 'hêng chou; *of ordinates*, 縱軸 tsung chou; *of suspension*, 懸軸 hsüan chou.

**Azimuth**, 地平經度 ti 'ping ching tu; *instrument*, 地平經儀 ti 'ping ching i.

**Barometer**, 風雨表 fêng yü piao.

**Base**, 底 ti; (*of a right angled triangle*), 句 chü.

**Belt**, (*of a planet*) 帶 tai.

**Bimedial line**, 合中線 'ho chung hsiang.

**Binary star**, 聯星 lien hsing.

**Binomial**, 二項式 êrh hsiang shih; *line*, 合名線 'ho ming hsien; *theorem*, 合名法 'ho ming fa.

**Biquadrate**, 三乘方 san shêng fang; *parabola*,

三乘方拋物線 san shêng fang 'pao wu hsien.

**Bisect**, 平分 'ping fên.

**Brackets**, 括弧 kuo 'hu (or wu).

**Calendar**, 通書 'tung shu.

**Callippic cycle**, 部 pu.

**Celestial horizon**, 天空地平界 'tien 'kung ti 'ping chieh; *perspective*, 天視學 'tien shih hsiao.

**Centre of a circle**, 圓心 'huan hsin; *of an ellipse*, 中點 chung tien; *of gravity*, 公重心 kung chung hsin.

**Central mean upper focus**, 本心中點 pên hsin chung tien.

**Centrifugal force**, 離心力 li hsin li.

**Centripetal force**, 向心力 hsiang hsin li.

**Chart**, 圖 'tu.

**Chord**, 通弦 'tung hsien.

**Circle**, 平圓 'ping 'huan, 圈 'chüan; *of declination*, 天赤緯圈 'tien 'chih 'hui 'chüan; *of perpetual apparition*, 恒見圈 'hêng chien 'chüan; *of perpetual occultation*, 恒隱圈 'hêng yin 'chüan.

**Circular expression**, 圓式 'huan shih.

**Circumference**, 周 chou.

**Circumscribed**, 外切 wai 'chieh.

**Clepsydra**, 水漏 shui lou.

**Clock**, 鐘表 chung piao.

**Cloud**, 雲 yün.

**Cluster of stars**, 星團 hsing 'tuan.

**Coefficient**, 係數 hsi so.

**Coincide**, 合 'ho.

**Collimator**, 視軸準 shih chou chun.

**Collision**, 相擊 hsiang chi.

**Coloured star**, 有色之星 yu sê chih hsing.

**Comet**, 彗星 sui hsing.

**Commensurable**, 有等數 yu têng so.

**Commensurability**, 有等數者 yu têng so ché.

**Common**, 公 kung; *algebraic expression*, 代數常式 tai so 'chang shih; *measure*, 等數 têng so.

**Compel**, 強 'chiang.

**Compensation**, 補 pu.

**Complement**, 餘 yü.

**Complementary angle**, 餘角 yü chiao.



**Composite number**, 可約數 'ko yüeh so.  
**Composition of ratio**, 合理之比例 'ho li chih pi li.  
**Compound oval orbit** (*of upper focus*), 重橢曲道 chung to 'chü tao.  
**Compounded**, 相合 hsiang 'ho.  
**Compression**, 扁率 pien shuai.  
**Concave**, 凹 wu.  
**Condense**, 縮 so.  
**Congruous**, 同宗 'tung tsung.  
**Conjugate axis**, 相屬軸 hsiang su chon; *diameter*, 相屬徑 hsiang su ching; *hyperbola*, 相屬雙曲線 hsiang su shuang 'chü hsien.  
**Conjunction**, 合 'ho.  
**Consequent**, 後率 'hou shuai.  
**Constant**, 常數 'chang so.  
**Constellation**, 星座 hsing tso.  
**Construct**, 作圖 tso 'tu.  
**Contact**, 切 'chieh.  
**Continued proportion**, 連比例 lien pi li.  
**Converging series**, 歛級數 'chien chi so.  
**Converse ratio**, 轉理之比例 chuan li chih pi li.  
**Convex**, 凸 tu.  
**Coordinates**, 縱橫線 tsung 'hêng hsien.  
**Corollary**, 系 hsi.  
**Correction**, 改 kai.  
**Cosecant**, 餘割 yü ko.  
**Cosine**, 餘弦 yü hsien.  
**Cotangent**, 餘切 yü 'chieh.  
**Coversedsine**, 餘矢 yü shih.  
**Cube**, 立方 li fang; *number*, 立方數 li fang so; *root*, 立方根 li fang kên.  
**Cubical parabola**, 立方拋物線 li fang 'pao wu hsien.  
**Culmination**, 過子午圈 kuo tzü wu 'chüan.  
**Curvature**, 曲率 'chü shuai.  
**Curve**, 曲線 'chü hsien.  
**Cusp**, 歧點 'chi tien.  
**Cycle**, 會終 'hui chung; *of indictons*, 律會 lü 'hui.  
**Cycloid**, 擺線 pai hsien.  
**Cycle of twenty eight asterisms**, 二十八宿 êrh shih pa hsü; *i. e.*, 角 chiao, 亢 kang, 氐 ti, 房 fang, 心 hsin, 尾 wei, 箕 chi, 斗 tou, 牛 niu, 女 nü, 虛 hsü, 危 wei, 室 shih, 壁 pi,

奎 kuei, 婁 lü, 胃 wei, 昂 mao, 畢 pi, 觜 tzu, 參 tsan, 井 ching, 鬼 kuei, 柳 liu, 星 hsing, 張 chang, 翼 yi, 轸 chên.

**Day**, 日 jih, 晝 chon.  
**Decade**, 旬 hsün.  
**Decagon**, 十邊形 shih pien hsing.  
**Declination**, 赤緯度 'chih wei tu.  
**Decrease**, 損 sun.  
**Decreasing function**, 損函數 sun 'han so.  
**Definition**, 界說 chieh shuo.  
**Degree of an expression**, 次 'tzü; *of angular measurement*, 度 tu.  
**Denary cycle**, 天干 'tien kan; *i. e.* 甲 chia, 乙 yi, 丙 ping, 丁 ting, 戊 wu, 己 chi, 庚 kêng, 辛 hsing, 壬 jên, 癸 kuei.  
**Denominator**, 分母 fên mu, 母數 mu so.  
**Density**, 疏密率 shu mi shuai.  
**Dependent variable**, 因變數 yin pien so.  
**Descending node**, 中交點 chung chiao tien.  
**Diagonal**, 對角線 tui chiao hsien.  
**Diameter**, 徑 ching.  
**Difference**, 較 chiao.  
**Differential**, 微分 wei fên; *calculus*, 微分學 wei fên hsiao; *coefficient*, 微分係數 wei fên hsi so.  
**Differentiate**, 求微分 'chü wei fên.  
**Direction**, 方向 fang hsiang.  
**Directrix**, 準線 chun hsien.  
**Disappearance** (*from proximity to the sun*), 伏 fa.  
**Distance**, 距 chü, 距線 chü hsien.  
**Disturbed body**, 受攝動體 shou shê tung 'ti.  
**Disturbing body**, 發攝動體 fa shê tung 'ti; *force*, 攝動力 shê tung li.  
**Diurnal motion of the heavens**, 天體左旋 'tien 'ti tso hsüan; *rotation of the earth*, 地球自轉 ti 'chü tzü chuan.  
**Diverging lines**, 漸遠線 chien yüan hsien; *series*, 漸級數 fa chi so.  
**Divide**, 約 yüeh, 除 'chu, 歸 kuei.  
**Dividend**, 實 shih.  
**Division**, 約法 yüeh fa, 除法 'chu fa; *of ratio*, 分理之比例 fên li chih pi li.  
**Divisor**, 法 fa.  
**Dodecahedron**, 十二面體 shih êrh mien 'ti.

**Double refraction**, 成雙象 'chêng shuang hsiang;  
star, 雙星 shuanghsing.

**Duodenary cycle**, 地支 ti chih; i. e., 子 tzū, 丑 'chou, 寅 yin, 卯 mao, 辰 'chên, 巳 ssü, 午 wu, 未 wei, 申 shên, 酉 yu, 戌 shu, 亥 'hai.

**Duplicate ratio**, 倍比例 pei pi li, 二次比例 êrh 'tzū pi li.

**Earth**, 地 ti.

**Ecliptic**, 黃道 'huang tao.

**Edge of polyhedron**, 稜 lêng.

**Element**, (astronomical), 根數 kên so.

**Eliminate**, 相消 hsiang hsiao.

**Ellipse**, 橢圓 to 'huang.

**Elliptic motion**, 行橢圓道 hsiang to 'huan tao.

**Ellipticity**, 橢率 to shuai.

**Elongation**, 離日度 li jih tu.

**Epicycle**, 次輪 'tzū lun.

**Epoch**, 元 yüan.

**Equal**, 等 têng.

**Equation**, 方程式 fang 'chêng shih; of condition, 偶方程式 ou fang 'chêng shih; of light, 光道差 kuang tao 'cha; of the centre, 盈縮最大差 ying so tsui ta 'cha; of time, 時差 shih 'cha.

**Equator**, 赤道 'chih tao.

**Equatorial instrument**, 赤道儀 'chih tao i.

**Equiangular**, 等角 têng chiao.

**Equilateral**, 等邊 têng pien.

**Equilibrium**, 相定 hsiang ting.

**Equimultiple**, 等倍數 têng pei so.

**Equinoctial**, 天赤道 'tien 'chih tao; colure, 二分經圈 êrh fên ching 'chüan.

**Equinox**, 分點 fên tien.

**Error**, 差 'cha.

**Ether**, 薄氣 po 'chi.

**Evection**, 出差 'chu 'cha.

**Even number**, 偶數 ou so.

**Evening tide**, 汐 hsi.

**Evolute**, 漸伸線 chien shên hsien.

**Evolution**, 開方 'kai fang, 少廣 shao kuang.

**Excentricity**, 兩心差 liang hsin 'cha.

**Exmund**, 祥 hsiang.

式, 祥式 hsiang shih.

**Explicit function**, 陽函數 yang 'han so.

**Exponent**, 指數 chih so.

**Expression**, 式 shih.

**Extreme and mean ratio**, 中末比例 chung mo pi li.

**Extremes of a proportion**, 首尾二率 shou wei êrh shuai.

**Face**, 面 mien.

**Factor**, 乘數 shêng so.

**Fellowship**, 衰分 shuai fên.

**Fifth part of a watch of the night**, 唱 'chang, 籌 'chou, 點 tien.

**Figure**, 形 hsiang, 圖 'tu.

**First quarter of moon**, 上弦 shang hsien.

**Five days period**, 候 'hou.

**Fixed star**, 恒星 'hêng hsiang.

**Focus of a conic section**, 心 hsin; of a lens, 聚光點 chü kuang tien.

**Force**, 力 li.

**Forced vibration**, 感動 kang tung.

**Formula**, 法 fa.

**Fourth proportional**, 第四率 ti ssü shuai.

**Fraction**, 分 fên.

**Fractional expression**, 分式 fên shih.

**Frustrum of a cone**, 截圓錐 chieh 'huan chui.

**Full moon**, 望 wang.

**Function**, 函 'han.

**Galactic circle**, 天河大圈 'tien 'ho ta 'chüan.

**Galaxy**, 天河 'tien 'ho.

**General expression**, 公式 kung shih.

**Generate**, 生 shêng.

**Generating circle**, (of cycloid), 母輪 mu lun; point, 母點 mu tien.

**Geocentric latitude**, 地心緯度 ti hsin wei tu;

longitude, 地心經度 ti hsin ching tu;

parallax, 地平徑差 ti 'ping ching 'cha.

**Geometry**, 幾何學 chi 'ho hsiao.

**Given**, 設 shê, 今有 chin yu; ratio, 定率 ting shuai.

**Globe**, 球 'chiu.

**Globular cluster of stars**, 球狀星團 'chiu chuang hsiang 'tuan.

**Gnomon**, 晷折形 'ching ché hsiang.

**Great circle**, 大圈 ta 'chüan.

**Greater**, 大 ta.

Heat, 熱氣 jê 'chi.

Heliocentric *latitude*, 日心緯度 jih hsin wei tu;  
*longitude*, 日心經度 jih hsin ching tu; *paral-*  
*lax*, 黃道半徑差 'huang tao pan ching 'cha.

Heliometer, 量日鏡 liang jih ching.

Hemisphere, 半球 pan 'chiu.

Heptagon, 十一邊形 shih i pien hsing.

Heptagon, 七邊形 'chi pien hsing.

Hexagon, 六邊形 liu pien hsing.

Hexahedron, 六面體 liu mien 'ti.

Homogeneous, 同類 'tung lei.

Homologous, 相當 hsiang tang.

Morary cycle, 十二時名 shih êrh shih ming;

*i. e.*, Rat, 鼠 shu; Ox, 牛 niu; Tiger, 虎 'hu;

Hare, 兔 'tu; Dragon, 龍 lung; Serpent, 蛇

shê; Horse, 馬 ma; Sheep, 羊 yang; Ape, 猴

'hou; Fowl, 鷄 chi; Dog, 狗 kou; Pig, 猪 chu.

Horizon, 地平 ti 'ping.

Horizontal parallax, 地平視差 ti 'ping shih 'cha,  
地半徑差 ti pan ching 'cha.

Hour, (*Chinese*) 時 shih; (*European*) 小時 hsiao  
shih; *angle*, 時度 shih tu; *circle*, 時圈 shih  
'chüan.

Hyperbola, 雙曲線 shuang 'chü hsien.

Hyperbolic spiral, 雙線螺線 shuang hsien lo hsien.

Hypotheneuse, 弦 hsien.

Icosahedron, 二十面體 êrh shih mien 'ti.

Implicit function, 陰函數 yin 'han so.

Impossible expression, 不能式 pu nêng shih.

Inclination, 倚度 i tu; *of orbit*, 道斜交 tao  
hsieh chiao.

Incommensurable, 無等數 wu têng so.

Increase, 增 tsêng.

Increasing function, 增函數 tsêng 'han so.

Increment, 長數 chang so.

Indefinite, 無定 wu ting.

Independent variable, 自變數 tzü pien so.

Indeterminate, 未定 wei ting; *analysis*, 盈朒  
ying no.

Inferior conjunction, 下合 hsia 'ho.

Infinite, 無窮 wu 'chiung.

Inscribed, 內切 nei 'chieh, 所容 so yung.

Integral, 積分 chi fên; *calculus*, 積分學 chi

fên hsiao.

Integrate, 求積分 'chiu chi fên.

Intercalary, 閏 yün.

Interior, 裏 li.

Intersect, 交 chiao; *at right angles*, 正交 cháng  
chiao.

Inverse circular expression, 反圓式 fan 'huan  
shih; *proportion*, 反比例 fan pi li.

Inward angle, 內角 nei chiao.

Irrational, 無比例 wu pi li.

Isolated point, 特點 'tê tien.

Isosceles triangle, 二等邊三角形 êrh têng  
pien san chiao hsing.

Join, 聯 lien.

Jupiter, 木星 mu hsing, 歲星 sui hsing.

Known, 已知 i chih.

Last quarter of moon, 下弦 hsia hsien.

Latitude, 黃緯度 'huang wei tu.

Law of continuity, 漸變之理 chien pien chih li.

Leg of an angle, 夾角邊 chia chiao pien.

Lemma, 例 li.

Length, 長短 'chang tuan; *of year*, 歲實 sui shih,

Less, 小 hsiao.

Libration, 天平動 'tien 'ping tung.

Light, 光 kuang.

Limit, 限 hsien.

Limited, 有限 yu hsien.

Line, 線 hsien; *containing in power a rational and*  
*medial space*, 比中方線 pi chung fang  
hsien; *containing in power two medial spaces*,  
*兩中面之線* liang chung mien chih hsien;  
*cut in mean and extreme ratio*, 中末線 chung  
mo hsien; *making a whole space medial with*  
*a medial space*, 合中中方線 'ho chung  
chung fang hsien; *making a whole space*  
*medial with a rational space*, 合比中方線  
'ho pi chung fang hsien; *of collimation*, 視  
軸 shih chou.

Logarithm, 對數 tui so.

Logarithmic curve, 對數曲線 tui so 'chü hsien;  
*spiral*, 對數螺線 tui so lo hsien.

Longitude, 黃經度 'huang ching tu.

Lower focus, 餘心 yü hsin.

Lowest term, 最小率 tsui hsiao shuai.

Lunar cycle, 月陽 yüeh yang; i. e., 畢 pi, 橘 chi, 修 hsiu, 圉 yü, 厲 li, 則 tsê, 室 chih, 塞 sai, 終 chung, 極 chi.

Lunation, 月 yüeh.

Magellanic clouds, 墨瓦臘尼雲 mo-wa-la-ni yün.

Magnitude, 幾何 chi ho; of stars, 等 têng.

Major line, 太線 'tai hsien.

Mars, 火星 'huo hsing, 熒惑 yung 'huo.

Mass, 體積 'ti chi.

Maximum, 極大 chi ta.

Mean longitude, 平經度 'ping ching tu: proportional, 中率 chung shuai; upper focus, 中心點 chung hsin tien.

Means, 中二率 chung êrh shuai.

Measure, 度 tu.

Medial line, 中線 chung hsien; rectangle, 中矩形 chung chü hsing; space, 中面 chung mien.

Meet, 遇 yü.

Menstrual equation, 月差 yüeh 'cha.

Mercator's projection, 墨加禱法 mo-chia-tan fa.

Mercury, 水星 shui hsing, 辰星 'chên hsing.

Meridian, 午線 niu hsien; circle, 子午圈 tzu niu 'chüan.

Meteorolite, 隕石 yün shih.

Meteorological cycle, 二十四節氣 êrh shih ssü chieh 'chi; Beginning of spring, 立春 li 'chun; Rains, 雨水 yü shui; Movement of larva, 蟄蟄 ching chê; Vernal equinox, 春分 'chun fên; Clear weather, 清明 'ching ming; Grain showers, 穀雨 ku yü; Beginning of summer, 立夏 li hsia; Filling grain, 小滿 hsiao man; Grain in ear, 芒種 mang chung; Summer solstice, 夏至 hsia chih; Moderate heat, 小暑 hsiao shu; Great heat, 大暑 ta shu; Beginning of autumn, 立秋 li 'chiu; Settled heat, 處暑 'chu shu; White dews, 白露 pai lu; Autumnal equinox, 秋分 'chiu fên; Cold dews, 寒露 'han lu; Hoarfrost, 霜降 shuang chiang; Beginning of winter, 立冬 li tung; Slight snow, 小雪 hsiao hsüeh; Much snow, 大雪 ta hsüeh; Winter solstice, 至 tung chih; Cool weather, 小寒 hsiao

'han; Cold weather, 大寒 ta 'han.

Metonic cycle, 章 chang.

Micrometer, 分微尺 fên wei 'chih.

Microscope, 顯微鏡 hsien wei ching.

Minimum, 極小 chi hsiao.

Minor line, 少線 shao hsien.

Minute, 分 fên.

Modulus, 對數根 tui so kân.

Momentary variation, 一刹那之變 i 'cha na chih pien.

Monomials, 一項式 i hsang shih.

Month, 月 yüeh; names, 月名 yüeh ming; i. e., 阪 tsou, 如 ju, 病 ping, 余 yu, 皐 kao, 且 'chieh, 相 hsang, 壯 chuang, 亥 hsien, 陽 yang, 率 ku, 涂 'tu.

Moon, 月 yüeh, 太陰 'tai yin.

Moon's parallactic inequality, 月角差 yüeh chiao 'cha; variation, 二均差 êrh chün 'cha.

Morning tide, 潮 'chao.

Multinomial, 多項式 to hsang shih.

Multiple, 倍數 pei so; point, 倍點 pei tien; star, 多合星 to 'ho hsing.

Multiplicand, 實 shih.

Multiplication, 乘法 shêng fa.

Multiplier, 法 fa.

Multiply, 乘 shêng, 因 yin.

Mural circle, 牆環 'chiang 'huan.

Nadir, 天底點 'tien ti tien.

Nebula, 星氣 hsing 'chi.

Negative, 負 fu.

Neptune, 海王 'hai wang.

New moon, 合朔 'ho so.

New style, 新歷 hsin li.

Node, 交點 chiao tien.

Nonagesimal point, 黃平象限 'huang 'ping hsang hsien.

Nonagon, 九邊形 chiu pien hsing.

Normal, 法線 fa hsien; force, 法力 fa li.

Notation, 命位 ming wei, 紀法 chi fa.

Nucleus (of a comet), 中體 chung 'ti.

Number, 數 so; taken away, 截數 chieh so.

Numerator, 分子 fên tzu, 子數 tzu so.

Nutation, 章動 chang tung.



Oblique, 斜 hsieh.

Obliquity of the ecliptic, 黃道交角 'huang tao chiao chiao. 黃赤距緯 'huang 'chih chū wei.

Oblong, 直角形 chih chiao hsing.

Obtuse, 鈍 tun.

Obtuse-angled triangle, 三邊鈍角形 san pien tun chiao hsing.

Occultation (of a star), 掩 yen.

Octagon, 八邊形 pa pien hsing.

Octahedron, 八面體 pa mien 'ti.

Odd number, 奇數 'chi so.

Old style, 舊歷 'chiu li.

Opposite, 對 tui.

Opposition (of a planet), 衝 'chung.

Orbit, 道 tao, 本輪 pên lun.

Ordinate, 縱線 tsung hsien; *proportion*, 平理之序比例 'ping li chih hsü pi li.

Origin of coordinates, 原點 yüan tien.

Orthogonal force, 垂力 'chui li.

Orthographic projection, 簡平儀法 chien 'ping i fa.

Parabola, 拋物線 'pao wu hsien.

Parallax, 視差 shih 'cha.

Parallel, 平行 'ping hsing; *of declination*, 天赤緯圈 'tien 'chih wei 'chüan.

Parallelogram, 平行邊形 'ping hsing pien hsing.

Parallelepiped, 立方體 li fang 'ti.

Parameter, 通徑 'tung ching.

Part, 分 fên, 段 tuan.

Partial differential, 偏微分 'pien wei fên; *coefficient*, 偏微係 'pien wei hsi.

Particular case, 私式 ssü shih.

Pendulum, 鐘擺 chung pai; *clock*, 擺鐘 pai chung.

Pentagon, 五邊形 wu pien hsing.

Penumbra, 外虛 wai hsü.

Perfect number, 全數 'chüan so.

Perigee, 最卑點 tsui pei tien.

Perihelion, 最卑點 tsui pei tien.

Periodic time, 周時 chou shih; *variation*, 短差 tuan 'cha; *stars*, 變星 pien hsing.

Perpendicular, 垂線 'chui hsien.

Perspective, 視學 shih hsiao.

Perturbate proportion, 平理之錯比例 'ping li chih 'tso pi li.

Perturbation, 攝動 shê tung.

Plane, 平面 'ping mien; *mensuration*, 方田 fang 'tien; *angle*, 平角 'ping chiao; *number*, 面數 mien so.

Planet, 行星 hsing hsing.

Planetary nebula, 行星氣 hsing hsing 'chi.

Plumb-line, 垂線準 'chui hsien chun.

Point, 點 tien; *of contact*, 切線 'chieh hsien; *of inflection*, 彎點 wan tien; *of intersection*, 交點 chiao tien; *of equidistance*, 等距點 têng chü tien.

Polar distance, 極距 chi chü.

Pole, 極 chi.

Polygon, 多邊形 to pien hsing.

Polyhedron, 多面體 to mien 'ti.

Polynomial, 多項式 to hsiang shih.

Position micrometer, 方位分微尺 fang wei fên wei 'chih.

Positive, 正 chêng.

Postulate, 求 'chiu.

Power, 方 fang.

Precession of equinoxes, 歲差 sui 'cha.

Prime number, 數根 so kên; *vertical*, 卯酉圈 mao yu 'chüan.

Primitive axis, 舊軸 chiu chou.

Prism, 平行棱體 'ping hsing lêng 'ti.

Problem, 題 'ti.

Produce, 引長 yin chang.

Product, 得數 tê so.

Proper motion (of the stars), 自行 tzü hsing.

Proportion, 比例 pi li; (*arithmetical rule*), 粟布 su pu.

Proportional, 相稱之幾何 hsiang 'chêng chih chi 'ho.

Proposition, 款 'kuan.

Pyramid, 棱錐體 lêng chui 'ti.

Quadrant, 象限 hsiang hsien.

Quadrature (of a planet), 距日九十度 chü jih chin shih tu; *of the moon*, 收點 hsien tien.

Quadrilateral figure, 四邊行 ssü pien hsing.

Quadrinomial, 四項式 ssü hsiang shih.

Quadruple star, 四合星 ssü 'ho hsing.

Quam proxime, 任近 jên chin.

Quantity, 幾何 chi 'ho.

Quarter of an hour, 刻 'ko.

Question, 問 wên.

Quindecagon, 十五邊形 shih wu pien hsing.

Quotient, 得數 tê so.

Radial force, 半徑力 pan ching li.

Radius, 半徑 pan ching; *vector*, 帶徑 tai ching.

Ratio, 率 so; *of equality*, 平理之比例 'ping li chih pi li.

Rational expression, 有比例式 yu pi li shih.

Reciprocal, 交互 chiao 'hu.

Rectangle, 矩形 chü hsing.

Rectangular, 正角 chêng chiao.

Reduce, 化 'hua.

Redundant, 帶餘 tai yü.

Reflecting circle, 回光環 'hui kuang 'huan; *telescope*, 回光遠鏡 'hui kuang yüan ching.

Reflection, 回光 'hui kuang.

Refraction, 蒙氣差 mêng 'chi 'cha.

Regular, 正 chêng.

Relation, 連屬之理 lien su chih li.

Remainder, 餘數 yü so, 奇 'chi.

Repetition, 登測 tieh 'tso.

Represent, 顯 hsien.

Resistance, 阻 chu.

Retrograde motion, 逆行 ni hsing.

Reverse, 相反 hsiang fan.

Revolution on an axis, 匝 tsa.

Rhomb, 斜方形 hsieh fang hsing.

Rhomboid, 長斜方形 'chang hsieh fang hsing.

Right angle, 直角 chih chiao; *angled triangle*, 句股形 chü ku hsing; *ascension*, 赤經度 'chih ching tu; *line*, 直線 chih hsien; *lined angle*, 直線角 chih hsien chiao; *lined figure*, 直線形 chih hsien hsing.

Ring (of Saturn), 光環 kuang 'huan.

Round, 圓 'huan.

Root, 根 kên; *of equation*, 減數 mieh so.

Satellite, 月 yüeh.

Satellites of Saturn, 1 *Mimas*, 密麻 mi-ma; 2

*Enceladus*, 安起拉 An-'chi-la; 3 *Tethys*, 特

'tê-ti; 4 *Dione*, 弟泥 Ti-wu-ni; 5

利亞 Li-ya; 6 *Titan*, 低單 Ti-tan;

7 *Hyperion*, 希伯廉 Hsi-pai-lien; 8 *Japetus*, 雅比都 Ya-pi-tu.

Saturn, 土星 'tu hsing, 填星 'tien hsing.

Scalene triangle, 不等邊三角形 pu têng pien san chiao hsing.

Scholium, 案 an.

Seasons, 四時 ssü shih

Secant, 割線 ko hsien, 正割 chêng ko.

Second, 秒 miao.

Sector of a circle, 分圓形 fên 'huan hsing.

Secular acceleration of moon's mean motion, 月平速長差 yüeh 'ping so 'chang 'cha.

Secular variation, 長差 'chang 'cha.

Segment, 截段 chieh tuan; *of a circle*, 圓分 'huan fên.

Semicircle, 半圓周 pan 'huan chon.

Semicubical parabola, 半立方拋物線 pan li fan 'pao wu hsien.

Semibiquadrate parabola, 半三乘方拋物線 pan san sbêng fang 'pao wu hsien.

Series, 級數 chi so

Sectant, 紀限 chi hsien, 紀限儀 chi hsien i.

Sexagenary cycle, \* 花甲子 'hua chia tzü.

Shadow, 影 ying.

Shooting star, 流星 liu hsing.

Side, 邊 pien.

Sidereal day, 恒星日 'hêng hsing jih; *time*, 恒星時 'hêng hsing shih; *year*, 恒星年 'hêng hsing nien.

Sign, 號 'hao; *of Zodiac*, 宮 kung.

Signs of the Zodiac, 十二宮 shih erh kung; *i. e.*, 大梁 ta liang, 實沈 shih 'chên, 鶉首 shun shou, 鶉火 shun 'huo, 鶉尾 shun wei, 壽星 shou hsing, 大火 ta 'huo, 析木 hsi mu, 星紀 hsing chi, 玄枵 hsüan hsiao, 娵訾 tsou 'tzü, 降婁 chiang lou.

Similar, 相似 hsiang shih.

Sine, 正弦 chêng hsien.

Singular point, 獨異點 tu i tien.

Smaller, 少 shao.

Solar cycle, 太陽會 'tai yang 'hui; *day*, 太陽

\* For this cycle in full, see pages 237-8.

J 'tai yang jih; radiation, 日 光 射 jih  
uang shò.

體 'ti; mensuration, 商 功 shang kung;  
umber, 體 數 'ti so.

ty. 體 積 'ti chi.

tial colure. 二 至 經 圈 êrh chih 'ching 'chüan.  
. 有 界 之 形 yu chieh chih hsing.

c. 球 'chiu. 球 體 'chiu 'ti, 立 圓 體 li 'huan 'ti.

l. 螺 線 lo hsiang; of Archimedes, 亞 奇 默  
忌 螺 線 ya 'chi-mo-tê lo hsien.

level, 酒 平 chiu 'ping.

(on sun), 班 pan.

ous disc, 假 體 chia 'ti.

e. 方 fang, 正 方 chêng fang, 平 方 'ping  
ang, 竊 mo; number, 平 方 數 'ping fang so;

col, 平 方 根 'ping fang kên.

星 hsing.

mary point (of a planet), 留 liu.

graphic projection, 渾 蓋 通 憲 法 'hun kai  
tung hsien fa.

int line, 直 線 chieh hsien.

ormal, 次 法 線 'tzu fa hsien.

ngent, 次 切 線 'tzu 'chieh hsien.

aet, 減 chieh.

action, 減 法 chieh fa.

和 'huo.

er solstice, 夏 至 hsia chih.

日 juh, 太 陽 'tai yang.

e, 日 出 juh 'chu.

t, 日 入 juh ju.

ficies, 面 積 mien chi.

ior conjunction, 上 合 shang 'ho.

ement, 外 度 wai tu.

ementary chord, 餘 通 弦 yü 'tung hsien.

e, 面 mien; of revolution, 曲 面 積 'chü  
mien chi.

al of quantity, 元 yüan.

ic month, 朔 望 月 so wang yüeh.

es, 合 衝 'ho 'chung.

表 piao.

nt, 切 線 'chieh hsien, 正 切 chêng 'chieh.

ntial force, 切 力 'chieh li.

ope, 逾 額 yüan ching.

Temperature, 寒 暑 率 'han shu shuai.

Temporary stars, 客 星 'ko hsing.

Term, 界 chieh; of an algebraic expression, 項  
hsiang; of ratio, 率 shuai.

Tetrahedron, 四 面 體 ssü mien 'ti.

Theodolite, 地 平 尺 ti 'ping 'chih.

Theorem, 術 su.

Thermometer, 寒 暑 表 'han shu piao.

Tides, 潮 汐 'chao hsi.

Time, 時 shih.

Total differential, 全 微 分 'chüan woi fên.

Trade winds, 貿 易 風 mao i fêng.

Transcendental curve, 越 曲 線 yüeh 'chu hsien;  
expression, 越 式 yüeh shih; function 越 函  
數 yüeh 'han so.

Transform, 易 i.

Transversal force, 橫 力 'hêng li.

Transverse axis, 橫 軸 'hêng chou, 橫 徑 'hêng  
ching.

Trapezium, 無 法 四 邊 形 wu fa ssü pien hsing.

Trapezoid, 二 平 行 邊 四 邊 形 êrh 'ping haing  
pien ssü pien hsing.

Triangle, 三 角 形 san chiao hsing.

Trident, 三 齒 線 san 'chih hsien.

Trigonometrical survey, 三 角 法 測 地 san chiao  
fa 'tsê ti.

Trigonometry, 三 角 法 san chiao fa, 句 股 chü ku.

Trilateral figure, 三 邊 形 san pien hsing.

Trinomial, 三 項 式 san hsiang shih.

Triple star, 三 合 星 san 'ho hsing.

Triplet, 三 倍 san pei; ratio, 三 次 比 例 san  
'tzu pi li.

Trisection, 三 等 分 san têng fên.

Tropic of Cancer, 晝 長 圈 'hua 'chang 'chüan;  
of Capricorn, 晝 短 圈 'hua tuan 'chüan.

Tropical year, 太 陽 年 'tai yang nien.

True place, 真 位 chên wei.

Twilight, 朦 朧 mêng lung.

Umbra in eclipses, 闇 虛 an hsi.

Unequal, 不 等 pu têng.

Unit, 一 yi.

Unity, 一 yi.

Unknown, 未 知 wei chih.

Unlimited, 無限 wu hsien.  
 Upper focus, 本心 pên hsin.  
 Uranography, 天圖 'tien 'tu.  
 Uranus, 天王 'tien wang.  
 Value, 同數 'tung so.  
 Vanishing point, 合點 'ho tien.  
 Variable, 變數 pien so.  
 Variation, 變 pien.  
 Velocity, 速率 su shuai.  
 Venus, 金星 chin hsing, 太白 'tai pai.  
 Verification, 証 chêng.  
 Vernal equinox, 春分 'chun fên.  
 Vernier, 佛逆 fo ni.  
 Versed-sine, 正矢 chêng shih.  
 Vertex, 頂點 ting tien.  
 Vertical circle, 垂圈 'chui 'chüan; plane, 縱面 tsung mien.  
 Watch of the night, 更 kêng.  
 Weight, 輕重率 'ching chung shuai.  
 Winter solstice, 冬至 tung chih.  
 Year, 年 nien, 歲 sui, 載 tsai, 秊 chi, 祀 ssü.  
 Year cycle, 歲陽 sui yang; i. e., 闕逢 o fên, 旃蒙 chan mêng, 柔兆 jou chao, 強圉 'chiang yü, 著雍 cho yung, 屠維 'tu wei, 上章 shang chang, 重光 chung kuang, 玄默 hsüan i, 昭陽 chao yang.  
 Year names, 歲名 sui ming; i. e., 攝提格 shê 'ti ko, 單閼 tan o, 執徐 chih hsü, 大荒落 ta 'huang lo, 敦牂 tun tsang, 協洽 hsieh hsia, 涒灘 'tun (yün) 'tan, 作噩 tso o, 閼茂 yon mou, 大淵獻 ta yüan hsien, 困敦 'kun tun, 赤奮若 'chih fên jê.  
 Zenith, 天頂 'tien ting; sector, 天頂尺 'tien ting 'chih.  
 Zodiac, 黃道帶 'huang tao tai.  
 Zodiac used in the astronomy introduced into China by the Mohammedans, and adopted by the Astronomical Board, for about 30 years, at the commencement of the Ming dynasty: \* 1 Aries, 白羊 pai yang; 2 Taurus,

金牛 chin nia; 3 Gemini, 陰陽 yin yang, 夫婦 fu fu; 4 Cancer, 巨蟹 chü hsieh; 5 Leo, 獅子 ssü tzü; 6 Virgo, 室女 shih nü, 少女 shao 'nü; 7 Libra, 天秤 'tien 'ping; 8 Scorpio, 天蠍 'tien hsieh; 9 Sagittarius, 人馬 jên ma, 弓 kung; 10 Capricornus, 摩羯 mo chieh; 11 Aquarius, 寶瓶 pao wa, 12 Pisces, 雙魚 shuang yü.

Zodiacal light, 黃道光 'huang tao kuang.

Zone, 帶 tai.

### XXXIII.—THREE CHARACTER CLASSIC: CHINESE, GERMAN AND ENGLISH.

SAM SZ KIN

ODER

TRIMETRISCHES SCHULBUCH

OR

Trimetrical Classic, 三字經.

*The German Translation of the Trimetrical Classic has been made by Rev. R. LECHLER. The English Version has been taken with a few changes from "The Chinese Repository Vol. IV." and was prepared by E. C. BRIDGMAN, D. D. The brackets in his Translation are retained. Where a new Translation is given, that of Dr. BRIDGMAN's is also printed in Parenthesis following the new. The Characters placed in Parenthesis are found in several different Editions of the Three Character Classic. It is probable that there are still other Editions with other differences. (The German and) the English Translation of Six Chinese Characters in one place printed in Italic in Parenthesis, is not found in Dr. BRIDGMAN's version. Rev. F. OHLINGER by request of Mr. LECHLER has read the proofs of his German Translation.*

*Notes (1), (2), and (3) refer to modern additions to the original Classic obtainable at Foochow. Notes (1) and (2) are from what is called the New Trimetrical Classic, and Note (3) from the 三字經註解輯要 which contains an extensive Commentary on the Text. It was printed here last year.*

\* N. B.—These names were introduced from India, four centuries earlier, in the Buddhist Classics.



*These notes have been translated by C. F. R. ALLEN Esq.*

**人之初性本善** Der Mensch ist von Geburt, seiner Natur nach, gut. Men, at their birth, are by nature radically good;

**性相近習相遠** Die Naturen sind annähernd gleich, aber in Praxis geht es weit auseinander. In this, all approximate, but in practice widely diverge.

**苟不教性乃遷** Wenn die Erziehung fehlt, so kommt der Mensch auf Irrwege. If not educated, the natural character is changed;

**教之道貴以專** Der Werth der Erziehung liegt in ganzer Aufmerksamkeit. A course of education, is made valuable by close attention.

**昔孟母擇鄰處** Die Mutter des Menzius wählte einst ihren Wohnort bei tugendhaften Nachbarn. Of old, Mang's mother selected a residence,

**子不學斷機杼** Als ihr Sohn nicht lernte, schnitt sie den Zettel vom Webstuhl. And when her son did not learn, cut out the [half-wove] web.

**資燕山有義方** Thau von Yensan hatte gute Regeln. Tow of Yenshan having adopted good regulations,

**教五子名俱揚** Fünf Söhne erzog er, und alle wurden berühmt. Educated five sons, who all became renowned.

**養不教父之過** Ernährung ohne Erziehung, gereicht dem Vater zur Schuld. To bring up and not educate, is a father's error;

**教不嚴師之情** Erziehung ohne Strenge ist des Lehrers Trägheit. To educate without rigor, shows a teacher's indolence.

**子不學非所宜** Wenn Knaben nichts lernen, so ist das nicht recht. That boys should not learn, is an improper thing;

**幼不學老何爲** Wer in der Jugend nichts lernt, was soll der im Alter thun. For if they do not learn in youth, what will they do when old?

**玉不琢不成器** Wenn der Edelstein nicht geschliffen wird dient er nicht zum Schmuck.

Gems unwrought, can form nothing useful;

**人不學不知義** Wenn ein Mensch nichts lernt, weiss er nie was sich ziemt. So men untaught, can never know the proprieties.

**爲人子方少時** Jedes Menschenkind, wenn noch in jungen Jahren, Let the sons of men, while yet in early life,

**親師友習禮儀** soll im nahen Umgang mit Lehrern und Freunden, sich üben in anständigem Betragen. With teacher and friends learn proper and decorous conduct.

**香九齡能溫席** Hyang war nur neun Jahre alt, und konnte das Bett wärmen. Heäng in his ninth year, could warm his [parents] bed;

**孝於親所當執** Die Pflicht der kindlichen Liebe muss Jedermann wissen. Duty to parents, ought carefully to be maintained.

**融四歲能讓梨** Yung war nur vier Jahre alt, und konnte eine Birne abtreten. Yung in his fourth year, could give up his pear;

**弟於長宜先知** Die Pflicht gegen Aeltere muss auch bald gelernt werden. Duty to elders, ought early to be understood.

**首孝弟次見聞** Zuerst kommt die Pflicht gegen die Eltern und Aeltere; nachher kommt das Sehen und Hören. First, practice filial and fraternal duties; next, see and hear;

**知某數識某文** Wisse gewisse Zahlen; merk dir gewisse Namen. Understand certain numerical classifications, and certain branches of science.

**一而十十而百** Vom Einser geht's zum Zehner; vom Zehner, in's Hundert; Units advance to tens, tens ascend to hundreds;

**百而千千而萬** vom Hundert, in's Tausend; vom Tausend, in's Zehntausend. Hundreds to thousands, and thousands to myriads.

**三才者天地人** Es giebt drei Naturkräfte: Himmel, Erde, Mensch. There are three powers,—heaven, earth, and man.

**三光者日月星** Es giebt drei Lichter: Sonne,

- Mond und Sterne. There are three lights, —the sun, moon, and stars.
- 三綱者君臣義 Dreifach ist das Band, (das die menschliche Gesellschaft gusammenhält); zwischen Fürst und Minister heist's Gerechtigkeit; There are three bonds,—between prince and minister, justice;
- 父子親夫婦順 zwischen Vater und Sohn heist's Liebe; zwischen Mann und Weib heist's Gehorsam. Between father and son, affection; between man and wife, concord.
- 曰春夏曰秋冬 Wir sprechen von Frühling, Sommer, Herbst und Winter, We speak of spring and summer, of autumn and winter;
- 此四時運不窮 und nennen das die vier Jahreszeiten, welche einen ewigen Kreislauf machen. These are four seasons, which incessantly revolve.
- 曰南北曰西東 Wir sprechen von Süd und Nord, von West und Ost, We speak of south and north, also of west and east;
- 此四方應乎中 und nennen das die vier Himmelsgegenden, welche alle nach der Mitte streben. These are four points, which tend towards the center.
- 曰水火木金土 Wir sprechen von Wasser, Feuer, Holz, Metall und Erde, We speak of water, fire, wood, metal, and earth;
- 此五行本乎數 und nennen das die fünf Elemente; welche aller Eintheilung zu Grunde liegen. These five elements, are the sources of all classification.
- 曰仁義禮智信 Wir sprechen von Liebe, Gerechtigkeit, Anstand, Weisheit und Treue; Humanity, justice, propriety, wisdom and truth,—
- 此五常不容紊 das sind die fünf Cardinal Tugenden; Niemand darf sie verwirren. These five Cardinal virtues are not to be confused.
- 稻粱菽麥黍稷 Reis, Hirse und Bohnen; Weizen, Roggen und Gerste—Rice, millet, pulse, wheat, rye, and barley,
- 此六穀人所食 das sind die sechs Getraide-Arten wovon die Menschen sich nähren. Are six kinds of grain on which men subsist.
- 馬牛羊鷄犬豕 Pferde, Rindvieh und Schafe; Geflügel, Hunde und Schweine, The horse, cow, sheep, fowl, dog and swine,
- 此六畜人所飼 sind die sechs Hausthiere, welche die Menschen halten. Are the six domestic animals which men breed (1).
- 曰喜怒哀懼 Freude, Zorn, Kummer und Furcht; We speak of joy and anger, of sorrow and of fear,
- 愛惡欲七情具 Liebe, Hass und Begier, sind die sieben Leidenschaften. Of love, hatred, and desire,—these are the seven passions.
- 匏土草木石金 Kürbisse, Ton und Leder; Holz, Stein und Metall, The gourd, earth, skin, wood, stone and metal,
- 與絲竹 (絲與竹). 乃八音 nebst Seide und Bambus, bringen die acht Töne hervor. Silk, and bamboo, form [material for] the eight kinds of music.
- 高曾祖父而身 Ur-ur-ur-ahn, Ur-ur-ahn, Ur-ahn, Ahn, und Ich; Great-grandsire's sire, great-grand-sire, grand-sire, sire, and myself,
- 身而子子而孫 Ich, und mein Sohn; mein Sohn und die Enkel; My own son, together with my grandson,
- 自子孫至玄曾 (至元曾) von den Enkel bis zu den Ur-ur-enkel, Great-grandson, and great grandson's son,
- 迺九族 (乃九族) 人之倫 dann sind es neun Geschlechter, woraus die menschliche Gesellschaft besteht. Are nine degrees of
- (1) It is the labour of the ox and dog alone that is pre-eminently useful; 惟牛犬功最著. For the one tills the fields, the other guards the doors. 能耕田能守戶. Those that disregard the goodness of Heaven kill them and expose them for sale. 昧天良屠市肆. Take warning, and avoid the sin of eating them. 戒勿食兔罍.

kindred, comprising the human relations.

父子恩夫婦從 Gegenseitige Liebe zwischen Vater und Sohn, Nachgiebigkeit zwischen Mann und Weib; Mutual affection of father and son, concord of man and wife,

兄則友弟則恭 Fräundlichkeit auf Seiten des älteren Bruders, Respect auf Seiten des jüngeren—The older brother's kindness, and the younger one's respect,

長幼序友與朋 das ist die Ordnung der Alter's Verhältnisse, und wie Freunde mit Freunden umgehen. Order between seniors and juniors, friendship among associates,

君則敬臣則忠 Achtung auf Seiten des Fürsten, Treue auf Seiten des Ministers—On the prince's part regard, and on the minister's fidelity,—

此十義人所同 das sind die zehen moralischen Verpflichtungen, welche allen Menschen gleich obliegen. These ten moral duties are invariably binding among men.

凡訓蒙須講究 Alle, welche die Jugend unterrichten, müssen erklären und nachweisen: All teachers of youth, should give lucid explanations,

詳訓請明句讀 die Lehre auseinandersetzen und mit der Geschichte erläutern, auch die Satztheile genau punktiren. Adduce illustrations and proofs, and clearly mark the periods.

爲學者必有初 Wer ein Student sein will, muss wissen wo er anzufangen hat. Every scholar must make a suitable beginning.

小學終至四書 Wenn das Büchlein von der kindlichen Liebe absolvirt ist, dann kommen die Vier Bücher. The Easy Lessons being finished, then take up the Four Books.

論語者二十篇 Die Dialogen sind in zwanzig Kapitel eingetheilt. The Dialogues are contained in twenty Sections,

羣弟子記善言 Die Menge seiner Schüler hat seine guten Worte hier aufgezeichnet. In which his disciples have recorded the sage's

[Confucius] words.

孟子者七篇止 Die Reden des Mencius sind nur sieben Kapitel, Mängtsze's sayings are comprised in Seven Sections;

講道德說仁義 und handeln von Vernunft und Tugend, Liebe und Gerechtigkeit. He discourses on reason, virtue, benevolence, and justice.

作中庸乃孔伋 (子思筆) Verfasser der "goldenen Mitte" war Khung Kip. The compiler of the Constant Medium was 'Kung chi (Tsze sze).

中不偏庸不易 "Mitte," heisst zu keiner Seite hin geneigt; "Golden," heisst unveränderlich. 'Medium' means not distorted; 'constant,' immutability.

作大學乃曾子 Der Verfasser vom Tai hok, ist der Tsen tze. The compiler of the Superior Lessons was Tsäng tze:

自脩齊至平治 Von der Controle über sich selbst und wie einer seinem Hause wohl vorstehe, geht er über zu der Kunst ein Reich zu regieren und die ganze Welt in Ordnung zu halten. From personal and domestic, he proceeds to national, government.

孝經通四書熟 Wenn ein Junge das Buch von der Pflicht der kindlichen Liebe versteht, und in den Vier Büchern bewandert ist, When Filial Duty, and the Four Books are made familiar,

如六經始可讀 so kann er zu den Sechs Classikern übergehen und anfangen sie zu lesen. Then the six classics may be forthwith commenced.

詩書易禮春秋 Der Schi kin, Schu kin, Yit kin, Li ki, sammt dem Tschun tshiu—The Odes, Records, Changes, Ritual, Spring and Autumn annals,

號六經當講求 (當講述) das sind die sechs Classiker, welche besprochen, und der Sinn zu verstehen gesucht werden müssen. Are called the six classics, and should be

thoroughly studied.

有連山有歸藏 Da ist der Len san, und da ist Kui tsyang. There is the Lien-Shan. (Fuhhe's system of changes), the Kuei-Tsang. (together with that of Yente).

有周易三易詳 nebst Tschin Yit, welche drei Abtheilungen des Yit kin bilden. And the Chow Yi, (and that of the Chow dynasty) these three form the Book of Changes. (form three treaties complete)

有典謨有訓誥 Der königliche Canon und der für die Minister; die Belehrungen und Befehle. The royal and ministerial canons, the instructions and injunctions,

有誓命書之與 nebst den Beeidigungen, sind die Geheimnisse des Schukin. The solemn vows and commands are profound portions of the Record.

我周公作周禮 Unser königlicher Ahn ist der Verfasser des Tschin Li; Our princely lord of Chōw first framed the Chōw Ritual,

著六官存治體 er setzte sechs Beamte ein, die Regierung zu handhaben. And established six offices for maintaining rule in the Empire.

天小戴註禮記 Tai, der Aeltere, und der Jüngere, commentirten den Li ki. The Elder and Younger Tae commented on the Ritual

述聖言禮樂備 Sie gaben heraus die heiligen Worte, und vervollkommneten das Ritual und die Musik. Transmitted the sage's words, and the Ritual and Music became complete.

曰國風曰雅頌 Kok fang und Nga syung The national airs, the [two books of] eulogies, and the songs of praises,

號四詩當諷詠 sind vier Theile des Schikin, welche auswendig gelernt werden müssen Are four Sections of the Odes, which ought to be rehearsed.

詩既亡春秋作 Nachdem die Gesänge verloren waren wurde der Tschum Tsyr fasst; The Odes having ceased, the

Spring and Autumn annals were compiled (道淵源習禮義 der srricht von den Quellen und der Praxis im Anstand und Gerechtigkeit. Discussing the far remote sources and practicing decorum and justice.)

褒貶別善惡 Darin wird Lob und Tadel ertheilt, und das Gute vom Bösen unterschieden. Which, by awarding praise and blame, marked out the good and bad

三傳者有公羊 Hiezu sieht es drei Commentare: einen von Kung yang: On these annals there are three comments, that of Kung yang.

有左氏有穀梁 einen vom Tso Geschlecht: der Dritte ist von Kuk Iyang. That of the Tso family and that of Ku Leäng.

經既明方讀子 Wer die Classiker verstanden hat, kann dann die Weisen lesen. The classics being understood, read the [works of the] wise men:

撮其要記其事 Das wichtigste davon auswählen, und die Sachen dem Gedächtniss einprägen. Select the most important parts, and commit them to memory.

五子者有荀楊 Von den Weisen sind fünf ausgezeichnet: nemlich, Sun und Yang: Of these are the five wise men, to wit, Senn, and Yang.

文中子及老莊 Wan tschung. Lan und Tschuang. The worthy Wan Chung, with the venerable Laou, and Chwang.

經子通讀書史 Wer die Classiker und die Weisen begriffen hat, der kann Geschichte studiren; When the classics and wise men are understood, commence the general history [of the nation],

考世系知終始 den Faden der Zeitalter erforschen, um zu wissen wo eine Dynastie aufhörte, und wieder eine neue anfang. Investigate the succession of ages, and the rise and fall of dynasties.

自羲農至黃帝 Von Fuk hi und Schin nung zum Wong ti Fuhhe and Shinnung, togeth-



er with Hwangte,

號三皇居上世 sind es die drei Kaiser welche das höchste Alterthum einnehmen. Were the three monarchs of remote antiquity:

唐有虞號二帝 Thang und Yu sind die zwei Herrscher; Tang and Yu [Yaou and Shun] were styled the two rulers;

相揖遜稱盛世 bescheiden traten sie den Thron ab; Ihre Regierung war blühend genannt. Each meekly resigned the throne: theirs was a prosperous age.

夏有禹商有湯 Yu von der Hia Dynastie. Thang von der Schang Dynastie. Yu of the Heä, and Tang of the Shang dynasty,

周文武稱三王 nebst Wan und Wu von Tschin, sind die drei Könige genannt. With Woo [Wang] son of Wän of the Chōw, are called the three kings.

夏傳子家天下 Hia überlieferte den Thron seinen Söhnen; unter dem Himmel war nur Eine Familie. The Heä family continued in the government of the empire

四百載遷夏社 Nach vier hundert Jahren wurden ihre Altäre hinweggethan. Four hundred years; then its altars were overthrown.

湯伐夏國號商 Thang vollstreckte das Strafgericht über Hia, und nannte die Dynastie Shang; Tang having destroyed the Heä, named the dynasty Shang,

六百載至紂王 sechs hundert Jahre hatte sie Bestand, bis sie unterging unter Tschin. Which, after six hundred years, was ruined by the tyrant Chow.

周武王始誅紂 König Wu von der Tschin Dynastie machte ein Ende dem Tyrannen Tschin. Woowang of the Chōw dynasty, destroyed the [tyrant] Chow.

八百載最長久 Seine Dynastie währte acht hundert Jahre, und war die längst dauernde. His family ruled an unequalled period -eight hundred years:

周赧東王綱墜 Als Tschin nach Osten siedelte

fiel das königliche Ansehen an zu wackeln. When the court moved westward, the royal authority tottered.

逞干戈尙游說 Ein Drang entstand zu Schild und Spiess; Müssiggänger und Lügen-mäuler bekamen Einfluss. The lance and spear were upraised, and demagogues stalked abroad.

始春秋終戰國 Von der Zeit des Tschun tshyu an, bis da wo die Reiche einander bekriegten, From the period of the Spring and Autumn Annals to that of the contending states,

五霸強七雄出 hatten fünf Tyrannen die Macht, und sieben Helden traten hervor. There were five powerful princes, and seven mighty warriors.

嬴秦氏始兼并 Der Sieg der Tsing Familie vereinigte die streitenden Partien wieder. When victory declared on the side of Tsin, all began to unite;

傳二世楚漢爭 Es dauerte aber nur zwei Generationen, so stritten Tso und Han wieder miteinander. But after two reigns, Tsoo and Han again strove [for supremacy];

高祖興漢業建 Als Kan tzu aufstand wurde das Erbtheil der Han befestigt. Kaoutsoo was victorious, and established the line of Han,

至孝平王莽篡 bis zu Hian phin, da Wang mang den Thron an sich riss. Which continued to Heaouping, when Wangmang usurped the throne.

光武興爲東漢 Kwangiou stand auf und machte das östliche Hang, Kwangwoo then rose, and founded the eastern dynasty,

四百年終於獻 welches, nach vier hundert Jahren, sein Ende fand unter Hyen. Which, after four hundred years, ended with the emperor Heen.

蜀魏吳爭漢鼎 Wei, Schuk und Wu kämpften um Hans kok; Wei, Shuh, and Woo, then strove for the imperial crown;

號三國迄兩晉 Da hiess man's Sam kok drauf folgten die zwei Tsin, These 'Three States' were succeeded by the two Tsin.

宋齊繼梁陳承 denen sich Sung und Tsi anreichten; nach welchen Syang and Chir kamen. Sung and Tse came next, followed by Leäng and Chin;

爲南朝都金陵 Diese machten den südlichen Hof aus, und die Hauptstadt war Kin ling. These four southern dynasties held their court at Kinling [Nanking].

北元魏分東西 Im Norden waren die Yuen und Wei, welche sich nach Ost und West theilten. In the North were the Yuen of Wei, who separated eastward and westward.

宇文周與高齊 Yi won von Tschin, nebst Ka von Tsi—Together with Yuwan of Chōw, and Kaou of Tse:

迨至隋一土宇 diese währten bis die Sui Dynastie entstand, wo dann alles wieder in Eins vereinigt wurde. These continued till Suy joined the land in one.

不再傳失統緒 Jedoch vererbte sich das Reich nicht zum zweiten Male, sondern der Faden der Erbfolge ging verloren. In the second generation, however, the new line failed,

唐高祖起義師 Aber der Ahn von Thang warb Heere Freiwilliger; And Kaoutsoo, founder of Tang, raised up forces in defence of right,

除隋亂創國基 that hinweg die Unordnung in Sui, und schuf dem Reich einen neuen Grund. Suppressed the disorders of Suy, and founded a new dynasty.

二十傳三百載 Auf Zwanzig vererbte sich der Thron und dreihundert Jahre ging es fort. After twenty reigns, during three hundred years,

梁滅之國乃改 Lyang vernichtete die Thang; ein neues Reich ward eingesetzt. Leäng destroyed the race of Tang, and changed dynasty.

梁唐晉及漢周 Lyang. Thang und Tsin, nebst Han und Tschin, The [latter] Leäng, Tang, Tsin with Han and Chōw,

稱五代皆有由 heissen die fünf Dynastien, welche aufeinander folgten. Called the five dynasties, followed in regular succession.

炎宋興受周禪 Da erhob sich der brillante Sung und übernahm die Altäre der Tschin. The illustrious Sung next arose and occupied Chōw's vacant throne;

十八傳南北混 Nach achtzehn Regierungen geriethen Süd und Nord in Unordnung. But after eighteen reigns, the north and south fell into disorder. (2). (3).

(2) The Liao, the Chin, and the Yuan kingdoms strove with the Sung dynasty. 遼金元爭宋鼎.

The successive decrees of heaven were fulfilled until the time of the Emperor Ping. 天運環至帝昴.

Shih-tsu was the first to be established Emperor of the Yuan. 元世祖始正位.

In 88 years there were nine Emperors. 八十八共九帝.

Then civil war arose, and T'ai-tsu conquered. 羣雄起太祖征.

The dynasty was the Ming, and Emperor Shun of the Yuan dynasty made his escape. 國號明元順奔.

Chêng-tsu succeeding made two distinct capitals. 成祖繼立兩京.

Ts'ung-chên was the last of 17 Emperors. 十七主止崇禎.

The Rebel Chuang caused a revolt, and the Ming dynasty collapsed. 闖賊亂明運竭. But mighty warriors came forward and the rebels were at once put down. 大兵至賊隨滅.

Shun-chih was settled on the throne, and the style of the dynasty was the Ta-ching. 順治立號大清.

The Ministers and people were happy, and

歷代史(十七史)(廿一史)全在茲 Die Geschichtschreiber verschiedener Zeitalter haben diese Periode ausführlich beschrieben. The histories of different or successive generations (Seventeen histories of these various periods) are extant,

職治亂知興衰 Die Geschichte der guten und der schlechten Regierung ist dort enthalten, damit man wisse die Ursache vom Aufblühen und Verwelken. Treating of rule and misrule, and of the rise and fall of dynasties.

讀史者考實錄 Wer die Geschichte studirt, soll diese wahren Berichte untersuchen; Let him who reads history, examine these

peace reigned throughout the kingdom. 臣民服天下平.

(3) The Liao and the Chin dynasties both designated their rulers Emperors. 遼與金皆稱帝.

The Yuan dynasty destroyed the Chin, and put down the Sung. 元滅金絕宋世.

China was governed, together with the lands of Jung and Ti. 洎中國兼戎翟.

After 90 years the Empire collapsed. 九十年國祚廢.

T'ai-tsu came forward, and the Empire was the Ta-ming. 太祖興國大明.

His title was 'Hung-wu, his royal residence Chin Ling [Nanking]. 號洪武都金陵.

In the reign of Chêng-tsu, the royal abode was changed to Yen-ching [Peking]. 迨成祖遷燕京.

Seventeen reigns brought the Empire to Ts'ung-chên. 十七世至崇禎.

The crafty eunuchs caused a revolt, and rebels became as numerous as trees in a wood. 權奄肆寇如林.

Li-chuang appeared, and all the Imperial property was burnt. 至李闖神器焚.

T'ai-tsu of the Ching dynasty received a glorious destiny. 清太祖膺景命.

Peace was established in every direction, so that prosperity prevailed. 靖四方克大定.

faithful records,

通古今若親目 dann wird er Vorzeit und Jetztzeit verstehen, als ob er's mit eigenen Augen gesehen. Till he understands ancient and modern things as if before his eyes;

口而誦心而維 Was der Mund hersagt, Let his lips rehearse them, and his heart ponder upon them:

朝於斯夕於斯 darüber soll der Verstand nachdenken; Morgens und Abends sich auf gleiche Weise damit beschäftigen. Be this his morning study, and this his evening task.

昔仲尼師項橐 Einstens nahm Tschung ngi sich Hang tho zum Lehrer. Formerly Chungni had the young Heängtö for his teacher;

古聖賢尙勤學 Die heiligen Weisen der Vorzeit studirten mit grossem Fleiss. Even the sages of antiquity studied with diligence.

趙中令讀魯論 Tschan war schon Staats Minister als er die Dialogen des Mannes von Lu (Confucius) las, Chaou, a minister of state, read the Confucian dialogues,

彼既仕學且勤 und, obgleich er schon angestellt war, lernte er doch noch fleissig. And he too, though high in office, studied assiduously.

披蒲編削竹簡 (Lu wun schu) schrieb auf Schilfblätter; (Kung sun fen) spaltete Bambus Täfelchen. One copied lessons on reeds, another on slips of bamboo;

彼無書且知勉 Diese hatten keine Bücher, und verstanden doch eifrig zu sein; These though destitute of books eagerly sought knowledge.

頭懸梁錐刺股 (um nicht einzuschlafen) hing sich der eine am Balken auf, der andere stach sich mit einem spitzigen Eisen in die Seite. [To vanquish sleep] one suspended his head [by the hair] from a beam, and another pierced his thigh with an awl,

彼不教自勤苦 Obgleich Niemand sie unter-  
richtete, liessen sie sich's selbst sauer  
werden; Though destitute of instruction,  
these were laborious in study.

如囊螢如映雪 der eine las beim Schein der  
Leuchtwürmer, der andere beim Wieder-  
schein vom Schnee. One read by light of  
glow-worms, another by reflection of snow

家雖貧學不輟 Obgleich von Haus aus arm,  
lernten sie doch unermüdlich. These,  
though their families were poor, did not  
omit to study.

如負薪如掛角 Der eine während er Holz-  
trug, der andere während er Kühe hütete,  
One carrying faggots, and another with his  
book tied to a cow's horn,

身雖勞猶苦卓 obgleich von körperlicher  
Arbeit müde, liessen sie sich doch das  
Lernen nicht verdriessen. And while thus  
engaged in labor, studied with intensity.

蘇老泉二十七 Szu lau tsuan war schon sieben  
und zwanzig Jahre alt, Soo Laoutseuen,  
when he was twenty-seven years of age,

始發憤讀書籍 als er anfang eifrig zu wer-  
den und Bücher zu lesen. Commenced as-  
siduous study, and applied his mind to  
books.

彼既老猶悔遲 Weil er schon alt war bedau-  
erte er, dass es zu spät sei. This man  
when old, grieved that he commenced so  
late;

爾小生宜早思 Ihr, jungen Schüler, sollt  
bald daran denken. You, who are young,  
ought early to think of these things.

若梁灝八十二 Wenn Lyang hau im zwei und  
achtzigsten Jahr, Behold Leäng Haou, at  
the advanced age of eighty two,

對大廷魁多士 in der kaiserlichen Halle,  
unter vielen Gelehrten der Erste wird,  
In the imperial hall among many scholars,  
gains the first rank;

~~其~~衆稱異 und, weil er das am Lebens-  
d erst erreichte, von Allen als ein Wun-

der angestaunt wurde, This he accomplish-  
ed, and was by all regarded as a prodigy:

爾小生宜立志 so müsst ihr kleine Schüler,  
euren Entschluss jetzt fassen. You, youthful  
readers, should now resolve to be diligent.

瑩八歲能詠詩 Yung war nur acht Jahre alt,  
und konnte den Schikin hersagen. Yung  
when only eight years old, could recite the  
Odes;

泌七歲能賦棋 Pi war erst sieben, und  
konnte Schach spielen. And Pe at the  
age of seven, understood the game of chess.

彼穎悟人稱奇 Das waren aufgeweckte Jung-  
ens, und die Leute nannten sie Wunder-  
kinder. These displayed ability, and were  
by men deemed extraordinary;

爾幼學當效之 Ihr jungen Studenten müsst  
ihnen nachahmen. And you, my youthful  
scholars, ought to imitate them.

蔡文姬能辨琴 Tsai wan ki konnte Guitar  
spielen; Tsae Wänke could play upon  
stringed instruments;

謝道韞能詠吟 Seay thau wan konnte singen.  
Seay Taouwan likewise could sing and chant:

彼女子且聰敏 Das waren Mädchen, aber  
doch intelligent. These two, though girls,  
were intelligent and well informed;

爾男子當自警(當少成) Ihr Knaben müsst  
selbst erwachen. You, then, my lads,  
should surely rouse to diligence.

唐劉晏方七歲 Lyu on in der Thong Dynas-  
tie, als er sieben Jahre alt war, Lew Ngan  
of Tang, when only seven years old,

舉神童作正字 wurde Schin tung genannt,  
und vom Kaiser zum Corrector eingesetzt.  
Showing himself a noble lad, was employed  
to correct writing:

彼雖幼身已仕 Obgleich er noch so jung war  
begleitete er doch schon ein Amt. He  
though very young was thus highly pro-  
moted;

爾幼學勉而致 Ihr jungen Schüler sollt euch  
anstrengen ein solches Ziel zu erreichen.



You, young learners, should strive to follow his example;

有爲者亦若是 Wer so thut, der wird auch solchen Erfolg erzielen. And he who does so, will acquire similar honors.

犬守夜 鷄司晨 Der Hund hütet des Nachts das Haus; der Hahn kräht den Morgen an. Dogs watch by night; the cock announces the morning.

苟不學 曷爲人 Wenn ihr nichts lernet, wie wollt ihr Männer werden? If any refuse to learn, how can they be esteemed men?

蠶吐絲 蜂釀蜜 Die Seidenraupe spinnt Seide; die Biene sammelt Honig; The silk worm spins silk: the bee gathers honey;

人不學 不如物 wenn ein Mensch nichts lernt, so steht er unter dem Thier. If men neglect to learn, they are inferior to the brutes.

幼而學 壯而行 Wer in der Jugend lernt und im Mannesalter handelt, He who learns in youth, and acts when of mature age,

上致君 下澤民 der reicht aufwärts bis zum Fürsten, und abwärts hat das Volk den Segen. Extends his influence to the prince, benefits the people,

揚名聲 顯父母 Sein Ruhm breitet sich aus; seine Eltern werden geehrt; Makes his name renowned, renders illustrious his parents,

光於前 垂於後 sein Glanz fällt noch auf die Vorfahren, und seinen Nachkommen hinterlässt er die Fülle. Reflects glory on his ancestors, and enriches his posterity.

人通子 金滿籬 Es giebt Leute welche ihren Kindern mit Gold gefüllte Kisten hinterlassen; Some for their offspring, leave coffers filled with gold;

我教子 惟一經 zu lehren die Kinder, gebe ich euch nur Ein Buch. While I to teach children, leave but one little book.

勤有功 戲無益 Der Fleissige kriegt den Lohn; wer Lust hat am Spiel, dem ist es kein

Nütze. Diligence has merit; play yields no profit;

戒之哉 宜勉力 Hütet euch wohl davor, und lasset's euch Ernst seyn. Be ever on your guard! Rouse all your energies!

#### XXXIV.—A SCRIPTURE TO AWAKEN THE WORLD.

*In's Deutsche übersetzt von P. G. von MOLLENDORFF, Esq. The English Translation by Rev. ROBERT MORRISON, D. D. By request of the Editor REV. F. OHLINGER has read the German proofs.*

關聖帝君覺世真經 Eine wahre Schrift die Welt zu erwecken, vom heiligen kaiserlichen Prinzen Kuan Fu-tzü. A True Scripture to awaken the world, by the Holy Imperial Prince Kwan-foo-tze.

敬天地禮神明, 奉祖先孝雙親 I. Bete Himmel und Erde an, verrichte die Gebräuche zu den Göttern; Verehere deine Vorfahren, sei ehrerbietig zu deinen Eltern. Venerate heaven and earth; perform the rites to the gods; Worship your ancestors; be dutiful to your parents.

守王法重師尊, 愛兄弟信友朋 II. Halte die Gesetze des Königs, ehre deine Lehrer und Vorgesetzte; Liebe deine Brüder, sei treu zu deinen Freunden. Keep the King's laws, revere your teachers and superiors; Love your brothers, and be true to your friends.

睦宗族和鄉鄰, 別夫婦教子孫 III. Leb' in Eintracht mit deinen Verwandten, vertrage dich mit Dorfnachbarn; Lass' Mann und Frau sich ihrer verschiedenen Pflichten bewusst sein und Kinder und Enkel unterrichten. Live in harmony with your kindred, agree with village neighbours; Let husband and wife mind their separate duties, and teach their children and grand children.

時行方便廣積陰功, 救難濟急恤孤憐貧 IV. 'Treib' immer das, was Andern dienlich

ist, häuf' auf viele verborgene Thaten der Menschenliebe: Rette die Besorgten, hilf den Bedrängten, bemitleide die Waisen und bedaure die Armen. Always practice what is expedient for others; accumulate many secret deeds of charity; Rescue those in trouble; assist those who are har.' pressed; pity the fatherless and compassionate the poor.

創修廟宇印造經文, 捨藥施茶戒殺放生

V. Bau' und stelle wieder her Tempel; druck und mache religiöse und moralische Bücher; Verabfolge Medizin, gieb Thee; vermeide Thiere zu tödten, und befreie sie zu leben. Found and repair temples; print and make moral and religious books. Supply medicine, give tea, avoid killing animals, and liberate them to live.

造橋修路矜寡拔困, 重粟惜福排難解紛

VI. Mache Brücken, stelle Wege wieder her; bemitleide die Wittwe, rette die Unterdrückten; Schätze Korn hoch, wende Fülle sparsam an; heb' Andrer Schwierigkeiten und lege ihre Streitigkeiten bei. Make bridges, repair roads; pity the widow, rescue the oppressed; Value grain; use plenty sparingly; remove people's difficulties; settle their strifes.

捐貲成美垂訓教人, 寬譬解釋斗秤公平

VII. Steure dein Vermögen zur Ausführung guter Absichten bei; gieb Unterweisung und unterrichte die Menschen; Schliess' Frieden zwischen Feinden; gebrauche richtiges Mass und Gewicht. Contribute your property to effect good designs; give instruction and teach men; Make peace between enemies; have just measures and balances.

親近有德遠避兇人, 隱惡揚善利物救民

VIII. Schliess' dich an die Tugendhaften an, halte dich fern von schlechten Menschen; Verheimliche der Leute Laster und mache ihre Tugenden bekannt, erweise Wohlthaten den Geschöpfen und rette das

gemeine Volk. Approach near to the virtuous; keep far off from bad men; Conceal men's vices, and publish their virtues; do what is advantageous to creatures, and save the common people.

回心向道改過自新, 滿腔仁慈惡念不存

IX. Richte dein Gemüth auf das, was recht ist; verbessere Fehler und erneue dich selbst; Sei voll Wohlwollen und Güte, halte keine lasterhaften Gedanken zurück. Turn the mind to right principles; reform errors and renovate yourself. Be filled with benevolence and kindness; retain no vicious thoughts.

一切善事信心奉行, 人雖不見神已早聞

X. Jede tugendhafte That sei von Herzen geglaubt und ehrerbietig ausgeübt, Ob es gleich der Mensch nicht sieht, so haben es die Götter doch schon gehört. Let every virtuous deed be heartily believed, and reverently practiced; Although man sees it not, the gods have already heard it.

加福增壽添子得孫, 災消病減禍患不侵,

人物咸寧吉星照臨 XI. Dann wird Glückseligkeit verliehen, langes Leben hinzugefügt, ausserdem Söhne und Enkel erlangt, Trübsal gehoben und Krankheit vermindert werden; Unglück wird sich nicht einschleichen; Menschen und Thiere werden sich alle der Ruhe erfreuen, und glückliche Sterne werden erglänzen. Happiness will be increased, long life added, sons born and grandsons obtained; Judgments will be dissipated; sickness diminished; calamities will not assail; Men and animals will all enjoy repose; and felicitous stars shed their auspicious influences.

若存惡心不行善事, 淫人妻女破人婚姻

XII. Wenn ein Mensch ein gottloses Herz bewahrt, und Tugend nicht ausübt, Andrer Leute Weib und Tochter verführt und ihre Heirath verdirbt; If a man cherish a wicked heart, and do not practice virtue;

Debauch men's wives and daughters, and mar people's marriages;

壞人名節妒人技能, 謀人財產唆人訟爭  
XIII. Der Leute Ruf schadet und ihre Talente beneidet. Gegen ihren Besitz sich verschwört, und Streit anschürt; Ruin men's reputation; envy people's talents; Plot against people's property, & stir up strifes:

員人利己肥家潤身, 恨天怨地罵雨呵晴  
XIV. Andre beeinträchtigt sich selbst zu nützen, sein Haus wohl versorgt und seine Person bereichert; Den Himmel hasst und mit der Erde unzufrieden ist, Regen schmäht und Sonnenschein verwünscht; Injure others to benefit himself; fatten his house and enrich his person: Hate Heaven and repine at earth; rail at rain and curse the sunshine;

謗聖毀賢滅像欺神, 宰殺牛犬穢棄字紙  
XV. Weise verleumdet und Würdige beschimpft, Götzen zerstört und die Götter verspottet; Ochsen schlachtet und Hunde erschlägt; Papier mit Schrift verunreinigt und wegwirft; Slander sages, and villify worthies; destroy idols and insult the gods; Slay and kill cows and dogs; defile and cast away lettered paper;

恃勢辱善倚富壓貧, 離人骨肉間兄弟  
XVI. Sich Gewalt anmasst und die Tugendhaften beleidigt, auf Reichthümer sich verlässt, um die Armen zu unterdrücken; Der Leute Verwandte veruneinigt und Brüder entzweit; Presume on power and insult the virtuous; rely on riches to oppress the poor; Separate men's bones and flesh [kindred] and set at variance brothers;

不信正道姦盜邪淫, 好尚奢詐不重儉勤  
XVII. Nicht glaubt das, was wahrhaft recht ist, hurt, raubt, verderbt und liederlich ist, Ehrgeizig, ausschweifend und betrügerisch, Sparsamkeit und Fleiss verachtet; Disbelieve right principles: fornicate, rob, be depraved, and lewd; Ambitious, ex-

travagant and deceitful; and despise economy and diligence;

輕棄五穀不報有恩, 瞞心昧己大斗小稱  
XVIII. Verschwenderisch ist mit Korn, undankbar gegen Wohlthaten, Sich selbst betrügt; ungleich Mass und Gewicht; gebrancht; Wasteful of grain: ungrateful for favors; Deceiving himself: having large measures, and little scales [unequal weights and measures];

假立邪教引誘愚人, 託說昇天歛物行淫  
XIX. Fälschlich verderbte Lehren einführt und die Einfältigen anlockt, Zum Himmel aufzusteigen vorgiebt; Eigenthum erwirbt um es in Ausschweifung zu verthun; Establish false and heterodox sects; draw away and deceive the simple: Make pretences and talk of ascending to heaven; and collect property to spend it on dissipation;

明瞞暗騙花言巧語, 白日作詛背地謀侵  
XX. Im Hellen prellt, im Dunkeln betrügt, mit blumiger Sprache und trügerischen Lippen; Am hellen Tage Verwünschungen ausstösst und im Rücken Verrath aussinnt; In the light impose on men, and in the dark cheat; use flowery talk and specious lips; In the open day utter curses, and behind backs, plot assault;

不存天理不順人心, 引人作惡不信報應  
XXI. Die himmlischen Grundsätze nicht bewahrt, dem menschlichen Herzen nicht gehorcht, Menschen zur Gottlosigkeit anleitet und an Wiedervergeltung nicht glaubt; Not preserve heavenly principles, not obey the human heart; Lead men to commit wickedness; and disbelieve a future retribution;

作諸惡事不修善行, 官詞口舌水火盜橫  
XXII. Jegliches Laster begeht und Tugend nicht ausübt: So werden ihn Anklage vor Gericht und Streit. Wasser, Feuer, Raub und Widerwärtigkeiten; Perpetrate every vice, and cultivate no virtue; Such a man will be accused to the government; water

and fire and robbers will assail him;  
 惡毒瘟疫生敗產蠢, 殺身亡家男盜女淫  
 XVIII. Verderbliches Gift und Seuche befallen, er wird Bösewichter erzeugen und Dummköpfe hervorbringen, Er selbst wird ermordet, seine Familie in's Verderben gestürzt, seine Söhne zu Räubern, seine Töchter zu Huren werden. Desperate poison, distemper and plague shall be his lot; he shall beget profligates and fools; Himself shall be murdered, his family ruined; his sons robbers, his daughters whores;

近報在身遠報子孫, 神明鑒察毫髮不紊  
 XXIV. Die zeitige Widervergeltung befällt ihn selbst, die künftige Söhne und Enkel: Klar untersuchen die Götter, nicht im Kleinsten verwirrt, The nearer retributions shall fall on himself; the more distant retribution shall fall on his children and grand-children; The gods look down and examine; and err not an hair's breadth.

善惡兩途禍福攸分, 行善福報行惡禍臨  
 XXV. Tugend und Laster sind die zwei Wege, welche Elend und Glückseligkeit trennen, Die Ausübung der Tugend belohnt Glückseligkeit, der Begehung des Lasters ist Elend nahe. Virtue and vice are the two roads which separate misery and happiness; The practice of virtue brings a happy recompence; on the perpetrators of vice, misery falls.

我作斯語願人奉行, 言雖淺近大益身心  
 XXVI. Ich habe diese Abhandlung verfasst, mit dem Wunsche, dass man sie ehrerbietig anwende; Die Sprache, wenngleich schlicht und leicht, ist von grossem Nutzen für Körper und Herz. I have made this discourse, wishing men to receive and practice it; The language, though shallow and near, will greatly benefit body and mind.

戲侮吾言斬首分形, 有能持誦凶消慶聚  
 XXVII. Wer meine Worte verspottet und beschimpft, soll enthauptet und in Stücke

gehauen werden; Für die, welche ihnen anhängen und sie hersagen, soll Unglück verringert und Glück angehäuft werden. Those who mock my words, shall be decapitated, and cut to pieces; For those who adhere to them and recite them evils shall be dispersed, and blessings accumulated.

求子得男求壽得齡, 富貴功名皆能有成  
 XXVIII. Wer Kinder wünscht, soll Knaben haben; wer langes Leben wünscht, soll hohes Alter erreichen; (Wünsche nach) Reichthum, Ehre und Ruhm sollen Alle Erfüllung finden. He who desires children, shall have males; he who desires long life, shall attain to many years; The desires for riches, and honors, and fame, shall all be accomplished.

凡有所祈如意而獲, 萬禍雪消百福駢臻  
 XXIX. Was auch immer erbeten wird, soll nach Wunsch erlangt werden; Unsägliches Elend soll wie Schnee zerfließen, und zahlloser Segen in Ueberfluss eindringen. Whatever is prayed for, shall be obtained according to the heart's wish; Ten thousand calamities shall melt like snow; and all blessings rush in like a troop.

吾言無私惟佑善人, 衆人奉行毋怠毋昏  
 XXX. Meine Worte sind nicht eigennützig, sondern zur Hülfe der Tugendhaften; Alle Menschen mögen sie ehrerbietig anwenden. Seid nicht unachtsam, seid nicht düster! My words are not selfish, but for the aid of the virtues; Let all men respectfully practice them. Be not careless! Be not darkened!

# XXXV.—TERMS FOR USE IN DELIBERATIVE BODIES.

*Reported to the Synod of China, Oct. 1871.*

Supplied by Rev. J. L. NEVIUS, D. D.

[Chinese Characters Romanized by the Editor].

Indicatory or deliberative body, 會 'hui.

Meeting, regular 常會 'chaug 'hui; called 特會



'tê 'hui; postponed 續會 hsü 'hui; to open a  
開會 'kai 'hui; place of 會堂 'hui 'tang.  
Moderator or Chairman, 會正 'hui chêng.  
Clerk or secretary in general, 記史 chi shih;  
stated or permanent 會史 'hui shih; tem-  
porary or assistant 佐史 tso shih.  
Chair, to take the 升座 shêng tso.  
Roll, general name for 名單 ming tan; or com-  
plete list of all the members, 底冊 ti 'tse; or  
list of members present at a particular meeting,  
新冊 hsin 'tsê; to prepare or make out a 註冊  
chu 'tsê; to call the 點名 tien ming.  
Quorum, a 成會數 'chêng 'hui so.  
Session, 堂 'tang; morning 早堂 tsao 'tang; after-  
noon 午後堂 wu 'hou 'tang; evening 晚堂  
wan 'tang; first 第一堂 ti i 'tang; second  
第二堂 ti êrh 'tang; to open a 開堂 'kai  
'tang; to close or adjourn a 退堂 'tui 'tang.  
Minutes, 記錄 chi lu; to record the 記錄 chi lu,  
記下 chi hsia.  
File, temporary file or roll kept by the clerk for  
preserving papers or documents to be presented  
to the body, 護書 'hu shu; to receive papers  
for presentation, 登護書 têng 'hu shu, 收存  
shou 'tsun; to leave finished business on 存案  
'tsun an; to take up business on 提辦 'ti pan.  
Docket or fixed order for transacting business, 辦  
事之序 pan shih chih chun hsü.  
Motion, a 議端 i tuan; to make a 舉議端 chū  
i tuan; to second a 贊助議端 tsan chu i  
tuan; the second or seconder of a 贊助人 tsan  
chu jên, 贊助者 tsan chu chē; to pass or  
take vote on a 決斷 chüeh tuan; acted upon  
or passed, 成章 'chêng chang; mover or au-  
thor of an original 原主 yüan chu.  
Amendment, 恭端 'tsan tuan; to an amendment,  
次恭端 'tzü 'tsan tuan; original motion or  
a motion without an 原端 yüan tuan.  
Order, rules of 會例 'hui li; to violate the rules of  
違例 wei li; to call to 肅會 su 'hui; use the  
words. To call to 規例 kuei li.  
Table, to lay on the 置於棹 chih yü cho; or post-  
pone to a specified time, 暫擱 chan ko; or

postpone indefinitely or decline acting up  
during the present meeting, 置高擱 chih  
kao ko.

Previous Question, 原端 yüan tuan; to take the  
決斷原端 chüeh tuan yüan tuan; to call for  
the 舉決斷原端 chü chüeh tuan yüan tuan.

Committee, a 委辦 wei pan; to commit to 交委辦  
chiao wei pan, 付委辦 fu wei pan; chairman  
of a 正委辦 chêng wei pan; of the whole,  
會衆爲委辦 'hui chung wei wei pan; to  
recommit to 重交委辦 'chung chiao wei pan;  
重托委辦 'chung 'to wei pan; report of  
a 委辦之回報 wei pan chih 'hui pao.

Reconsider, to 重議 'chung i.

Precedent, a 援案 yüan an.

Privilege, to ask or rise to a question of 懇情  
'kên 'ching.

Memorialize, to 請示 'ching shih.

Memorial, 稟單 pin tan.

Protest, a 淨諫 ching chien; to 呈淨諫 'chêng  
ching chien.

### XXXVI.—CHRISTIAN MARRIAGE CERE- MONY:—耶穌教會婚禮.

The Chinese Text of this Ceremony was  
prepared and adopted by the American Bap-  
tist and American Presbyterian Missions  
at Chefoo and Tungchow. The English  
Translation has been supplied by Rev. T. P.  
CRAWFORD.

The Scriptures do not determine the time of  
betrothment; but most Christians prefer to  
wait until their sons and daughters have  
completed their education and are of suffi-  
ciently mature age to enter voluntarily into  
the matrimonial engagement. 結親早晚,  
聖書沒有定論,但是耶穌教中的人,  
多是等他兒女念書成人,各自體願,  
然後結親.

They use no divination, lucky day, or astrologi-  
cal signs; but simply consider the adapta-  
tion of the parties to each other, and the

time most convenient for solemnizing the rite. 不算命擇日,也不論五婚,只論人合式不合式,時候便宜不便宜。

Destiny, they consider, is not determined by man, and days are not divided into lucky and unlucky. 命是人所算不了的,日子本是不分好歹的。

Those of the relations forbidden in the Scriptures should not intermarry:—See old Test. the Book of Leviticus 18th chap. and the matter will be plain. 聖書所禁止的骨肉等親都不可以嫁娶,看舊約利未記十八章便知。

A husband cannot marry another wife, a wife cannot marry another husband. 有婦人的不可以另娶,有丈夫的不可以另嫁。

A widower may marry again, so may a widow; but she should not cast away her children. 鰥夫可以再娶,寡婦可以再嫁,但是再嫁的時候,不可丟棄自己的孩子。

Having fixed the wedding day, the Pastor should be invited to attend and perform the ceremony; should he be unable to do so, he may request an Elder or a Deacon to go in his stead. 定規某日娶親,該請牧師,若牧師不能自己去,他可以請長老或是會役代他去行合婚之禮。

The relatives and friends of the parties should assemble at the Bridegroom's house or at the Church. 新郎新婦和家裏的人連親戚朋友都聚在新郎的家裏,或在禮拜堂裏。

Let them in advance place a table in a proper position with two glasses of grape wine upon it. 先預備一張桌子,上有兩杯葡萄酒。

The Pastor will take his stand on one side of the table, and the bridegroom will conduct the Bridegroom to the opposite side in front of the Pastor; then let the bridemaid lead the Bride to the right hand of the Bridegroom; and let them stand by their respective sides—all facing the Pastor. 牧師站

在桌子一面,送客領新郎站在對面,迎客領新婦站在新郎的右邊,送迎客站在兩旁,一同對着牧師。

*The Pastor will then say.* 牧師可以說。

We now stand in the presence of God the Father, and in the midst of these people to unite A. B. & C. D. in marriage according to law. 我們如今站在天父真神的面前,在衆人當中,按理使某某人合婚。 Marriage is most honorable having been ordained by God himself. 合婚是最尊貴的事,是真神起初所設立的。

He created man male and female, and therefore the Scriptures say, "A man shall leave his father and mother and cleave unto his wife, and they twain shall be one flesh." 造人的時候是造一男一女,所以聖經說,人要離開父母聯絡他的妻子二人成爲一體。

The Scriptures also say, "Husbands, love your wives and be not bitter against them, but dwell with them according to knowledge, giving honor unto the wife, as unto the weaker vessel, and as being heirs together of the grace of life; that your prayers be not hindered." 聖經也說,你們做丈夫的須要疼愛婦人,不可苦待他,應當按着情理與婦人同住,也當敬重他,因爲他是比你軟弱的,也是和你同享永生之恩的,這樣你們的新福就不至被攔阻。

"Wives, submit yourselves unto your own husbands, as unto the Lord; for the husband is the head of the wife, even as Christ is the head of the church; and he is the saviour of the body. Therefore as the church is subject to Christ, so let the wives be subject to their own husbands in every thing." 你們做婦人的當服丈夫如同服主,因爲丈夫是婦人的頭,正如基督是教會的頭,又是教會全體的救主,教會順服基督,婦人也要如此事事順服丈夫。

The Scriptures also say, "Let every man have his own wife, and let every woman have her own husband. Let the husband render unto the wife due benevolence; and likewise also the wife unto the husband. The wife hath not power over her own body, but the husband: and likewise also the husband hath not power over his own body but the wife." 聖經又說, 各人應當有自己的婦人, 婦人也應當有自己的丈夫, 丈夫應當用合宜的情分待婦人, 婦人待丈夫也是如此, 婦人不能主張自己的身體, 乃在丈夫, 丈夫也不能主張自己的身體, 乃在婦人。

This is a most important matter, and therefore, you, two, should conscientiously establish this marriage covenant. 這是最重的事, 所以你們二人要憑良心立夫妻之約。

The company should now stand, and the Groom and Bride kneel. The Pastor may request them to join hands, or not, as he thinks best. 此時衆人站立, 新郎新婦跪下, 二人執手不執手可以隨牧師的意思。

The Pastor will now say to the Bridegroom. 牧師要對新郎說。

A. B. Do you voluntarily take this woman to be your wife, to dwell with her during life, according to the will of God? Do you promise in the presence of these people, calling God to witness, that you will love her, honor her, support and comfort her whether comely or homely, in sickness and in health? Do you also promise that you will not discard her, divorce her, marry, or desire another during her life-time? 某人你願意娶這個女人爲你的妻, 照神的旨意和他一世同居麼, 你在衆人面前叫神作見證應許愛他, 重視他, 照應他, 安慰他, 不論他俊醜疾病強弱麼, 也應許不棄他, 不休他, 不娶不戀別人在他活的時候麼。

Plight your troth. 應許罷。

The Bridegroom will answer: "I promise," 新郎

要回答說, 我應許。

The Pastor will now say to the Bride: 牧師要對新婦說。

A. D. Do you voluntarily take this man to be your husband, to dwell with him during life according to the will of God? Do you promise in the presence of these people, calling God to witness, that you will love him, reverence him, obey and comfort him whether rich or poor, in sickness and in health? Do you also promise that you will not discard him, leave him, marry, or desire another during his lifetime? 新婦你願意嫁這個男人爲你的丈夫, 照神的旨意和他一世同居麼, 你在衆人面前叫神作見證應許愛他, 尊重他, 順服他, 安慰他, 不論他窮富疾病強弱麼, 也應許不棄他, 不離他, 不嫁不戀別人在他活的時候麼。

Plight your troth. 應許罷。

The Bride will answer: "I promise." 新婦要回答說, 我應許。

The Pastor will now pray according to the following sample. 牧師要彷彿這個樣禱告。

Our Heavenly Father, the ever living God, mercy, honor and glory are thine; life and death, sorrow and bliss are subject to thy control: therefore we earnestly pray thee, in mercy, to bless these two persons. 天父永生的神啊, 恩典富貴榮耀都是你的, 生死禍福都在你權下, 所以懇求你賜恩祝福這兩個人。

Enable them with one mind and heart, trusting in thy name, to keep their marriage vows, and lead them in the way of peace. We also pray thee to grant thy Holy Spirit to enlighten and aid them to love each other, to dwell together in this world according to thy Word, and hereafter enjoy everlasting life in thy Heavenly Kingdom. All we ask through the merits of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Amen. 教他們同心合意靠你的名常顧念所應許的話, 領

他們走太平的道路,也求天父賜下聖靈,照亮他們,相幫他們彼此相愛,照你的道理同住在世上,然後同享永生在天國,都是爲我救主耶穌的功勞,啞們。

*After the prayer, the bride and groom will rise to their feet; then the Pastor, taking the right hand wine cup, will give it to the bride, who will pass it to the groom to taste; then taking the left hand cup, he will give it to the bride, who will pass it to the groom to taste. 禱告完了,新郎新婦站起來,牧師要拿右邊的杯遞給送客給新郎喝一點,又拿左邊的杯遞給迎客給新婦喝一點. (The cups being returned to their places) the Pastor will pour the bride's cup into the groom's, and hand it (in like manner) to both of them to taste. 然後把新婦的酒倒在新郎的杯裏給他兩個人喝.*

*And while they are doing so, he will repeat the following couplet. 此時牧師要說.*

The troth is plighted,	男女締盟,
The knot is tied,	夫妻結好,
In wedded bliss,	有福同享,
Through life abide.	一生偕老.

*The company may then sing the following two verses.*

衆人可以唱下邊這兩節詩。

May the Heavenly Father &c.

(一) 但願天父真活神,祝福堅固新婚人,  
領他彼此盡名分,一路太平常安穩。

(二) 但願天父賜恩典,榮華富貴與高年,  
同靠主名在世上,同享永生在天堂。

*Or the following four verses. 或是唱這首詩.*

To-day we meet, &c., &c.

(一) 今日聚集大家歡喜,照主聖旨公行婚禮,  
新郎新婦二人成一,一家一體一心一意。

(二) 自此一生同走一路,相敬相信相愛相助,  
天父時常保佑平安,無有災害困苦艱難。

(三) 懇求天父賜福臨門,使他夫妻均沾鴻恩,  
得感聖靈敬愛救主,一世專心事奉天父。

(四) 但願天父準我禱告,賜他夫婦一雙偕老,  
快活同享苦難同當,死後二人同在天堂。

*At the close of the hymn, the Pastor will lift up his*

*hands and say. 牧師要伸手說.*

“In the presence of God, I pronounce these two persons to be husband and wife. Those whom God has joined together let not man put asunder. 我在神的面前,稱這兩個人爲夫妻,神所配合的,人不可把他分開. And now may the love of God the Father, the grace of the Lord Jesus, and the sanctifying influences of the Holy Spirit be with us for ever and ever. Amen.” 求天父之愛,耶穌之恩,聖靈之感動,借我們直到永遠. 啞們。

That which is written above, is only a form of the Christian marriage rite. It by no means proposes to fix the exact words to be used. The officiating minister can add to it, follow it, or shorten it, according to his pleasure. 以上所寫的,只是耶穌教中婚禮的表樣,並不是拘定的言語,或加,或減,或遲,可隨行禮之人的意思。

For Scripture quotations, see Gen. 2nd Chap.; Col. 3rd Chap.; 1 Peter 3rd Chap.; Eph. 5th Chap.; 1 Cor. 7th Chap. 以上所引的聖經,可看創世記第二章. 哥羅西第三章. 彼得前書第三章. 以弗所第五章. 哥林多前書第七章。

### XXXVII.—PUZZLES AND CONUNDRUMS.

*These Chinese Puzzles, have been collected at Amoy and Foochow. The Translator of 1-47, withholds the publication of his name. Puzzles 48-50, both English and Chinese, are taken from 3rd Vol. of Chinese Recorder and Missionary Journal. For the Answers to the Puzzles as far as supplied, see Article XXXIX.*

1. There is something that has five poles and ten bamboo sticks; as you wind the golden threads around, it sings the northern strains. 五枝杉,十枝竹,牽金線,唱北曲。
2. A crowd of little girls gather around to trouble. They play on the flute, they sing, they dance. They fear neither king nor



- mandarin. They only fear fire, and the smoke of chaff. 一陣小娃惹人嫌, 吹簫唱曲踊人前, 不畏君王與官長, 只驚艾火粗糠烟.
3. The eldest brother crawls. The second jumps. The third plays on the flute. The fourth sells incense. 一哥匍匐行, 二哥即是跳, 三哥吹洞簫, 四哥賣香料.
4. There are four poles and four railings. In the middle is a Confucian altar. A child sits squalling. The hearts of father and mother are troubled. 四柱四欄杆, 中央孔子壇, 孩兒唱北曲, 父母心不安.
5. When the Southern wind blows, he uses his fingers to make the Pai-kua. He does no business, but lives by his body. 南風當得起八卦交五指, 專食脚膊飯, 並無作生理.
6. There is a garden of very loose soil. In it are three small bamboo sticks very red. 一坵小園鬆鬆, 三枝竹子紅紅.
7. There is a very narrow lane. In it are many carriages linked on to each other, each dragging the other. 一條巷子窄窄狹狹, 許多車馬流連牽拔.
8. Its home is in the midst of cotton cloth. Its business is in flesh. If any one in the family sees it, he slays it on his nail. 布中居住起, 肉中做生理, 周家一看見, 甲上打至死.
9. On the outside is a stone wall, and beyond again two other walls. In the inside is a small golden lady. 外面石壁二重牆, 內中一個金小娘.
10. In a very small narrow house there live five girls. 一間小屋窄窄, 住止五個人客.
11. On the table is a sedan chair. Inside the chair is a tray. On the tray is a pot of water. In the water are two eels. 案上一頂轎, 轎內一個盤, 盤中一窟水, 水裏二尾鰻.
12. It was born in a mountain forest. It died in an earthen chamber. Its soul dispersed to the four winds. And its bones are laid out for sale. 生在深山林內, 死在土空屋地, 神魂飛四散, 骨頭排來賣.
13. On his head he has a helmet. His body is clad in a coat of mail. Kill him and you will find no blood; open him and you will find his flesh. 頭戴盔, 身穿甲, 殺無血, 擘有肉.
14. Of the same width, and the same length, they both stand erect, opened by day and closed by night. 同大方長兩扇並立, 日則分開夜來相合.
15. There is a red glass with a precious lid. When it falls down, it is instantly broken. 紅琉璃罩鐵寶蓋, 墜落去即是打破.
16. There is a red faced mandarin whose tongue is thrust out the third of an inch. From his mouth flows bloody water, and he dares not stand in the wind. 紅面將軍, 吐舌三分, 口流血水, 須避狂風.
17. There is an exceedingly straight stick. At the top of it is a tiny sun. 一枝直直直, 頂上一點日.
18. The sky is covered with itch. The earth has goitres. 天生疥, 地生瘡.
19. He that has one leg stands in the garden. He that has two walks in the house. He that has three mounts the idol table. He that has four remains in the reception room. 一脚園裏豎, 二脚屋內行, 三脚上佛桌, 四脚在半廳.
20. It has a root but no leaf. A bird cannot rest upon it. 有枝又無葉, 鳥雀宿不着.
21. There is a white pearly bed, hung around with a red silken curtain. In the bed sleeps a black bonze. 白玉床挂紅紗帳, 內睡一個烏和尚.
22. On an uneven road they all trust to you. One's own child is not equal to you. 路上崎嶇全靠你, 親生兒子不如他.
23. It takes away the courage of a demon. Its sound is like that of thunder. It frightens men so that they drop their chopsticks in

- their fright. When one turns one's head round to look at it, lo it is all turned into smoke. 能使妖魔膽氣摧,一聲奮發壯如雷,驚人失筋深惶恐,回首相看盡化灰.
24. In less than a day they walk round the world. They cross the sea without a ship. They are all brothers and yet they are not of the same surname. They marry and yet never live together. 遊盡塵寰不一天,遍行湖海豈須船,同胞兄弟非同姓,結髮糟糠詎伴眠.
25. When we sit towards the South, he sits towards the North and looks us in the face. When we sorrow, he sorrows; when we are glad, he rejoices. 南面而坐北面而朝,象憂亦憂象喜亦喜.
26. There is an iron ship with a wooden skull. Its hold is filled with red hot coals. After the rain has gently fallen, the ship glides quietly away. 鐵船用木櫓,艙內裝熱貨,等待微雨後,漫漫搖船過.
27. I am just twenty one this year. My lips are red, my teeth are white, my eyes are black. Sometimes when any one has anything to do with me, he turns out a bad character. 小生年紀二十一,唇紅齒白眼如漆,有時遇我波浪子.
28. There is something that is very square. To eat it, one need not break the shell. 一塊四角四角,俾你食不用擘壳.
29. There is a stone door way, an iron door-top. When the goddess of mercy enters, the Buddhist priest comes out. 石門堅,鉄門楣,觀音入去,和尚出來.
30. What is it that is dressed in hempen clothes, with a flannel cap on its head, sitting under a tree, ringing a bell? 穿藤衫,戴藤髻,樹呢坐,搖雜貨.
31. What is it that sits very low, and eats more grass than a buffalo? 一個跼跼,食草多牛.
32. There is something very black; when once it is broken, it can never be hooped. 一個烏烏,打破不打箍.
33. When it goes to sleep, it dresses. When it gets up, it takes off its trousers. What it eats is black. When it vomits, it goes to a white place to do so. 倒下穿衫,起來脫袴,烏去食,白去吐.
34. Two pieces of bamboo drive ducks through a narrow door. 二枝竹仔並並長,趕鴨入狹門.
35. There are four pieces of bamboo standing around the four sides. In the middle is a black dragon, winding up to heaven. 四枝竹仔豎四邊,中央烏龍滾上天.
36. What is it whose legs are longer than its body, whose mouth is longer than its face? When it sees a person it sucks his blood. It fears neither soldier nor gun. The only thing it dreads is a gauze city, which it never can penetrate. 腳較長身,口較長面,見人吮血,不驚兵不驚銃,只驚芋仔城攢不入.
37. What is it that when it enters the water, it opens out; when it comes out of it, it folds up, bringing with it fish and shrimps? 入水展威,出水垂垂,魚蝦掠來作一堆.
38. When the large idol is put into its shrine, all the little idols begin to wail. 大佛請入龕,佛仔嚶嚶啼.
39. What is it whose head is large, his tail small, and his body is covered with itch? 頭大尾小,遍身皆生疥.
40. In the front are five openings; on the sides are two windows; behind hangs an onion stalk. 頭前五孔,邊仔二個窓,後壁一抱葱.
41. There is a jar filled with bones; one may enter, but one cannot come out again. 一甕仔鷄骨,能自入不自出.
42. What is it that winds across the ridges, and brings forth a crowd of children? 一條伸過嶺,生子生孫一大羣.
43. There is a very little man, he fears neither

wind nor rain, he only fears a large stone.  
一個倭古倭古, 亦不驚風亦不驚雨。  
盡驚一塊石頭虎。

14. There are two sisters of equal size, one sits inside, the other outside. 二個姊妹並並大, 一個在內一個在外。

15. The pencil rest has been overturned by the wind. The water of the 'Chien-tang river leave no waves. The Phenix is no longer on the mountains. The village of Hsing-hua no longer produces large trees. 筆架山因風吹倒, 錢塘江水不揚波, 鳳凰山鳥踪已去, 杏花村喬木不生。

16. Outside the East Gate there is a fire. In the inside there is still a man. A girl is carrying her child. At a quarter to seven, it is all burnt up. 東門城外失火, 家內尙有一人, 其女懷抱其子, 酉時三刻燒之。

17. Two men standing one above the other higher than heaven. Ten girls farming half an acre. I don't ride the goat; the goat rides me. A thousand stakes are stuck in the mile. 兩人重疊高過天, 十女耕耘半畝田, 我不騎羊羊騎我, 千竿插在里中間。

18. Its body is a regular square; its substance is hard and stiff; although it cannot utter words, when words are uttered it must reply. *Guess a thing that is made use of.* 身自端方, 體自堅硬, 雖不能言, 有言必應, 打一用物。

19. It has eyes, but no eye-balls; its inside is hollow. When the Lotus flower rises above the surface of the water (i. e. in summer), they are delighted to meet; but when the leaves of the Wu-tung tree fall to the ground (i. e. towards the end of Autumn), they are separated from each other. So the loving and happy couple are not allowed to stay together until winter. *Guess a thing.* (No answer given), 有眼無珠腹內空, 荷花出水喜相逢, 梧桐葉落分

離別, 恩愛夫妻不到冬, 打一物。

50. When I go out, I am thick and fat; When I come home, I am meagre like a skeleton; Then I am put in a corner against the wall, and my tears flow freely. (No answer given.) 出去胖胖大大兒, 進來瘦緊扎喇兒, 擱得挨牆靠壁兒, 眼淚撲撒的。

## XXVIII.—RELIGIOUS, THEOLOGICAL & ECCLESIASTICAL TERMS.

By Rev. J. L. NEVIUS, D. D.

[Chinese Characters Romanized by the Editor.]

Acts of the Apostles, 使徒行傳 shih tu hsing chuan.

Adopt, to 收養子 shou i tzü. 立養子 li i tzü, 認養子 jên i tzü, 收螟蛉子 shou ming ling tzü.

Adopted son, 義子 i tzü, 螟蛉子 ming ling tzü, 認子 jên tzü; father, 義父 i fu, 認父 jên fu.

Adoption, 受養子之理 shou i tzü chih li.

Adore, 敬求 ching 'chiu, 敬拜 ching pai, 伏拜 fu pai, 頌揚 sung yang.

Afflict, to 降災 chiang tsai.

Afflictions, 災難 tsai nan, 艱難 chien nan, 災殃 tsai yang, 苦難 'ku nan, 困苦 'kun 'ku, 患難 'huan nan.

Amos, book of 亞摩士 ya mo shih.

Angels, 天使 'tien shih, 使者 shih ché, 天差 'tien 'chai, 神使 shên shih.

Anglican church, 安立甘 an li kan.

Annual meeting of conference, 年會 nien 'hui.

Antinomian, 廢律法者 fei lü fa ché.

Apostle, 使徒 shih 'tu, 奉差使 fêng 'chai shih, 奉差者 fêng 'chai ché.

Assurance, 篤信 tu hsin, 深信不疑 shên hsin pu i, 毫無疑心 'hao wu i hsin.

Atonement, 贖罪 shu 'hui, 挽回 wan 'hui; for sin, 贖罪 shu tsui, 將功折罪 chiang kung ché tsui.

Atonement, doctrine of 贖罪之理 shu tsui chih li.

Attribute, 德 tê, 才德 'tsai tê.

Authority, 權 'chüan, 權能 'chüan néng, 權柄

Jehovah, 耶和華 yeh 'huo 'hua.

Jesus, 耶穌 yeh su; *Christ*, 耶穌基督 yeh su chi tu.

Jeremiah, *book of* 耶利米書 yeh li mi shu.

Job, *book of* 約百記 yüeh po chi.

Joel, *book of* 約耳書 yüeh êrh shu.

John, *book of* 約翰書 yüeh 'han shu.

Jonah, *book of* 約拿書 yüeh na shu.

Joy, 快樂 'kuai lo.

Joshua, *book of* 約書亞記 yüeh shu ya chi.

Jude, *book of* 猶太書 yu 'tai shu.

Judge, to 審問 shên wên, 審斷 shên tuan, 擬定 ni ting, 斷定 tuan ting.

Judges, *book of* 士師記 shih shih chi.

Judgment, 審判 shên 'pan; *day*, 審判日 shên 'pan jih.

Just, 正直無私 chêng chih wu ssü, 公平 kung 'ping; *to be* 秉公 ping kung.

Justice, 公義 kung i, 公道 kung tao.

Justification, 稱義之道 'chêng i chih tao.

King, 王 wang, 君王 chün wang, 國王 kuo wang, 帝王 ti wang.

Kings, *book of* 列王記畧 lieh wang chi lieh.

Kingdom, 國 kuo, 邦國 pang kuo, 國家 kuo chia.

Lamentations, *book of* 哀歌 ai ko.

Leviticus, *book of* 利未記 li wei chi.

Lord, 主 chu.

Lord's Supper, 主晚餐 chu wan 'tsan, 晚餐 wan 'tsan, 聖餐 shêng 'tsan; *Prayer*, 主祈禱 文 chu 'chi tao wên.

Love, 愛 ai; *mutual* 相愛 hsiang ai; *with intimacy*, 親愛 'ching ai; *with respect*, 敬愛 ching ai; *with tenderness or desire*, 愛惜 ai hsi; *with pity*, 愛憐 ai lien; *with the idea of respect and a desire to imitate*, 愛慕 ai mu; *with the idea of intensity*, 痛愛 'tung ai; *that cannot bear separation*, 戀戀不捨 lüan lüan pu shê.

Luke, *book of* 路加傳 lu chia chuan.

Malachi, *book of* 馬拉基書 ma la chi shu.

Matthew, *book of* 馬太傳 ma 'tai chuan.

Mark, *book of* 馬可傳 ma 'ko chuan.

Materialism, 氣質之學 'chi chih chih hsiao.

Mediate, 調和 tiao 'huo, 調說 tiao shuo, 調理

tiao li, 說和 shuo 'huo.

Mediator, 中保 chung pao, 中見人 chung chieh jên, 說和人 shuo 'huo jên.

Meditate, 思想 ssü hsiang, 默會 mo 'hui, 默想 mo hsiang.

Meek, 遜順 hsün shun, 溫和 wên 'huo, 溫柔 wên jou.

Meekness, 謙遜 'chien hsün, 卑以自牧 pei i tzü mu.

Merciful, 仁慈 jên 'tzü, 寬宏度量 'kuan 'hung tu liang.

Mercy, 慈悲 'tzü pei, 慈愛 'tzü ai.

Merit, 功 kung, 功勞 kung lao, 功德 kung tê.

Methodist Episcopal Church, 美以美會 mei i mei 'hui.

Micah, *book of* 米迦書 mi chia shu.

Miracle, 神迹 shên chi.

Miraculous, 奇異 'chi i, 神奇 shên 'chi.

Nahum, *book of* 拿翁書 na wên shu.

Numbers, *book of* 民數記畧 min so chi liao.

Obadiah, *book of* 阿巴底書 o pa ti shu.

Omniscience, 無所不知 wu so pu chih.

Omnipotence, 無所不能 wu so pu nêng.

Omnipresence, 無所不在 wu so pu tsai, 無不照臨 wu pu chao lin, 普被萬方 'pu pei wan fang.

Original sin, 原罪 yüan tsui.

Orthodox, 正道 chêng tao, 正教 chêng chiao, 正學 chêng hsiao.

Overjoyed, 歡天喜地 'huan 'tien hsi ti.

Parable, 譬喻 'pi yü, 比方 pi fang.

Paradise, 樂園 lo yüan.

Pardon, 赦免 shê mien, 饒恕 jao shu.

Pantheism, 以物即神之學 i wu chi shên chih hsiao, 空門 'kung mên.

Pantheistic, 神與物混 shên yü wu 'hun.

Patience, 忍耐 jên nai, 耐心 nai hsin, 耐煩 nai fan, 忍氣吞聲 jên 'chi 'tun shêng.

Peace, 太平 'tai 'ping, 和平 'huo 'ping, 平安 'ping an, 平正 'ping chêng.

Pelagianism, 庇類其史學即人性皆善 pi lei 'chi shih hsiao chi jên hsing chieh shan.

Persecution, 逼迫 pi po, 追逼 chui pi; *to meet*



with 遭逼迫 tsao pi po.

Person, 位 wei.

Peter, book of 彼得書 pi tê shu.

Philemon, book of 腓利門書 fei li mên shu.

Philippians, book of 腓利比書 fei li pi shu.

Possessed of a devil, 鬼附 kuei fu, 鬼迷 kuei mi.

Possession, 產 'chan.

Pray, to 禱告 tao kao, 祈禱 'chi tao, 祈求 'chi 'chiu, 哀求 ai 'chiu, 做禱告 tso tao kao, 做禮拜 tso li pai; continually, 恒求 'hên 'chiu; silently, 默求 mo 'chiu; earnestly, 懇切求 'kên 'chieh 'chiu.

Prayer, a 禱告 tao kao, 禱告文 tao kao wên; meeting, 公祈 kung 'chi.

Preacher or minister, 傳道者 'chuan tao ché.

Predestinate, 預定 yü ting, 前定 'chien ting, 預先見定 yü hsien chien ting.

Presbyterian, a 長老會友 'chang lao 'hui yu; church, 長老教會 chang lao chiao 'hui.

Presbytery, 老會 lao 'hui.

Pride, 驕傲 'chiao ao, 傲氣 ao 'chi.

Priest, 祭師 chi shih; (in the Roman Catholic sense), 神父 shên fu.

Prophecy, 預言 yü yen, 先知言 hsien chih yén.

Prophet, 預言者 yü yen ché, 先知人 hsien chih jên.

Protestantism, 耶穌教 yeh so chiao.

Proverbs, book of 箴言 chên yen.

Providence, the Lord's 神之照管 shên chih chao kuan; extends to all things, 神無不照管 shên wu pu chao kuan.

Psalms, 詩篇 shih 'pien.

Punishment, 刑法 hsing fa; righteous 公刑 kung hsing; severe 嚴刑 yen hsing.

Pure, 清潔 'ching chieh, 無瑕疵 wu chia 'tsü.

Quarterly meeting, 季會 chi 'hui.

Rationalism, 道學 tao hsiao.

Redeem, 贖 shu.

Redeemer from sin, 贖罪者 shu tsui ché.

Regeneration, 重生 'chung shêng, 棄舊換新 'chi chiu 'huan hsin.

Religion, 教 chiao.

Repentance, 懊悔 ao 'hui, 悔心 'hui hsin, 悔恨

'hui 'hên, 自責 tzü tsê.

Responsibility, 責任 tsê jên; great 責任重大 tsê jên chung ta; able to bear. 能勝責任 nêng shêng tsê jên, 勝任 shêng jên.

Resurrection, 復生 fu shêng, 復活 fu 'huo.

Revelation, 默示 mo shih.

Revelations, book of 默示錄 mo shih lu.

Revenge, 申冤 shên yüan, 報仇 pao 'chou.

Righteousness, 義 i, 公義 kung i, 公道 kung tao.

Romans, book of 羅馬書 lo ma shu.

Roman Catholicism, 天主教 'tien chu chiao.

Salvation, to beg for 求救 'chiu chiu; plan of 救人之法 chiu jên chih fa.

Samuel, book of 撒母耳書 san mu êrh shu.

Sanctification, doctrine of 成聖之理 'chêng shêng chih li.

Sanctified, to be 成聖 'chêng shêng, 成善 'chêng shan.

Sanctify, 感化 kan 'hua, 使聖善 shih shêng shan.

Satan, 撒但 sa tan.

Satisfaction, 感償 kan 'chang.

Save, 救 chiu, 拯救 chêng chiu.

Saved, to be 得救 tê chiu.

Saviour, 救主 chiu chu.

Seraphim, 晒囉咪 lsi lu ping.

Session, i.e. a sitting or meeting, 一堂 i 'tang, 一會 i 'hui; or lowest court of the (Presbyterian) church, 堂會 'tang 'hui.

Sin, 罪 tsui, 罪惡 tsui ê, 罪過 tsui kuo, 罪孽 tsui yeh; to 犯罪 fan tsui, 獲罪 'hu tsui, 犯法 fan fa; to suffer the consequence of 受罪 shou tsui; recklessly, 買罪受 mai tsui shou.

Sing, to 唱 'chang, 歌唱 ko 'chang, 唱詩 'chang shih.

Socinianism, 所西尼氏教 su hsi ni shih chiao.

Son, 子 tzü, 兒子 êrh tzü.

Spirit or soul, 靈 ling, 魂 'hun, 靈魂 ling 'hun, 精靈 ching ling.

Spiritual, 屬靈 shu ling, 關乎靈 kuan 'hu ling.

Substitution, 代替之理 tai 'ti chih li; for the punishment of another, 替罪 'ti tsui.

Supernatural, 異常 i 'chang, 神奇 shên 'chi.

Synod, 會 'hui; (ecclesiastical court of the Presby-

terian church), 大會 ta 'hui.  
 Temperance, 摶節 tsun chieh, 節度 chieh tu.  
 Tempt, 迷惑 mi 'huo, 誘惑 yu 'huo, 試引 shih yin, 試 shih.  
 Ten Commandments, 十誡 shih chieh, 十條誡 shih 'tiao chieh.  
 Testament, 約 yüeh; *Old* 舊約 chin yüeh; *New* 新約 hsin yüeh.  
 Thanksgiving, 感謝 kan hsieh, 謝恩 hsieh ên.  
 Theology, 神道 shên tao.  
 Thessalonians, *book of* 帖撒羅尼迦 'tieh lo ni chia.  
 Timothy, *book of* 提摩太書 'ti mo 'tai shu.  
 Titus, *book of* 提多書 'ti to shu.  
 Tradition, 口傳 'kou 'chuan, 口碑 'kou pei.  
 Transgression, 過犯 kuo fan.  
 Transmigration, 輪迴 lun 'hui.  
 Translation, 翻譯 fan yi.  
 Trinity, 三位一體之道 san wei i 'ti chih tao.  
 Trust, 依靠 'kao 'to, 托付 'to fu.  
 Truth, 誠實 'chêng shih, 至誠 chih 'chêng.  
 Unbelief, 不信 pu hsin, 不順 pu shun, 不理會 pu li 'hui.  
 Ungodly, 不虔 'pu 'chien, 無法無天 wu fa wu 'tien.  
 Unity, 歸一 kuei i, 相連無分 hsiang lien wu fên, 合而爲一 'ho êrh wei i, 彼此不分 pi 'tzü pu fên.  
 Vengeance, 嚴刑 yon hsing, 拷法 'kao fa.  
 Versions, 翻譯 fan yi.  
 Virtue, 德 tê.  
 Will, 主 chu, 主意 chu i, 主張 chu chang.  
 Worship, 拜 pai, 拱奉 kung fêng.  
 Zeal, 熱心 jê hsin.  
 Zealous, 踴勉 min mien, 奮力 fên li.  
 Zechariah, *book of* 撒加利亞書 sa chia li ya shu.  
 Zephaniah, *book of* 西番雅書 hsi fan ya shu.

### XXXIX.—ANSWERS TO PUZZLES AND CONUNDRUMS. SEE ARTICLE XXXVII.

1. A person winding cotton thread on a reel, 紡車.
2. Mosquitos, 蚊蟲.
3. A louse: a flea: a mosquito: a bed bug: 虱子, 跳蚤, 蚊蟲, 臭蟲.
4. A child sitting crying in a baby's chair, 孩童坐轎車啼哭.
5. A spider, 蜘蛛.
6. An incense dish, 香爐.
7. A water wheel, used in irrigation, 水車.
8. A louse, 虱子.
9. An egg, 蛋.
10. A shoe, 鞋.
11. A common Chinese bamboo lamp, 竹燈臺.
12. Charcoal, 炭.
13. A shrimp, 蝦.
14. Folding doors, 插屏門.
15. A persimmon, 柿.
16. A candle, 燭.
17. A stick of incense, 香線.
18. The stars: the mountains, 星, 山.
19. A hoe: a fowl: an incense dish: the table of the eight fairies, (found in every house), 鋤頭, 雞, 香, 爐, 八仙棹.
20. An onion, 葱.
21. A Lai-chi, 荔枝.
22. A walking stick, 杖.
23. The firing off of a cannon, 放炮.
24. Play actors in a play, 演戲.
25. A looking glass, 鏡.
26. A Chinese smoothing iron, 熨斗.
27. Dice, 骰子.
28. A square of bean cake, 豆腐一塊.
29. A machine for clearing cotton of its seeds, 打棉子家伙.
30. Dragon's eye fruit, 龍眼.
31. A Chinese Kitchen range, 灶.
32. A rice pan, 鼎.
33. A Chinese pen, 筆.
34. Eating rice with chop sticks, 筯.
35. A chimney, 火烟筒.
36. A mosquito, 蚊蟲.
37. A net, 網.
38. Putting a corpse into a coffin, 放死人落棺材.
39. A steelyard, 秤.
40. A Chinaman's head, 唐人頭面.
41. A Chinese lock, 中國鎖.

42. The vine of the sweet potatoe, 番薯. (Name at Foochow).  
 43. A stake to which an animal is tethered, 羈牛墩.  
 44. A looking glass or mirror 鏡.  
 45. The character, 尋.  
 46. The characters, 爛肉好酒.  
 47. The characters, 夫妻義重.  
 48. Chinese ink stone, 硯臺.

# XL.—COLLECTION OF PEARLS, 羣珠.

*Called also Precious characters, 字寶. From the 傳家寶. Translated by Rev. J. C. NEVIN, by request of the Editor.*

Mr. NEVIN states that owing to the circumstances in which the Translation was prepared, it has been hastily done, and that he has not been able to have it carefully reviewed by another or to revise it himself. If any should consider that the Translation of some of the Phrases is not well put, he would suggest that the Critic try if the change he would prefer could be run through "the whole group" of sentences in which such infelicity may be found. There is one or two groups in which he did not imitate the Chinese Text in the continuous use of the same expression. Still he hopes the whole will be found to be sufficiently well done for the purpose intended—a help to beginners.

**Two desires; 二願.** Desire heaven constantly to produce good men; 願天常生好人. Desire men constantly to perform good actions; 願人常行好事.

**Two onlys; 二惟.** Only by being frugal you can cultivate integrity; 惟儉可以助廉. Only by being reciprocal in your feelings you can perfect virtue; 惟恕可以成德.

**Two betters; 二寧.** (In profitless affairs) to curtail is better than to enlarge; 增一事寧減一事. A word too little is better than a word too much; 多一言寧少一言.

**Two abilities; 二能.** In moments of exhlara-

tion, be able to keep your affairs well in hand; 事當快意處能持. In moments of exhilaration, be able to restrain your words; 言當快意處能住.

**Two noes; 二無.** With whole-heartedness, there is no shame; 盡心則無愧. With an honorable mind, there is no departure (from rectitude); 平心則無偏.

**Two verys; 二多.** Senseless bustling is very subversive; 浮躁多敗事. Utter lack of energy is very ruinous; 罷輟多廢事.

**Two littles; 二少.** By paying little attention to trifling affairs, you will seldom err; 聞事少管則鮮咎. By little use of empty talk, you will avoid transgression; 聞言少說則省過.

**Two throughs; 二從.** Through the mouth sickness enters; 病從口入. Through the mouth calamity is begotten; 禍從口出.

**Two should-nots; 二莫.** The mouth should not speak of such things as ought not to be done; 不可行之事口莫說. The heart should not conceive such things as ought not to be spoken; 不可說之事心莫萌.

**Two oughts, 二當.** In the practice of virtue, you ought to take a high stand; 立身當高一步. In your intercourse with men, your position ought to be unassuming; 處人當下一步.

**Two constantly-sees; 二常看.** When I constantly see the moral excellence of others to be greater than mine, then shame and earnestness daily increase; 德業常看勝如我者則愧憤日增. When I constantly see the prosperity of others to be less than mine, then hard-feeling dies out of itself; 福祿常看不如我者則怨尤自息.

**Two should-cultivates; 二宜學.** Rich and honorable men by all means should cultivate goodness; 富貴人更宜學善良. Clever men by all means should cultivate honesty; 聰明人更宜學忠厚.

**Two not-amisses; 二不妄.** Do not seek amiss

and your heart will be at peace; **不妄求則心安**. Do not act amiss and your body will be at ease; **不妄作則身安**.

**Two will-never-haves; 二必無**. If you wait until you have a surplus before you exercise charity, you will never have such an occasion; **待有餘而後濟人必無濟人之日**. If you wait for leisure before you engage in study, you will never have such an opportunity; **待有暇而後讀書必無讀書之時**.

**Two simply-uses; 二只消**. When you find me at fault, you must simply use the one word "forbear;" **見人不是處只消一個容字**. When you come to a place hard to get over, you must simply use the one word "endure;" **處已難過處只消一個忍字**.

**Two better-thans; 二不如**. One act of self-restraint is better than one hundred battles and one hundred victories; **百戰百勝不如一忍**. One moment of silence is better than ten thousand words fitly spoken; **萬言萬當不如一默**.

**Two nothing-likes; 二莫若**. If you don't wish people to hear, there is nothing like keeping silence; **欲人勿聞莫若勿言**. If you don't wish people to know, there is nothing like refraining from action; **欲人勿知莫若勿爲**.

**Three to-consists or to be-found-ins; 三在**. The circumvention of the greatest wisdom is not by (does not consist in) wisdom, but (is found in) stupidity; **困天下之智不在智而在愚**. The overcoming of the shrewdest argument is not by (does not consist in) ready argument, but (is found in) stammering; **窮天下之辯不在辯而在訥**. The subjugation of the greatest courage is not by (does not consist in) courage but (is found in) cowardice; **服天下之勇不在勇而在怯**.

**Three to-considers; 三思**. When the young consider that they will grow old, they should — *— diligence to study; 少思其長則*

**務學**. When the aged consider that death is at hand, they should be zealous in giving instruction; **老思其死則務教**. When in possession of wealth you consider that it may pass away, you should be untiring in charity; **有思其無則務施**.

**Three Heavens; 三天**. If Heaven should bestow but little happiness on me, I must increase my virtue and respectfully receive it; **天薄我以福吾厚吾德以迓之**. If Heaven should weary my body, I must set it off by putting my heart at ease; **天勞我以形吾逸吾心以補之**. If Heaven should embarrass me in the course of events, I must make my way through by observing the laws of my being; **天阨我以遇吾享吾道以通之**.

**Three to-promotes; 三養**. Promote happiness by being content; **安分以養福**. Promote health by keeping an easy stomach; **寬胃以養氣**. Promote wealth by cutting down expenses; **省費以養財**.

**Three disciplines; 三磨**. When the ways of the world are bleak and windy, a space for the disciplining of our hearts is indicated; **世路風霜吾人鍊心之境也**. When the world around us is inconstant, an arena for repressing our tempers is afforded; **世情冷暖吾人忍性之地也**. When affairs are turned upside down, the things necessary for chastening our dispositions are furnished; **世事顛倒吾人修行之資也**.

**Three not-knows or not-appreciates; 三不知**. We cannot appreciate our ordinary comforts, until we come in contact with serious resistance; **不到極逆之境不知平日之安**. We cannot appreciate the affability of honest and generous men, until we have had experience with the grasping and oppressive; **不遇至刻之人不知忠厚之易**. We cannot appreciate the beauty of things chiming in with our wishes, until we have passed through great difficulties; **不經難處之事不知適意之巧**.



**Three must-nots; 三不可.** Purity is a prime requisite in an officer, but he must not wholly regard this and be uncivil to the corrupt; 清是做官本等却不可矜清傲濁. Attention is carefulness on the part of those in authority, but they must not give attention only to great things and despise those that are small; 慎是居上細心却不可慎大忽小. Diligence is a *sine qua non* for persons in official employ, but they must not begin with diligence and end with indolence; 勤是從政實地却不可勤始怠終.

**Three It-is-sads; 三可惜.** It is sad to have made no acquisitions in learning during life; 此生不學一可惜. It is sad to have idled away 'to-day;' 此日閒過二可惜. It is sad for one's body to become a wreck; 此身一敗三可惜.

**Three no--that-cannots; 三無不.** When there is mutual repentance there is no resentment that cannot be dispelled; 兩悔無不釋之憾. When there is mutual desire there is no union that cannot be effected; 兩求無不合之交. When there is mutual animosity, there is no calamity that cannot be brought about; 兩怒無不成之禍.

**Four goods; 四好.** Be a good man; 做好人. Do good works; 行好事. Read good books; 讀好書. Speak good words; 說好話.

**Four Fundamental Principles; 四本.** Economy is a fundamental principle in the ordering of a household; 勤儉治家之本. Education is a fundamental principle in the elevation of a family; 讀書起家之本. Harmony is a fundamental principle in the regulation of a household; 和順齊家之本. Conformity to right principles is a fundamental principle in the preservation of a family; 循理保家之本.

**Four plans; 四計.** The plans of a family depend upon harmony; 一家之計在於和. The plans of a life depend upon diligence; 一生之計在於勤. The plans of a year

are made in the spring; 一年之計在於春. The plans of a day are made in the morning; 一日之計在於寅.

**Four Preserves; 四守.** If you possess wisdom and intelligence, preserve them by an artless demeanor; 聰明智慧守之以愚. If you have merit sufficient to overshadow all under heaven, preserve it by yielding your rights in favor of others; 功蓋天下守之以讓. If you have courage and strength sufficient to excite the dread of the whole world, preserve them by a timid behaviour; 勇力振世守之以怯. If you have wealth without bounds, preserve it by an unassuming deportment; 富有四海守之以謙.

**Four thens; 四則.** If (one's) words and actions be compared to those of the ancients, virtue will then be caused to increase; 言行擬之古人則德進. If meritorious attainments be intrusted to the will of heaven, the heart will then be at ease; 功名付之天命則心閒. If it be considered that reward and punishment extend to posterity, affairs should then be conducted in an equitable manner; 報應念子孫則事平平. When in the enjoyment of present possessions we fear poverty may come in the future, we should then be economical; 受享慮及缺乏則用儉.

**Four Virtues; 四德.** (Charity is a virtue in the rich); 富以能施爲德. Condescension is a virtue in the noble; 貴以待人爲德. Not to beg is a virtue in the poor; 貧以無求爲德. No craven recognition of dignity is a virtue in the ignoble; 賤以忘勢爲德.

**Four not-to-fails; 四必.** Not to fail to repress the least departure from rectitude, is the basis of virtue; 小非必懲德之本也. Not to fail to save the minutest form of life, is the fountain-head of long life; 微命必護壽之源也. Not to fail to value a grain of rice, is the root of wealth; 粒穀必珍

富之根也。Not to fail to compassionate letters, is the foundation of nobility; 隻字必惜貴之基也。

**Four Esteems: 四貴.** Teeth because of their hardness are destructible; therefore the best men hold pliability in high esteem; 齒以堅毀故至人貴柔. A knife because of its sharpness becomes notched and broken; therefore the best men hold non-angularity in high esteem; 刃以銳摧故至人貴渾. Gods and dragons because they are hard to see are spoken of with admiration; therefore the best men hold reservation in high esteem; 神龍以難見得稱故至人貴潛. The great sea because it is a vast deep is difficult of measurement; therefore the best men hold the profound in high esteem; 滄海以汪洋難量故至人貴深.

**Four may-take-the-place-ofs: 四當.** Freedom from care may take the place of honorable distinction; 無事以當貴. "Early to bed" may take the place of riches; 早寢以當富. Contented steps may take the place of a carriage; 安步以當車. Plenty to eat may take the place of meat; 飽食以當肉.

**Four regulations: 四法.** Deliberation and attention is a No. 1 regulation in discharging one's obligations; 安詳是應事第一法. Kindly forbearance is a No. 1 regulation in your intercourse with men; 涵容是待人第一法. To be humble and retiring is a No. 1 regulation for the preservation of the body (from violence); 謙退是保身第一法. To scatter (worldly cares) and relinquish (worldly ambitions) is a No. 1 regulation for the education of the heart; 灑脫是養心第一法.

**Four selfs: 四自.** The want of self-respect brings disgrace; 不自重者取辱. The want of personal fear invites trouble; 不自

者招禍. He who is not self-sufficient

receives advantage; 不自滿者受益. He who is not self-confident becomes very learned; 不自是者博聞.

**Four feelings: 四心.** To love one's parents with the same feelings with which one loves his wife, would be very filial indeed; 以愛妻之心愛親則大孝. To defend one's country with the same feelings with which one would defend his family, would be the very perfection of patriotism; 以保家之心保國則盡忠. He who would reprove himself with the same feelings with which he would reprove others, would seldom be found at fault; 以責人之心責己則寡過. If we would behave towards others with the same feelings with which we treat ourselves, harmonious relations would be maintained inviolate; 以恕己之心恕人則全交.

**Four endures: 四耐.** To endure poverty, avoid complaining (sour) words; 耐貧賤不作酸語. To endure inconstancy, avoid angry (irritating) words; 耐炎涼不作激語. To endure aspersions, don't attempt contradiction; 耐是非不作辯語. To endure vexation and annoyance, avoid bitter words; 耐煩惱不作苦語.

**Four don'ts: 四莫.** Don't associate with men who are not virtuous and high-minded; 人非賢莫交. Don't take things to which you have no right; 物非義莫取. Don't talk about what you have not seen; 事非見莫說. Don't carry out intentions which are bad; 念非善莫舉.

**Four do-nots: 四勿.** Do not be intimate with useless men (and do not imitate them); 無益之人勿親 (亦勿學). Do not do useless things (and do not see them); 無益之事勿爲 (亦勿看). Do not read useless books (and do not preserve them); 無益之書勿讀 (亦勿存). Do not speak useless words (and do not hear them); 無益之話勿說 (亦勿聽).

**Four littles: 四少.** He who talks but little is

not disliked by men; 少言者不爲人所忌. He who does but little is not faulted or "picked up" by men; 少行者不爲人所短. He who has little wisdom is not worried and distracted by men; 少智者不爲人所勞. He who has little ability is not called into service by men; 少能者不爲人所役.

**Four withouts: 四無.** Poverty is not a sufficient cause for disgrace, but poverty without resolution (to help one's self) is a disgrace; 貧不足羞可羞是貧而無志. To be ignoble is not a sufficient cause for dislike but ignobility without capability is detestable; 賤不足惡可惡是賤而無能. Old age is not a sufficient cause for regret, but to be old and useless is denorable; 老不足歎可歎是老而無益. Death is not a sufficient cause for lamentation, but to die without having been bettered is sad indeed; 死不足惜可惜是死而無補.

**Four be-of-services: 四受用.** If you do not relax your energies when at leisure, it will be of service to you when hurried; 閒中不放過忙處有受用. If you do not fall into listlessness when at rest, it will be of service to you in times of action; 靜中不落空動處有受用. If you do not act deceitfully in private life, it will be of service to you in public life; 暗中不欺隱明處有受用. If you are not lazy in youth, it will be of service to you in old age; 少時不怠惰老來有受用.

**Four constantly-keeping-in-minds: 四常想.** By constantly keeping the thought of sickness in mind, whilst in health, you can preserve your body; 健時常作病想可以保身. By constantly keeping the thought of poverty in mind, whilst in affluence, you may uphold your family; 裕時常作乏想可以守家. By constantly keeping the thought of old age in mind, whilst young, you can incite yourself to diligence in study; 少時

常作老想可以力學. By constantly keeping the thought of death in mind, whilst in life, you can make progress in virtue; 活時常作死想可以進道.

**Four do-not-says: 四勿謂.** Do not say that you may deceive even in one of your thoughts; for you must know that there is the scrutiny of Heaven, Earth and the Gods; 勿謂一念可欺也須知有天地鬼神之鑒察. Do not say that you may treat a single word with levity; for you must know that before and behind, on the right and the left, there are sly ears giving heed; 勿謂一言可輕也須知有前後左右之竊聽. Do not say that you may indulge in dissipation for a single moment; for you must know the reward of misery or happiness extends to your posterity; 勿謂一時可逞也須知有子孫禍福之報應. Do not say that you may treat any one thing with indifference; for you must know that it involves serious consequences to your body, your family, and your very life; 勿謂一事可忽也須知有身家性命之關係.

**Four things-by-which: 四所以.** Rectitude of thought, word and action are the things by which the upright man preserves his integrity; 心不妄念身不妄動口無妄言君子所以存誠. Honesty towards oneself within, towards men without, and towards Heaven above, are the things by which the upright man exercises vigilant circumspection over himself; 內不欺己外不欺人上不欺天君子所以慎獨. Not to disgrace oneself with parents, brethren, wife or children, are the things by which the upright man moulds his family into befitting character; 不愧父母不愧兄弟不愧妻子君子所以宜家. To be grateful to the Emperor or the people for favors conferred and mindful of what one has learned, are the things by which the upright man manages the world; 不負天

子不負人民不負所學君子所以用世  
**Four ought-to-remembers; 四要知.** When you are rich, you ought to remember the sufferings and vexations of the poor; 處富貴之地要知貧賤人的苦惱. When you are young and strong, you ought to remember the griefs and afflictions of old age; 上少壯之時要知老年人的心酸. When you are in the enjoyment of rest and pleasure you ought to remember the circumstances of those in trouble and distress; 居安樂之場要知患難人的景況. When you are an on-looker, you ought to remember the pain and uneasiness of those who are engaged; 當傍觀之境要知局內人的痛癢

**Four do-not-withs; 四不與.** Do not have any very intimate dealings with the man of trifling words and wavering action; 輕言動之人不可與深計. Do not have any extensive speculations with the man who is readily pleased or angered; 易喜怒之人不可與遠謀. Do not have any monetary transactions with the man who is ever ready to assume the lion's share; 好便宜之人不可與共財. Do not have any business transactions with the distrustful and suspicious man; 多狐疑之人不可與共事

**Four should-not-be-indiscriminates; 四無妄.** The ears should not be indiscriminate in what they hear; 耳無妄聽. The eyes should not be indiscriminate in what they see; 目無妄視. The mouth should not be indiscriminate in its words; 口無妄言. The heart should not be indiscriminate in its thoughts; 心無妄慮.

**Four do-not-exhausts; 四莫盡.** Do not exhaust your happiness in the enjoyment of it; 福莫享盡. Do not exhaust your power in using it; 勢莫使盡. Do not exhaust your words in speaking; 話莫說盡. Do not exhaust your business in transacting it; 事莫做盡.

**Five ought-to-knows; 五知.** Recognize kindness; 知

恩. Recognize doctrine; 知道. Recognize the will of Heaven; 知命. Recognize error; 知非. Recognize good fortune; 知幸. **Five limits; 五節.** If you recognize the limits of speech, your faults will be less frequent; 言語知節則愆尤少. (If you recognize the limits of plays and sports, your sorrows and regrets will be less frequent; 賞玩知節則悔吝少.) If you recognize the limits of eating and drinking, sickness will be less frequent; 飲食知節則疾病少. If you recognize the limits of want and fancy, covetous desire will be less frequent; 愛好知節則貪求少. If you recognize the limits of joy and rejoicing, misery and ruin will be less frequent; 歡樂知節則禍敗少.

**Five Boundaries; 五關.** Humanity, according as it is liberal or oppressive, marks the boundary between a long and short life; 仁厚刻薄是修短關. Humility and self-complacency indicate the boundary between happiness and misery; 謙虛盈滿是禍福關. Diligence with frugality and laziness with prodigality indicate the boundary between poverty and wealth; 勤儉奢惰是貧富關. Tenderly caring for oneself and utter abandonment in vice mark the boundary between the good man and the devilish; 保養縱慾是人鬼關. The practice of good and the doing of evil indicate the boundary between heaven and hell; 爲善作惡是天堂地獄關.

**Six to-causes or to-produces; 六生.** Impartiality causes light and satisfaction; 公生明. Selfishness causes obscurity and doubt; 偏生暗. Sincerity produces the godlike (in man); 誠生神. Pure uprightness causes successful accomplishment; 端慤生通. Deceit and hypocrisy produce obstruction; 詐僞生塞. Boasting causes suspicion; 誇誕生惑.

**Six can-knows or can-tells; 六知.** Sit down quiet-



ly, and then you can tell how unsteady and heedless your feelings and temper have heretofore been; 靜坐然後知平日之氣浮. Meditate in silence, and you can tell how boisterous and precipitate your words have heretofore been; 守默然後知平日之言躁. Curtail your business, and you can tell how useless your expenses have hitherto been; 省事然後知平日之費閒. Seclude yourself, and then you can tell how careless and unguarded your social intercourse has hitherto been; 閉戶然後知平日之交濫. Restrain your lust, and then you can tell why your ailments have hitherto been so frequent; 寡慾然後知平日之病多. In your temper and disposition become like other people, and you can then tell how pettish and vexatious your thoughts and feelings have heretofore been; 情近然後知平日之念刻.

**Six regrets; 六悔.** The magistrate who is guilty of injustice and wrong, will regret it when he loses his office; 官行私曲失時悔. The rich man who does not exercise economy, will regret it when he is impoverished; 富不儉用貧時悔. The man who does not become accomplished in youth, will regret it in old age; 藝不少學老時悔. He who learns nothing about what he sees, will regret it when he needs to make use of the same; 見事不習用時悔. He who utters raving words when drunk, will regret it when he becomes sober; 醉發狂言醒時悔. He who takes no care of himself when in health, will regret it when sickness comes; 安不將息病時悔.

**Six refrain-froms: 六戒.** If I refrain from defaming others, they will then be unsullied and spotless; 我戒毀言則人得清淨. If I refrain from scolding and passion, other people will then enjoy peace and rest; 我戒嗔怒則人得和樂. If I refrain from

unjust appropriation, other people will then be able to preserve and retain (their goods); 我戒橫取則人得保守. If I refrain from irritating provocation, others may then continue in their usual temper; 我戒挑逗則人得安常. If I refrain from licentious habits, the reputation of others will remain undisturbed; 我戒邪色則人得完名. If I refrain from wrangling, other people will then enjoy harmony and contentment; 我戒爭競則人得順暢.

**Six constantly-things; 六常想.** Suppose you were now in possession of fame and distinction, you should always let your thoughts be as if in quiet obscurity; 即今當榮顯而作落溥想. Suppose your business is prosperous, you should always let your thoughts be as if things were against your wishes; 即事當順利常作拂息想. Suppose you have plenty to eat, you should always let your thoughts be as if in extreme poverty; 即况頗足食常作貧憂想. Suppose you were held in great respect by everybody, you should always let your thoughts be as if you were in dread of them; 即人相愛敬常作恐懼想. Suppose your family for generations has enjoyed a great reputation, you should always let your thoughts be as if you were ignoble and base; 即家世望重常作卑下想. Suppose you were exceedingly learned, you should always let your thoughts be as if your acquirements were very superficial indeed; 即學問甚優常作淺陋想.

**Six better-things; 六不如.** It is better to do good than to seek happiness by burning incense; 與其燒香求福不如為善. It is better to dismiss hatred from your breast than to seek exemption from evil by repeating Buddha's name; 與其念佛免禍不如去惡. It is better not to take than to make an unrighteous appropriation in order to exercise benevolence; 與其妄取施

不如勿取。 It is better to retrench expenses than to lavish them excessively on others; 與其濫費於人不如省費。 It is better to be faithful in the relations of life than to seek to ally to oneself those in power and authority. 與其結交權勢不如敦倫。 It is better to refrain from taking life than to buy things and let them loose to live (in order to acquire merit); 與其買物放生不如戒殺。

Seven do-nots: 七毋。 Do not induce impotency by improprieties of the bedchamber; 毋以床第耗元陽。 Do not injure your stomach by eating and drinking; 毋以飲食傷脾胃。 Do not be estranged from friends by petty dislikes; 毋以小嫌而疎至戚。 Do not forget former kindness because of recent injury; 毋以新怨而忘舊恩。 Do not let words diminish present happiness; 毋以言語損現在之福。 Do not for the sake of fields and lands entail retribution on your posterity; 毋以田地遺子孫之殃。 Do not injure all coming generations by any superstitious or demonic learning; 毋以學術而害天下後世。

Seven do-not-knows: 七不知。 If you have not passed through the bitter sufferings of war, water, and fire, you do not know the blessings of prevailing peace; 不曾經過刀兵水火之苦不知太平之福。 If you have not passed through the bitter sufferings of a mournful famine and death by starvation, you do not know the blessings of an abundant year; 不曾經過凶荒饑饉之苦不知豐稔之福。 If you have not passed through the sufferings of parting in life and separation by death, you do not know the blessings of unbroken union; 不曾經過生離死別之苦不知團聚之福。 If you have not passed through the sufferings of calamitous misfortune in the change of affairs, you do not know the blessings of constant security; 不曾經過

禍害之苦不知安穩之福。 11

you have not passed through the sufferings of distressing straits from cold and hunger, you do not know the blessings of being full and warm; 不曾經過飢寒逼迫之苦不知飽煖之福。 If you have not passed through the sufferings of severe sickness and excruciating pain, you do not know the blessing of being healthy and strong; 不曾經過疾病痛楚之苦不知康健之福。 If you have not passed through the suffering of hazardous peril from wind and waves, you do not know the blessing of a quiet calm; 不曾經過險峻風波之苦不知坦靜之福。

Eight grow-out-ofs: 八生。 The sense of the eternal fitness of things, (Reason) grows out of contentment and tranquility; 道生於安靜。 Virtuous action grows out of retiring humility; 德生於謙退。 Happiness grows out of rectitude and frugality; 福生於清儉。 Length of days grows out of peace and happiness; 命生於和暢。 Affliction grows out of inordinate lust; 患生於多慾。 Error grows out of levity and needlessness; 過生於輕慢。 Trouble grows out of excessive covetousness; 禍生於多貪。 Sin grows out of inhumanity; 罪生於不仁。

Eight cures: 八治。 Setting the heart right will cure what is erroneous and corrupt; 正心治邪。 Study will cure ignorance; 讀書治愚。 A slight attention to the doctrines of Buddha will cure your thoughts (of inordinate irregularities); 參禪治想。 Sleeping alone will cure licentiousness; 獨臥治淫。 Conformance to one's duty will cure what is wild and disorderly; 安分治妄。 A proper estimate of one's ability will cure covetousness; 量力治貪。 Taking medicine will cure disease; 服藥治病。 Drinking to excess will cure sorrow; 痛飲治愁。

Eight thoughtlessly; 八輕。 The man who thoughtlessly speaks has frequent cause to

repent; 輕言者多悔. The man who thoughtlessly acts is constantly falling into error; 輕動者多失. The man who thoughtlessly promises has little trust; 輕諾者寡信. The man who thoughtlessly vilifies others has little virtue; 輕毀者寡德. The man who thoughtlessly enters into agreements easily breaks off; 輕合者易離. The man who is thoughtlessly pleased is easily angered; 輕喜者易怒. The man who thoughtlessly picks up things will surely get into quarrels; 輕取者必爭. The man who thoughtlessly listens will surely be involved in doubt; 輕聽者必疑.

Nine not-to-entertain or not-allow-to-arise: 九莫

生. If any member of the household crosses my purposes, do I or do I not allow disturbed and angry thoughts to arise? 家衆拂意莫生煩惱念否. When content with my food and in the enjoyment of good health, do I or do I not allow licentious thoughts to arise? 安食身健莫生淫慾念否. If my grounds or garden be rather vacant and unadorned, do I or do I not allow thoughts of (elaborate) building and planting to arise? 丘園清淡莫生營植念否. When separated from fellow students, do I or do I not entertain feelings of dullness and laziness? 道侶離索莫生昏惰念否. When I think of the great favors bestowed by my sovereign, do I or do I not entertain thoughts of (retiring from office and returning) home? 懷君恩重莫生田舍念否. When vexed by fickleness and inconstancy, do I or do I not allow angry feelings to arise? 炎涼相迫莫生烟火念否. When I hear of news from the Court (of some one's promotion) or the Market (of some one's success in trade), do I or do I not allow such thoughts as this to arise,—what honor! what splendor! 朝市事聞莫生光榮念否. If I am oppressed by another's influence, do I or do I not allow feelings of

animosity to arise? 聲力加遺莫生構憾念否. If in taking hold of my coat my elbow protrudes—do I or do I not entertain thoughts of concealing (the rent) from observation? 捉衿見肘莫生遮蓋念否.

ten always: 十常. Let your thoughts from their very rise always be conformed to what is pure and right; 起念常教純正. When you speak, always have careful regard to the consequences; 出語常畏因果. When you are rich, always have charity for the poor; 富貴常憐困窮. When you rejoice, always have a fear of calamities; 快樂常恐災禍. Before things have come to pass, always see to it that there is due caution and fear; 未來常存戒懼. As regards the present, always keep contentment before the mind; 現在常思知足. When clothed and fed, always consider where these things came from; 衣食常想來處. Your entire conduct should always be classed or found under *the spontaneous*; 動靜常付無心. Adverse circumstances should always be received with acquiescence; 逆境常當順受. If unpleasant complications have arisen, always seek to have them removed; 冤結常求解脫.

ten keep-in-mind: 十思. In your views and feelings, keep liberality in mind; 量思寬. When offended against, keep patience in mind; 犯思忍. If there is to be toilsome labor, keep "the sooner the better" in mind; 勞思先. If you have attained merit, keep humility in mind, 功思讓. In taking a seat, keep condescension in mind; 坐思下. In walking, keep in mind the thought of yielding the precedence to others; 行思後. If you have earned fame, keep obscurity in mind; 名思晦. When in position, keep inferiority in mind; 位思卑. In maintaining, keep "to the end" in mind; 守思終. In resigning your post, keep "early" in mind—(don't be tempted by

avarice &c., &c. to hang on); 退思早.

**Ten opportunities-for-doing-good: 十方便.** Seek an opportunity for doing good in bestowing charity on the poor. Hunger and cold are greatly to be commiserated. In dispensing goods and opening out your purse strings, don't deem the calls too frequent; 尋方便在濟貧飢寒其可憫推解莫厭頻. Seek an opportunity for doing good in respecting the aged. Their appearance is like the decaying mulberry and elm. They should have a comfortable home and plenty to eat, 尋方便在敬老光景迫桑榆居食須安飽. Seek an opportunity for doing good in putting a stop to contention. The vulgar herd delight in stirring up trouble. To bring about peace and harmony depends on the man of correct principles; 尋方便在息爭羣小喜相構和調仗端人. Seek an opportunity for doing good in redressing wrong. See the unfortunate subject of oppression as it were covered with an inverted tub. Go with him through all the intricacies of the case and let him escape from the net; 尋方便在申枉鑒彼覆盆冤周旋脫羅網. Seek an opportunity for doing good in compassionating talent. How beautiful is the youth of superior talent. Spare no words in his recommendation; 尋方便在憐才美哉後來儁勿惜齒牙推. Seek an opportunity for doing good in pitying the mental imbeciles. Do not despise or make sport of them thus weak and shrouded in darkness. You must strive to instruct and assist them; 尋方便在矜愚昏柔莫輕侮啓翼須勤集. Seek an opportunity for doing good in soothing those who have no kindred. They are lonely and lament that they have no one to lean upon. Haste to lend mutual help to them cast down and in danger; 尋方便在撫孤伶仃俟無依顛危亟相扶. Seek an opportunity for doing good in showing kind-

ness to those under you. Servants and employees all belong to mankind. In all things be generous and liberal towards them; 尋方便在惜下僕役皆人子百事從寬大. Seek an opportunity for doing good in giving sepulture to the bones of the dead. Although the bones are decayed, the wandering spirit is in very truth an object of pity; 尋方便在掩骸白骨雖已朽游魂實堪哀. Seek an opportunity for doing good in making away with the wicked. Would you rather bear with such men! When the wicked are removed, good people rejoice; 尋方便在除惡寧獨忍斯人惡除其民樂.

**Ten musts: 十要得.** When you perceive an opportunity for good, you must embrace it; 於見善時要行得. When you fall into error, you must reform; 於過失時要改得. When in poverty, you must bear it; 於貧窮時要耐得. When in suffering, you must endure it; 於辛苦時要受得. When crossed in your purposes, you must be patient; 於拂意時要忍得. When annoyed and vexed, you must cast your cares to the wind; 於煩惱時要遣得. When licentious thoughts arise, you must curb them; 於私欲時要遏得. When speaking, you must let your words be well-ordered, 於言語時要檢得. In times of great excitement and display, you must be indifferent; 於濃熱時要淡得. Under long protraction, you must be constant; 於久遠時要恒得.

**Ten abilities: 十能.** If you are able to be satisfied, you will receive and enjoy the numberless blessings of life; 能知足受享平生千萬福. If you are able to devote yourself to study, your literary reputation will be illustrious and you will become a renowned scholar; 能讀書榮顯科名成大儒. If you are able to give due filial respect to your parents, your children will in like



manner comply with your pleasure; 能孝親爾子承歡照樣行. If you are able to teach your children, coming generations will be prosperous, such will be the result; 能教子後代興隆合至此. If you are able to be diligent and frugal, your household will be clothed and fed, and there will be no words of lamentation or feelings of ill-will; 能勤儉閭家飽煖無嗟怨. If you are able to be mild and peaceful, every body will be delighted with you and pleasant circumstances will abound; 能謙和遍地人歡樂事多. If you are able to curb lust, your days will be prolonged, disease be restrained and your energies unimpaired; 能節慾延年却病精神足. If you are able to conform to duty, you will make little account of whether you gain or lose, whether you have come to the end of your string or whether the way be still open; 能安分得失窮通多不問. If you are able to bear with patience, by playing the role of a timid man no harm will come to you; 能忍耐作個懦夫無禍害. If you are able to be circumspect in your speech, you will not be implicated in matters of slander and litigation; 能謹言是非爭訟不牽連.

### III.—REGULATIONS OF THE CANTON GUILD AT FOOCHOW, 會館規條.

*Translated by C. F. R. ALLEN, Esq.*

館之設原所以敦梓誼而安商旅也. The original object of a guild is first to bring together fellow provincials, and secondly to lodge merchants and guests. 我輩航海作客人地生疎. Now we are outlanders from over the sea, strangers both to the place and its inhabitants; 首貴和睦相聯各安生業. it is highly necessary therefore that harmony and concord prevail among us, the better to carry on our several occupations. 但館中事體須有紀綱. It is necessary however that certain rules

be laid down for the management of this guild. 茲集衆公議規條如左凡我同人務宜遵守. and the members have therefore decided on the following regulations, which we all agree to abide by. 以期久遠勿替誠厚望焉. It is our most earnest wish that these rules be never hereafter changed.

**Rule 1.** 一閩省茶市爲盛. The Tea trade is the most important branch of traffic in the Fokien Province, 鄉里來此謀生者日繁, and the number of our fellow provincials, who come here to engage in it is daily on the increase. 難保無官事交涉別故牽連. It is impossible to say for certain that they may not be implicated in cases brought before the authorities, or get involved in some matter or other. 如有此情查確該人果係善良無辜受累. If anything of the sort occurs, and the parties are found on investigation to be really respectable characters, who have got into trouble through no fault of their own, 董理人等聯名保結, the managers of the guild will put in their names as security for them; 以安商旅. a plan for the benefit of merchants and strangers.

**Rule 2.** 一會館既設例有專責. The establishment of a guild is invested with a certain responsibility. 倘有兇悍之徒生事犯法. Should there be any one of bad and violent character among us, and he be guilty of some offence against the law, 地方官責成, and the local authorities hold us responsible, 董理交人一經查確屬實公同拿解, the managers of the guild shall send a man (to make enquiries) and if the accusation is shewn to have good grounds, we all agree to arrest the offender and forward him for punishment. 如有恃強袒護者, If any one presumes to use violence to protect the criminal, 一並稟官究治, we will per-

tion the authorities to punish him also, 以  
做後來, as a warning to future offenders.

**Rule 3.** 一司理文件會館必專請一人料理. It will be necessary to hire a person to write all official documents for the guild. 其束修限以 兩爲例, His salary shall be appointed at a certain fixed rate of taels per month. 連供膳在內 in which his meals shall be included. 其紙張筆墨由館脩辦, Stationery shall be provided for him at the general expense, 以重公務. in view of the importance of the work done.

**Rule 4.** 一鄉里衆多. Among the numbers of our fellow provincials who come here: 或生理交涉數目往來以及合夥營謀, there are those who engage in business transactions, have current accounts, as well as making joint speculations. 難保無爭長論短. It is impossible to say that disputes may not arise among them. 如有此情集衆排解各宜, If anything of the sort occurs, the guild shall settle the difficulty in the manner most advantageous to all. 秉公破除情面, Justice shall be observed, and the facts of the case brought to light, 照直分斷, and the matter be decided, according to what is right. 不得偏護, No deceit nor concealment must be employed, 以示公平, that justice may be manifested.

**Rule 5.** 一會館現無餘積事事需銀. At present there is no surplus of money belonging to the guild, while there are plenty of occasions where money is needed, 必藉抽釐以充公用, and some means must be devised for collecting funds for the general expense. 其抽釐規例另有簿存, The regulations on this head are on a separate sheet. 如有違例不交者, If any member transgresses these rules and fails to pay the amount due by him, 將其名鈎銷, his name shall be erased from the list,

事宜永不與聞, and his advantage

shall never hereafter be considered. 其以多報少者. If any one reports himself as owing less than he really does. 一經查出補繳釐金外, he shall be obliged on investigation to pay up the balance. 罰戲一本, and shall have to stand the expense of a theatrical performance as well, 以期劃一, lest others should do the same.

**Rule 6.** 一會館所收行棧之釐金. With reference to all monies collected from the several firms or warehouses. 該管值事必須逐月結清欸欸標粘廳壁, the accountants must every month write out clearly separate accounts, and paste them on the wall of the hall, 以便各人查對, to allow every one to examine the accounts, 以免錯漏, in order to avoid errors and omissions.

**Rule 7.** 一會館現已完竣. Now that the establishment of the guild is completed, 如動支壹百以上亦須集衆公議, if there is any occasion to spend a sum of money over Taels 100, all the members of the guilds shall have a right to discuss the propriety of the expense. 至逐月所收釐銀或置業或出揭值理人等當善爲布置, All the monthly receipts, all property bought for the guild, and all the money put on interest ought to be properly managed by the accountants. 然值理既經月月標明釐項, All the transactions, however, shall be published by the accountants every month, 所存大概一目了然, in such a way that enquirers may see the position the guild stands in at a glance. 如有各鄉里要揭一面到值理商量, Should any of the members desire to borrow money from the guild, they must come in person to the managers to discuss and arrange the matter. 但須要妥人擔保, They must however procure some one as surety, 以重公項, to impress on all the importance of the general finance.

**Rule 8.** 一會館有事商議一經傳簽即到,

When the guild has any general business on hand, wooden tokens to summon the members to meet at once shall be sent round. 倘或回里及往別處須着人携簽到館報繳. Should a member have returned to his native place, or have gone any where else, he must appoint some one to bring his token and inform the guild of his absence. 倘故悞公事攔簽不繳者. If however a member shall purposely neglect to come, and not send his token, 罰戲一本, he shall have to pay the expense of a theatrical entertainment, 以懲玩怠, as a warning against such carelessness.

**Rule 9.** 一會館數目, With regard to the transactions of the guild, 值理洋行茶行雜貨行公舉一人, a separate manager shall be chosen to manage the foreign trade another the Tea hong trade, and a third the general retail trade, 協同料理, and these managers shall act in concert. 以一年為限. Their term of office shall be one year. 期滿將賬簿集衆公算, when this is over they shall present their accounts for general inspection. 後各行復輪舉一人接管. After this is done let the members again deliberate and choose others to fill their vacancies. 倘上期管理該人允洽衆望舉其再管亦從其便. If however the former office holders be willing to re-accept office, and the members wish to re-elect them they can do so, if they please, 以昭慎重, that careful management may receive due honour.

**Rule 10.** 一各處會館皆靠抽釐為正項. The main support on which the position of any guild is dependent is subscription. 本館前議之章程因起造正款. Now the foregoing rules have been decided on to set the guild on a firm basis. 倘形支絀是以多抽. This has been however up to the present insufficient, and further subscriptions are necessary, 而各商均皆樂從.

and all the merchants ought to be willing to contribute. 其急公好義無以加矣. In this crisis nothing can be nobler than public spirit. 茲再俟一二年內稍能敷衍. If after the space of a year or two the funds of the guild be found amply sufficient, 即便改章或減或免, then the rules may be altered, either by relaxing them, or by abolishing them entirely, 以恤商艱, in order to shew consideration for the necessities of the merchants.

**Rule 11.** 一凡商議事例如有識解高超獨出意見者, At the public meetings of the guild, should there be any one of higher abilities than the rest with a plan of his own to propose, 無論尊卑當在大堂廣衆之下駁較明白, whatever his station may be, he must argue and explain the case before all the members. 毋得事後論長說短. He must not continue to dispute the matter after it has been decided, 以至廢弛無人承當, as such a proceeding is useless, when there is no one to back it up; 以誤公事, in this way the time of the guild will not be wasted.

**Rule 12.** 一會館椅桌鋪墊與及一切器用皆當存簿. The chairs and tables, the coverings and cushions, together with the smaller utensils for the use of the guild are all to be entered in the accounts. 後或添置亦當隨時註簿. Hereafter, when anything more of this sort is procured, it must be set down in the accounts at the time. 倘有破壞經管人須報明當年值理註銷. If anything is broken or spoilt, the man in charge of them must give notice to the accountant of the year that he may record the loss. 如有遺失破壞未經報明者, If the losses or breakages have not been reported, 惟經管人是問, the man in charge shall alone be held responsible, 以期檢點, so that everything be accounted for.

**Rule 13.** 一會館房舍. With reference to

the rooms belonging to the guild. 如本省翰林鼎甲來往無女眷隨帶者, If a Cantonese mandarin of high rank be passing through without his wife and family, 與值理商量借寓許其暫借, and wish to borrow the rooms from the managers to live in, they may be lent him for a short time. 以外無論諸色人等不准借住. With this exception the rooms shall not be lent to any other description of person to live in, 並一切器用物件不許假借他人, nor shall any one be allowed to borrow the furniture and utensils of the guild. 以示定制. This shall be announced as an unalterable rule.

**Rule 14.** 一會館原譙集之所, With reference to the place for public meetings, 不准婦人女子進殿拈香, no grown women nor girls may come into the hall for the purpose of burning incense. 如有不遵條約者許看門逐出, If they do transgress this regulation, the gate-keeper may turn them out, 以端風化, to preserve respectability.

**Rule 15.** 一會館一切用費皆動支公項. All the expenses and disbursements of the guild must be paid from the general funds. 其住館侍奉香火之僧以及工人皆有月俸支給, The priest who is hired to burn incense, and the coolies about the place shall all receive monthly pay. 至於捐送香油出自各人誠意然, Any one that is inclined to make voluntary contributions of oil or incense may do so; 並無設立緣簿向人捐題, but no subscription list must be kept to obtain contributions from people. 特此佈聞, Let this be specially understood everywhere, 以杜昌濫, to put a stop to irregular practices.

**Rule 16.** 一會館侍奉神前香火公請一人或釋或道, The guild shall employ a priest at the general expense to offer incense and perform religious services, which

priest shall be either a Buddhist or a Taoist, 並工人 名打掃殿宇務要潔淨 also a certain number of coolies to clean the place, which must be kept neat and tidy. 如該釋道人等品行不端, If there is any cause of complaint against the priest and the others, 一經察覺立即議換, the guild after investigating the case may decide to dismiss them at once, 以肅體統, in order to shew a proper regard for good behaviour.

**Rule 17.** 一本省新舊科文武舉人入京會試, Cantonese civil or military graduates, newly passed or old scholars, may be on the way to Peking for the examinations; 新舊科文武進士翰林侍衛文武鼎甲入京供職繞道福州, officials of the rank of LL. D. or scholars of the Han Lin, or members of the Imperial Body Guard, or in fact officials of high civil and military position may be proceeding to the capital to take office for the first time, or to resume their duties and come round by Foochow. 帮送公車銀兩, As to paying the expenses of their journey, 俟蓄儲饒裕再議例, as soon as the finances of the club are in a flourishing state, a regulation on this point shall be made.

**Rule 18.** 一帮貧乏運柩回籍. With reference to sending home the corpses of those whose friends are too poor to do so themselves, 俟蓄儲饒裕再議例, a regulation shall be made as soon as the finances of the club admit it.

*Undated.* 同治年月日, Promulgated respectfully by the Canton Guild. 廣東會館謹啓.

### III.—PROVERBS AND PHRASES IN FIVE LANGUAGES.

*The Chinese, French and Latin of these Sentences are taken chiefly from Perny's Collection of Chinese Proverbs, and from*



Stanley's Chinese Manual. In's Deutsche.  
on Rev. F. OHLINGER.

雞蛋一(裏)頭挑骨頭; Chercher midi à quatorze heures. Quaerere nodum in scirpo. *Lit.* To pick a bone out of a hen's egg. (*To seek for a difficulty where there is none.*) Eine Gräte aus einem Hühnerei pflücken. (Sich unnöthige Sorgen machen.)

蚊蚋負山; Chercher une aiguille dans du foin. *Litteralement*; La mouche voulant porter une montagne. Viribus majora tentare. *Musquitoes and gnats carrying a mountain on their backs!* Moskiten und Mücken schleppen einen Berg. (Geringe Kräfte mit grossem Muth.)

龍生龍子, 虎生虎兒; Bon chien chasse de race, ou tel père, tel fils. Colubra restem non parit. *The dragon begets little dragons: the tiger begets little tigers.* Der Drache gebärt einen Drachen; der Tiger, einen Tiger: i. e. "Der Apfel fällt nicht weit vom Stamm." 龍生龍來鳳生鳳; Dragon begets dragon and the phoenix begets phoenix. (*Like begets like*).

口是風, 筆是踪; Les paroles vont comme le vent; les écrits restent. Verba volant, scripta manent. *Words spoken are like the wind: the tracing of the pencil remains.* Der Mund ist Wind, die Feder ist Spur. (Worte sind bald vergessen, hingegen Geschriebenes bleibt.)

策事在人, 成事在天; L'homme propose, le Ciel dispose. Homo proponit, Deus disponit. *To plan is man's: to achieve is God's, or man proposes but God disposes.* Den Entwurf zu einem Werk machen ist des Menschen Sache; denselben auszuführen, des Himmels. — "Der Mensch denkt; Gott lenkt."

卜錯一步滿盤輸; Pour un point, Martin perdit son aune. Ob unum punctum cecidit Martini asellus. *One wrong move loses the game.* Mit Einem verkehrten Zug ist das Ganze verspielt. (Ein kleiner Fehler hat

oft grosses Unheil zur Folge).

一回生, 二回熟; En forgeant on devient forgeron. Fabricando fit faber. *The first time raw or inexperienced: the second ripe or experienced. (The effect of practice).* Das erste Mal grün, oder unerfahren; das zweite Mal reif, oder erfahren. — "Uebung macht den Meister."

用別人的大方, 用自己的手緊; Faire du cuir d'autrui large courroie. De alieno corio ludere. *One uses another's property lavishly, but his own sparingly.* In der Verwaltung eines Andern Geldes freigebig; in der Verwaltung des eigenen, geschlossene Hand. Etwa: "Wie gewonnen, so zerronnen."

打虎不着, 反被虎傷; En voulant attraper plus fin que soi, on y est pris. Oculos cornicum contigere. *In attacking a tiger, if you do not kill him, he will wound you.* Wenn du den Tiger nicht tödest zerreisst er dich.

民心節天心; Voix du peuple, voix de Dieu. Vox populi, vox Dei. *The voice of the people is the voice of God.* Des Volkes Stimme entspricht des Himmels Stimme. "Volksstimme, Gottesstimme."

先到爲君, 後到爲臣; Les nouveaux venus font les cimetières bossus. Tarde venientibus ossa. *The first one that comes becomes sovereign: those who come afterwards become courtiers.* Der zuerst kommt wird Kaiser; die Uebrigen, Höflinge. 先至爲主, 後至爲賓; *The first comer becomes host: the next becomes guest. (The one who comes first fares the best.)* Zunächst der Gastherr, hernach die Gäste. "Wer zuerst kommt, mahlt zuerst."

酒發心腹之言; Apres bon vin, parole sincère. In vino veritas. *Wine discovers the sentiments of the heart.* 酒後吐真言; *People after wine reveal the truth.* Im Rausch spricht man die Wahrheit.

秀才談書, 屠戶談猪; Chacun aime à parler, de son métier. Tractant fabrilis fabri. *The scholar speaks of books: the Butcher talks*

about swine. Der Student redet von Bücher—der Metzger, von Schweinen. (Jeder nach seinem Fach.)

搬石頭打腳背; Tomber dans ses propres filets. Asciam suis cruribus impingere. In removing stones, to hit your own heels with them. Steine wegrollen um dieselben an die eigenen Fersen geworfen zu kriegen. "Undank ist der Welt Lohn."

明人不用細講, 響鼓不用重鎚; L'homme intelligent comprend à demi-mots. Intelligenti pauca. Verbum sapienti sat. To an intelligent man, you need not speak in detail: upon a resounding drum, you need not use a heavy mallet. Zu einem verständigen Manne ist es nicht nothwendig ausführlich zu reden; auf einer guten Trommel braucht man keinen schweren Schlegel. 君子一言, 快馬一鞭; (A word to the wise is sufficient.) Lit. one word to the wise; one blow of the whip to the swift horse. Dem Weisen (genügt) Ein Wort; dem Rennpferd, Ein Streich.

貓翻甌只替狗幹得; Battre les buissons pour les autres. Aliis leporem exagitare. The cat in turning over the rice steamer, only does the work for the dog. Die Katze deckt dem (für den) Hund den Reiskessel auf.

一羊而行衆羊後繼; Voter du bonnet. Una ove præeunte omnes sequuntur. One sheep goes first, and all the other sheep follow. Ein Schaf geht voraus und Alle folgen ihm.

沉魚落雁; Bien belle et bien jolie, cet femme est bien belle. Similis in aquis qui mergitur piscis, et similis anseri cadenti. Very beautiful. (Graceful) as a fish in water or a bird in the air. Ein Fisch im Wasser, ein (in der Luft) schwebender Vogel.—Anmuthig, lieblich.

惹出事來; S'attirer de mauvaises affaires. Invitavit confusiones semper in mala parte. To get into trouble. To involve oneself in business. Sich selbst in Verlogenheit bringen.

在此折辨; Ce n'est pas moi. Repellare falsam accusationem. It is untrue. To rebut an accusation. (Gegebenes Zeugnis untersuchen, prüfen, widerlegen.

高壽幾何; Combien d'années a-t-il, est il beaucoup âgé? Alta vitae quot anni: verbum honoris. How old is he (?) What is his age? Wie alt ist er (?)

肝胆相向; Aider de bon cœur. Jecur et fel simul respiciunt. To assist with all one's heart. Von ganzem (mit aufrichtigem) Herzen helfen, (Theil nehmen).

### XLIII.—100 PHRASES IN FOUR LANGUAGES.

The following Chinese, French and English sentences have been selected from Stanley's Chinese Manual, 四字文箋註. The Translation in German is by Rev. F. OHLLINGER.

一字不通, Il ne sait pas une lettre. (He) does not understand a single letter. (Er) kennt auch nicht Einen Buchstaben.

是我們的, C'est à nous. It is ours. Es ist unser. 十三歲上, Il est âgé de plus de trente ans. (He) is more than thirty years old. Mehr als dreissig Jahre alt.

到六七歲, Il est âgé de six ou sept ans. (He) is six or seven years old. Schon sechs oder sieben Jahre alt.

東邊花園, Mes jardins qui sont à l'est. (My) flower gardens in the east. On the east is my flower garden. Auf der Ost Seite ist der Blumengarten.

聽汝言談, Etre attentif à vos ordres. To be attentive to your discourse. Deinem Vortrag zuhören.

是賣的麼, Cela est-il à vendre? Is that to be sold? Ist es zum Verkaufen?

日日打聽, Il va toujours s'informer. He always tries to find out, to enquire. Täglich versuchen auszufinden.

有何話說, Qu'avez vous à dire? What have

*you to say? Was (hast du) zu sagen?*

捨家棄子, Abandonner sa famille, et abandonner ses enfants. *To abandon one's family, and forsake one's children.* Haus und Kinder verlassen.

棄道從釋, Abandonner la secte des Tao et se faire Bonze. *To abandon the sect Tao and become Bonze.* Die Tauist Seckte verlassen und Bonze (Buddhistischer Mönch) werden.

聽天所命, Etre attentif (ou se conformer) aux ordres du Ciel. *To conform to the commands of Heaven.* Den Forderungen des Himmels entsprechen.

棄了家緣, Abandonner la famille (abandonner la service de la case). *To abandon one's family, or family affairs.* Seinen häuslichen Angelegenheiten entsagen.

貧賤之人, Un homme pauvre et du peuple. *A poor and obscure man.* Ein armer (und) geringer Mann.

最有擔當, Avoir beaucoup d'affaires ou d'embarras. *To have much business or trouble.* Höchst vermögend.—Der Fähigste.

俱已頹敗, Tout est tombé, ou Tout est tombé et s'est brisé. *Every thing has fallen and is broken.* Alles Vorige ist dahin, (zerfallen).

銳志挫了, Ces beaux desseins, ou pretentions sont passées, ou sont à bas. *These clever plans are upset.* (Diese) muthigen Pläne scheiterten.

精神倦怠, Ses forces sont abattues. (His) strength is broken down. (Seine) Kräfte sind erschöpft.

神魂倦怠, Ses forces sont abattues. (His) soul and spirits are weary and sluggish. Geist und Seele (Muth und Eifer) sind schwach und träge.

皮肉酸麻, Il est si abattu qu'il ne fait plus rien. La peau et la chair sont molles. (His) body is enfeebled. Haut und Fleisch (sein Körper) sind empfindlich, geschwächt.

力倦神疲, Il est très abattu. Ses forces sont abattues. (He) is weary and his strength

fails. Seine Kraft is gebrochen, (sein) Geist (Muth) ist gedämpft.

遍體酸麻, Tout son corps est faible. Tout abattu. *Quite tired. The whole body enfeebled.* Der ganze Leib ist empfindlich, (schwach, kitzelich.)

年豐時稔, Année abondante. Temps abondant. *A very fruitful year. An abundant season.* Ein fruchtbares Jahr.

十分熱鬧, Lieu d'un grand abord. *A place of great resort.* Höchst gedrängt—(wie ein Sammelplatz.)

船家攏船, Aborder, mariniers qui abordent une barque. *To land. Sailors dragging a vessel on shore.* Die Bootleute ziehen das Boot (an's Ufer).

難于說話, De difficile abord, difficile à parler, ou, pour qu'on lui parle. *Difficult of approach. Difficult to be spoken to.* (Er) lässt sich Nichts sagen.

會他一會, Aborder le, voir. *To meet together.* Sah ihn Ein Mal.

在此避風, Je suis ici à l'abri du vent. *I am here sheltered from the wind.* Ich bin hier gegen Wind geschützt.

又不藏風, Ici il n'y a pas de vent. *Here there is no wind.* Auch hier ist Wind.

乘他不在, Profiter de l'absence de quelqu'un. *To take advantage of his absence.* Sich seine (des Hausherrn) Abwesenheit zu Nutzen machen.

必須一往, Certainement, il faut y aller. *It is necessary to go.* Es ist nothwendig einmal zu gehen.

萬萬不能, Cela est absolument impossible. *This is quite impossible.* Dies ist äusserst unthunlich.

猶恐不妙, Je crains quelque accident, peut être il ya à craindre, et cela n'est pas bon. *To be suspicious and apprehensive of evil.* Vermuthe und befürchte noch immer Uebels.

不便奉陪, Il ne faut pas que je vous accompagne. (I) must not go with (you.) *It is*

- not fitting to go together. Es schickt sich nicht dich zu begleiten.
- 只是解和, Il ne pense qu'à les accorder. (He) only thinks of their convenience. (Er) beabsichtigt nur ihr Friede.
- 允與不允, Accorder à demi. To agree by half: to wish and not to wish. Wollen und doch nicht wollen.
- 看他從違, Voir s'il veut ou ne veut pas s'accorder. To see whether he will agree or oppose. Sehe zu ob (er) übereinstimmt (befolgt) oder nicht.
- 聖恩批准, L'Empereur accorde ce que vous demandez. The Emperor grants (your) request. Der Kaiser billigt (dein) Gesuch.
- 不可推脫, Il ne peut ne pas vous accorder, il ne peut refuser. (He) cannot refuse. (Er) kann es nicht leugnen, (ausschlagen).
- 個個懽從, Tout le monde est content de leur accorder. Every one is glad to agree with (them.) Alle stimmen bereitwillig damit ein.
- 若不准他, Si vous ne lui accordez pas. If (you) do not agree with him. Im Falle (du) ihm nicht beistimmest.
- 再商許可, Examinez encore si on peut accorder. Examine again if it can be granted. Nochmals berathschlagen ob es kann gestattet werden.
- 不敢攬身, Il n'ose l'accoster. (He) dares not approach his person. (Er) wagt es nicht (sich ihm) zu nahen.
- 即當趨赴, Il faut y aller à présent. It is necessary to go at once. Müssen ohne Verzug anreisen.
- 不慣騎馬, Il n'est pas accoutumé à aller à cheval. (He) is not used to ride on horseback. (Er) ist nicht geübt im Reiten, (zu Pferde).
- 久慣騎馬, Je suis habitué à monter à cheval. I am used to ride on horseback. (Ich bin es) gewohnt Pferde zu reiten.
- 瞞不過我, Il ne peut me tromper. (He) cannot deceive me. (Er) kann mich nicht betrügen.
- 一罪加一罪, Accumuler faute sur faute. To add one fault to another, to add crime to crime. Vergehen auf Vergehen häufen.
- 這個罪名, Cet homme fameux par ses fautes, ou mauvaises actions. That man famous for his crimes. Dieser hat einen üblen Ruf.
- 如此加罪, Pour accumuler tant de crimes. Thus to accumulate so many crimes. Auf diese Weise Sünde aufhäufen.
- 枉賴了我, Vous m'accusez à faux. (You) accuse me falsely. (Du) beschuldigst mich unrechter Weise.
- 無人告發, Il n'y a personne qui l'accuse. There is no one to bring an accusation. Niemand (kein Mensch, um) Klage einzubringen.
- 不要賴人, N'accuse personne à faux. Accuse no man falsely. Will Niemand fälschlich beschuldigen.
- 錯怪了人, C'est à tort que vous l'accusez. You accuse him wrongly. Du bist ohne Ursache gegen ihn versucht.
- 冤枉死人, Accuser faussement quelqu'un et être cause de sa mort. To kill a man by false accusation. Jemand unter ungerechter Beschuldigung hinrichten lassen.
- 納了南監, Donner de l'argent pour acheter un mandarin. To give money to buy an inspectorship. Sich durch Bestechung das Aufseheramt zu sichern.
- 糴幾升米, Acheter une certaine quantité de riz. To buy several measures of rice. Einige Mass Reis kaufen.
- 曾完了麼, A-t'il achevé! Has he finished yet? Ist er schon fertig?
- 若能成就, Si il peut achever. If he can finish. Wofern er (es) vollenden kann.
- 如此玉成, C'est donc une chose achevée. The thing then is completed. Somit (i. e. mit deiner Beihülfe) wäre denn die Sache abgemacht.
- 正說未完, Il n'avait pas encore achevé de parler. He had not yet done speaking. (Er) hatte noch nicht ansgeredet.
- 敘禮未畢, Les compliments n'étant pas encore



achevés. Compliments being not yet ended.  
 Die Begrüssungen noch unvollendet.  
 怎這樣快, Comment cela est-il aussitôt achevé  
*How has that been finished so soon. Wie denn so schnell (vollendet)?*  
 蓋造停當, Achever un bâtiment. *Finishing a building. Den Bau vollenden.*  
 公事一完, Les affaires publiques étant achevées. *Public affairs being completed. Die Volksangelegenheiten sind bereits geschlichtet.*  
 未曾完備, Il n'a pas encore achevé. *(He) has not yet finished.* 謹當如教, D'adhérer à tous vos ordres. *Es ist noch nicht ganz bereit.*  
 送行人多, Beaucoup de monde l'accompagna et lui fit des adieux. *Many followed and bade (him) farewell. Der Begleiter (zum Abschied) waren viele.*  
 不別而去, Il s'en alla sans rien dire. *(He) went away without saying anything. Er ging fort ohne sich zu empfehlen.*  
 妙耶妙耶, Cela est admirable. *This is admirable. Wonderful! Wonderful! Das ist sehr gut. Wunderbar! Wunderbar!*  
 定有妙處, Il y'a là quelque chose d'admirable *There is something wonderful in this. Es ist wirklich dort etwas Eigenthümliches.*  
 絕美之事, Ceci est très bien (ou) admirable *This is very excellent (or) admirable. Das ist ausgezeichnet.*  
 絕妙絕妙, Admirablement. Très bien. *Very wonderful! Very good. Sehr gut! Sehr gut!*  
 有此靈人, Y'a-t-il un homme aussi admirable? *Is there a man so wonderful? Gibt es wirklich solch ein geschickter Mann?*  
 甚妙甚妙, Cela est très bon très admirable *That is very good, very wonderful. Ganz gut! Ganz gut! (oder) Erstaunlich!*  
 此計絕妙, Ce moyen est admirable. *This is a splendid device (plan). Dies ist ein vorzüglicher Ausschlag (Entwurf).*  
 如此方妙, Ceci est très bon (ou) meilleur. *This is very good (or) the best. Auf diese*

Weise ist es am Besten.  
 甚是驚駭, Il fut saisi de crainte et d'admiration. *(He) was struck with fear, or amazement. Es nahm ihn gross Wunder.*  
 暗想驚異, Il ne pouvait se lasser d'admirer en lui même. *(He) feared and wondered within (him) self. Im Inneren (hat er) Furcht und Zweifel.*  
 大驚小怪, Il fut saisi de crainte. *(He) was greatly afraid. Den Erwachsenen (war) angst; die Kinder zitterten.*  
 心下驚異, Admirer (ou) être étonné en soi-même. *To be astonished in one's mind. Ernstliches Bedenken haben.*  
 道光德譽, Vos vertus sont belles et bonnes à suivre. *Virtues to be admired, and imitated (extolled). Die Grundsätze loben, dem Beispiel folgen.*  
 誇獎不輟, Il admire sans cesse. *He praises without ceasing. (Er) lobt ohne Aufhören.*  
 稱揚喝采, Applaudir, admirer. *To applaud, praise. Beifall geben. Bravo! Bravo!*  
 拜爲義女, Il l'adopta pour sa fille. *(He) adopted (her) as (his) daughter. Ein Mädchen an Kindes Statt annehmen.*  
 有此手段, Il a de l'adresse. *(He) has some skill. (Er) hat einiges Talent.*  
 只可善圖, Ne pouvant agir de force agir d'adresse. *It is only possible to act with dexterity. Nur mit Bedachtsamkeit kann es ausgeführt werden.*  
 有此武藝, Il est adroit à manier les armes. *He is skilled in the use of arms. (Er) hat militärische Gewandtheit.*  
 落難之時, Lorsqu'il survient quelques affaires. *When difficulties arise. Time of adversity. In Zeiten der Noth.*  
 相公何事, Monsieur quelle affaire avez-vous? *Sir, what is the matter? Was ist Ihr Begehren mein Herr?*  
 有甚事故, Avez-vous quelque affaire? *Have you anything the matter? Hast du irgend ein Anliegen?*

恐惹是非, Je crains que vous ne vous fassiez de mauvaises affaires. (*I*) fear lest you should get into trouble. (Ich) befürchte (du) möchtest in Unglück gerathen.

趕路要緊, Poursuivre une affaire avec soin; poursuivre une chose nécessaire. *To undertake important (or) urgent business.* Müssen schnell reisen, (die Sache ist wichtig, hat Eile).

今有一事, Il a à présent une affaire. Now (*he*) has some business. (Er) hat gegenwärtig Ein Geschäft, (Ein wenig Arbeit).

又惹是非, Il s'est encore attiré de mauvaises affaires. (*He*) has again got into trouble. Schon wieder in Verlegenheit.

這般情由, Une affaire de cette nature. An affair of that kind. Eine derartige Geschichte.

恐怕遺累, J'ai peur que cela n'attire de mauvaises affaires. *I fear lest it should bring on difficulties.* Befürchte es bringt (macht) mir Schwierigkeit.

清談衙門, Un Mandarinat sans affaires. A Mandarin's office without business. Ein reines, leeres Amtszimmer, (Ein Amt ohne Einkommen).

這個話兒, Une parole—Ce que vous dites, est, &c. A Word—what you say, is &c. Diese Rede—was du sagst ist &c.

好了好了, Très bien. Very well. Very well! Schon gut! Schon gut!

十分寵愛, Une grande affection. A great affection. Vollkommene Liebe (zu einander).

to spell out the names of men and places. &c. by syllables. The result will be probably not so curious as the present method, which in the majority of cases so masks the name, that its recognition is difficult: but uniformity will be introduced where there is at present confusion, and one syllabic value being set upon each character, translation and retranslation will be both simple and certain. Should this system meet approval, still it may be objected to on account of upsetting work already done. But the names hitherto translated are few compared with those yet to come; and if it is acknowledged that confusion exists in what has already been accomplished, then following the same systemless track can only multiply confusion with every accession of Euro-Sinensian Literature.

This list has been selected in the course of translating several thousand names incorporated in the history of 5,000 years, and I am sure from actual experience that a system of characters ready to hand, does much to lighten the labour of the translator in that most unsatisfactory portion of his work, the rendering of names. The pronunciation is according to Mandarin, except where the syllable is printed in Italics, when the Cantonese pronunciation is used: and where there is much difference in the sound, that given by DR. WILLIAMS has been added in heavy black letters. F. H. E.

#### XLIV.—LIST OF ENGLISH SYLLABLES WITH CHINESE EQUIVALENTS.

By F. H. EWER, Esq.

I cannot hope that this list will obtain the approval of all interested in the subject, but have sought to meet the ideas of many by accepting the characters used by the Translators of the Bible, limiting the use of each character as the equivalent of one syllable only. The use of the list will be

A 亞, *ab* 押, *ac* 克, *ach* 厄, *ad* 訖, æ 伊, *af* 亞付, *ag* 克, *ah* 蝦, *ai* 孩, *ak* 克, *al* 厥, *am* 唸, *an* 安, *ang* 昂, *ao* 傲, *ap* 鴨, *ar* 呀, *as* 亞士, *at* 壓, *au* 哈, *auck* 克, *ax* 克什, *az* 亞私, *aw* 拗.

B 比, *ba* 巴, *baa* 肥, *bae* 北, *bach* 把, *bad* 捌, *bag* 八, *bah* 吧, *bai* 罷, *bai* 掛, *bal* 包, *bald* 包低, *ban* 膀, *ban* 斑, *bar* 吧, *bas* 巴士, *bat* 樺, *be* 比, *beau* 坡, *bee* 匹, *bed* 伯, *bel* 比里, *bem* 扁, *ben* 便,

ber 百, *bet pit* 幣, *beth 碧*, *bhurt 巴* 荷, *bi*  
 庇, *bia 庇* 亞, *bib 筆*, *bid pat 畢*, *bi*  
 pok 辟, *bil 庇* 利, *bin 辺*, *lar 黎*, *bit 別*, *bl*  
 庇拉, *bo 普*, *boa 破*, *boe pok 薄*, *bod 泊*,  
*boe mak 木*, *bon 瞞*, *bon 般*, *bor 波*,  
*bos 普* 士, *both 普* 爹, *bou 牡*, *bour 剖*, *bour*  
*oroug 郇*, *boy 裴*, *boz 普* 私, *bra 比* 喇,  
*bre 比* 哩, *bri 比* 喇, *bro 比* 喇, *bron 比* 喇,  
*brn 比* 喇, *brun 比* 命, *bu 佈*, *bub 朴*, *bul*  
*度*, *bun 莽*, *bur 弊*, *bus 佈* 士, *buz 佈* 私,  
*by 最*, *byth 最*.

Ca 加, *ca 澀*, *cab kap 吸*, *cad k'at 咳*, *ca 泗*, *cai*  
*該*, *cal 拷*, *cam 欽*, *can 肝*, *cap kap 急*, *ca*  
*哭*, *cas 加* 士, *cat kat 吉*, *cau 考*, *ce 泚*, *ceat*  
*sit 泄*, *ced sid 契*, *cel 搜*, *cem 蘇*, *cen (s) 辛*  
*cen (k) 堅*, *cer 泚* 爾, *ces 泚* 士, *ceu 莧*, *cey*  
*錫*, *cha (k) 噠*, *cha 察*, *chab chap 插*, *chao*  
*端*, *chah 茶*, *chok 花*, *chal 抽*, *cham 針*,  
*chan 產*, *chang 長*, *char 梳*, *chau 爪*, *che*  
*池*, *che (k) 基*, *chein 戰*, *chek 橫*, *chel 遮*,  
*chelle 除*, *chem cham 粘*, *chen 阡*, *cher 這*,  
*cheus 至* 士, *chi 至*, *chi (k) 既*, *chias 至*,  
*chi 士*, *chik 蹠*, *chul 吵*, *chim 錯*, *chin 斤*,  
*chip 摺*, *chsh 至* 師, *chi 澈*, *chloe 基* 岡,  
*cho 揭*, *cho (k) 何*, *chor 卓*, *chri 革* 喇, *chris*  
*革* 喇 亞, *chris 革* 喇 士, *chu 主*, *chus 鴉* 士,  
*chus (k) 吉* 士, *chy 釵*, *chy (sh) 晒*, *chys 錢*  
 上, *ci 基*, *cia 些*, *cie 絲*, *cim 兼*, *cin 先*, *cip*  
*sip 指*, *cir 鉅*, *cit sit 薛*, *cith 肆* 爹, *clan 基*  
*漢*, *cle 基* 里, *cleo 基* 流, *cli 基* 利, *cli 基*  
*利*, *cle 基* 爾, *clu 基* 路, *cly 基* 黎, *ene 妃*  
*ene 你*, *co 哥*, *coe 史*, *col 各*, *com kom 甘*  
*con 干*, *cor 苛*, *cos 哥* 士, *cot kot 葛*, *coth*  
*哥* 爹, *conr 却*, *cow 苟*, *era 却* 喇, *ere 却* 哩,  
*ereu 却* 溜, *eri 却* 喇, *erid 却* 列, *ero 却* 喇,  
*ero 却* 呂, *erom 却* 郎, *crops 却* 噠 士, *cu*  
*古*, *cum kom 乖*, *cun 苦*, *cus 古* 士, *cut kor*  
*割*, *cy 惺*, *cyan 惺* 克 仕, *cyd sit 替*, *cyn*  
*洗*, *cyp 哪*, *cyr 哪*.

D 低, *da 大*, *dab tap 搭*, *dach tah 得*, *dad tat 達*,  
*dak 志*, *dal 倫*, *dam 當*, *dau 但*, *dar 他*, *dau*  
*通*, *de 低*, *deaux 蕪*, *deen 鋤*, *del 赴*, *dem*  
*站*, *den 定*, *deo 佬*, *deon 低* 按, *der 跌*, *des*

低 士, *den 丟*, *di 底*, *di 太*, *dias 列* 士, *d.b*  
 敵, *die tik 迪*, *diet 偶*, *die 費*, *d.e 底* 里,  
*dil 底* 利, *d.m 停*, *di 滇*, *die 昂*, *der 姑*, *dis*  
 底 士, *diz 底* 利, *dnu 低* 蔑, *drie 低* 泥,  
*do 都*, *doe tok 托*, *dar 梯*, *d.e 都* 益, *d.k*  
*tuk 督*, *dol 明*, *dom 國*, *don 頓*, *der 多*,  
*dost 都* 十 的, *det tut 脫*, *don 刀*, *dra 低* 喇,  
*drach 低* 肋, *dram 低* 焚, *dre 低* 哩, *drei 低*  
 來, *drew 低* 烈, *dro 低* 碌, *dron 低* 器, *dru*  
 低 滿, *du 杜*, *dub 沓*, *dul 杜* 利, *dun 端*,  
*dy 帝*.

E 以, *ec yik 曜*, *ed hit 歇*, *eg yik 益*, *ei 唉*, *ek ak*  
 輓, *el 噶*, *em 厭*, *en 英* 隱, *er 耳*, *es 以* 士, *et it*  
 蘭, *eth it 謁*, *en 歐*, *enx 噲*, *ex 曜* 士, *ey 燕*.

F 付, *fa 弗*, *fah 髮*, *fan 番*, *far 發*, *fat fat 闊*,  
*faus 否* 士, *fox 伏* 什, *fo 非*, *fer 昨*, *fes 非*  
 士, *fi 斐*, *fi 快*, *fil 非* 利, *fin 臨*, *fla 付* 拉,  
*flan 付* 蘭, *fle 付* 里, *fi 付* 利, *fin 付* 琳,  
*flo 付* 爾, *fo 貨*, *fok fuk 福*, *fon 方*, *for 科*,  
*fou 俘*, *fra 法* 喇, *fran 法* 蘭, *fro 法* 哩, *fri 法*  
 喇, *fru 法* 滿, *fu 富*, *fuh 復*, *ful 富* 利, *fur*  
 賦, *fy 馮*.

Ga 伽, *gab 伽* 比, *gad 伽* 低, *gae 姬*, *gae 懷*,  
*gag kak 格*, *gai 技*, *gail 技* 利, *gai 鈎*, *gam*  
*kam 揜*, *gan 奸*, *gar 珈*, *gat kat 枯*, *gau 戈*,  
*ge 支*, *ged 額*, *gen 津*, *geo 支* 阿, *ger 支* 耳,  
*geth 支* 爹, *ghe 知*, *ghi 持*, *gi 芝*, *gib 芝* 比,  
*gid 節*, *gie 拒*, *gil 瓦*, *gin 屢*, *gis 芝*, *git tsit*  
*截*, *gin 珠*, *gla 嘅* 拉, *gle 嘅* 里, *gl 嘅* 利,  
*glo 嘅* 爾, *gly 嘅* 黎, *go 珂*, *gob 珂* 比, *god*  
*騰*, *gol 菱*, *gom 韻*, *gon 岸*, *gor 哥*, *got kot*  
*轄*, *gra 伽* 喇, *grac 伽* 勒, *gre 伽* 哩, *green*  
*伽* 鄰, *greg 伽* 隆, *gri 伽* 利, *grim 伽* 琳,  
*grip lip 伽* 里, *gro 伽* 爾, *grad lut 伽* 律,  
*gry 伽* 黎, *gyr lip 伽* 黎, *gu 咕*, *gue 拘*, *guel*  
*拘* 里, *gui 寄*, *gun 根*, *gup 渴*, *gur 咕* 耳, *gus*  
*咕* 士, *gut kut 透*, *gypt kap 及*.

Ha 哈, *hab hap 呷*, *hac hak 黑*, *hag hak 赫*, *hai*  
*懈*, *hail 懈* 利, *hal 哈*, *ham 罕*, *har 寒*, *hap*  
*恰*, *har 瑕*, *has 哈* 士, *hat 哈* 的, *hath*  
*哈* 爹, *hawk 哈* 喇, *he 熙*, *heb huk 呷*, *hec 呷*  
*噠*, *hed hit 蟬*, *beam 瞞*, *hel 嚇*, *len 恆*, *len*  
*什*, *heph hip 協*, *her 兒*, *hesb 熙* 爾, *hey 嚇*.

hi 希, hie 係, hil 梟, hin 痕, hip 脊, his 希士, ho 何, hob hon 盒, hol 荷, holm om 暗, hoph 何罪, hor 鶴, hou 厚, hu 戶, hub hop 盞, hud hat 瞎, hum 樞, hun 獯, hur 靴, bush 戶師, hy 許, hyk yik 易, hyr 嘸, hys 許士, I 衣, ia 衣亞, ice 矣士, id it 藥, iew 腰, ig 希, il 崙, im 音, in 咽, ing 亨, io 衣阿, ip 葉, ir 迺, is 衣士, ish 衣師.

Ja 雅, ja (y) 咍, jaa 迺, jab chap 鬧, jach chik 赤, jack chik 隻, jad chat 札, jah 柘, jai 齋, jam 惹, jan 然, jap chap 扎, jar 撾, jar (y) 瘧, jas 雅士, je 遮, jen 仁, jep chap 摺, jer 者, jes 遮士, jeth 遮爹, jez 遮私 jhi 鞠, jhn 滁, jhun 穿, ji 肢, jid chit 徹, jin 毡, jo 楚, jon 專, jr (chor) 磔, jou 揉, jour 左, ju 猶, jun 恩, jus 猶士, jut chut 拙.

Ka 迦, kai 皆, kak 革, kal 句, kam kom 柑, kan 艱, kap 甲, kar 家, kau 扣, ke 葵, kel 崎, kem 乾, ken 湑, kep kap 揆, ker 喜, kes 基士, ket kit 燕, key 祁, kha 卡, khan 長, kho 顆, khu 課, ki 幾, kiau 交, kie 企, kiel 結, kill 嬌, kim kam 今, kin 金, king 京, kir 惹, ko 哥, kof 哥付, kor 舸, kos 哥士, kot kot 割, kou 柯, kow 莠, kre 基哩, kri 基剛, kri 基路, ku 顧, kul 匄, kwan 困, kwang 廣.

La 拉, lab lap 立, lac lak 拉, lad 刺, lah 鐸, lai 來, laide 累, lain 鏈, lam 藍, lau 閑, land 蘭, lang 冷, lao 老, lap 笠, lar 鱗, lat 辣, lau 簾, laus 鐸士, law 羅, lay 李, le 里, lead lit 越, leb lit 獵, le lak 肋, lech lak 勞, led lit 裂, leel 裂, leb 磊, lein 璉, lek lik 力, lem-lam 林, leu 遴, leo 里阿, lep lip 鰓, ler 慮, lei 溜, lew 琉, lex 力仕, ley 理, li 利, li 頤, lia 烈, liab 利蝦, lit lit 列, lk 隔, lim 廉, la 隣, ling 玲, lp 釐, lit 冽, lin 溜, lie tiks 曆仕, lle 狸, llb 栗, llc 落, lo 鹵, lob lup 苙, loc luk 六, lech lok 洛, loel lut 慄, logue 撈, lom lam 霖, lon 倫, long 郎, lor 撈, los 鹵士, loth 鹵爹, lou 虜, loui 侶, lu 路, luc lak 撈, lu 撈, luk 条, lut 劣, lul 路利, lnn 龍, lu 撈, lut 漂, luc 条仕, ly (short) 莉, ly (long) 黎, lyn 淋, lys 莉士.

Ma, 馬, mav 謎, mac 豚, much mak 麥, mack 震,

mag 抹, magne 猛, mah 弼, mai 埋, mal 矛, mam 摸, man 曼, mar 麻, n 士, mat 馬的, math 馬爹, man 襪, 襪士, mar 墨仕, me 米, med 滅, me 覓, mech mik 霧, meel 滅, mel 丘, me men 勉, ment 勉的, meph 米甯, m mes 米士, met 米的, meus 眇士, me mer 覓仕, mi 眉, mie 弼, miel 眉里, 面, mil 質, n. n 憫, ming 銘, mion mir 糜, mish 眉師, mit 蔑, miz 眉私, 那, mae 呢, mo 母, mō 麼, moe 彌, m mon 門, mond 爛, mong 蒙, mont 滿, 摩, mos 麼士, mosh 麼師, moth 月, mou 畝, mu 末, mucks 牧, mud 蜜, m mun 慢, mund 慢低, mur 媽, my 賣, 麵, myt mit 篋.

Na 拿, naa 乃, nab 清, nac nik 匿, nach na nah 犁, nai 奶, nal 鬧, nam 南, nan 難, nup 納, naph 拿掌, nar 弄, nas 拿士, 捺, nath 拿爹, nau 鈕, naud 鈕低, 農, nar 匿仕, ne 尼, nec nik 匿, ne neel 業, neh 捏, nen 撚, ner 呢, neu 扭, 良, nez 尼仕, ni 泥, ni 泥, niah 泥蟹, nik 溺, nig 老, nim 寧, nin 年, ning 寧, 聶, nith 泥爹, no 努, noam 煖, nob 諾, noch 諾, nod 努低, nois 奈士, no noph 努甯, nor 挪, nould 耨低, nu 如, 怒, nuph 怒爹, num 臆, nun 嫩, n nym 念.

O 阿, oc ok 惡, o 莠, ok lok 惡, ol 阿, o on 按, one 云, on 合, or 賀, ork 鄂, os 阿, oth 阿, on 郎, or 惡仕.

Pa 罷, paa 帕, pa 麥, pat 丕, pam 旁, 班, par 怕, pas 罷士, pat 拔, path 保, paul 保羅, pe 卑, pel 卑里, pe pen 扁, per 播, pes 卑士, pet pit 別, pha 發, phan 犯, phar 乏, phas 發士, 發的, phay 發仕, phaz 發私, phe 腓, 腓里, phel 腓里, phen 分, phes 腓士, 妃, phia 妃亞, phil 妃利, phir 翡, pl phoe 泥, phon 豐, phra 羅喇, phr 囉士, phm 芙, phy 匪, pi 筱, pie 壁, p pigua 彼哥, pia 縊, pla 奧拉, plain .



plan.卑蘭, plan 卑蘭, pla 卑里, ply 卑黎,  
po 播, poi 背, pol 衰, pok 賣力, poia 邦,  
pon 般, pop nok 卜, por 卜皮, por 坡, pos  
播士, pou 蒲, pra 不喇, pran 不喇, pre 不  
哩, pri 不喇, pro 不喇, pru 不喇, psa 薩,  
psu 訴, pto 噠, pu 布, pub nok 撲, pul 達,  
pun 奔, pus 布士, put 鉢, py 拜, pyd pat  
躍, pyg 碧, pyr 筴, pytha 拜閱.

ia 夸, quar 括, que 奎, queen 寢, qui 居, quin  
kwan 軍.

爾, ra 喇, rac 喇, rach lak 的, rad 喇低  
rag 灣, rah 喇, rao 弱, ram tam 雙, rame 懶  
ran 蘭, rat 喇的, ratu 喇, rau 柳, ray 駢  
raz 喇私, re 陸, reb lik 歷, rec lik 歷, reo  
lik 歷, rem lim 流, ren 澗, rep 哩卑, repl  
哩卑, ret lit 割, ren 澗, rey 操, rham 擊,  
rhe 釐, rhi 滴, rho 逸, rhun 輪, rhus 膠, r  
喇, ra 喇亞, riah 喇蝦, rie 示, rich 喇治  
riche (f) 喇示, rien 喇烟, rim 琳, rin 練  
rio 喇阿, rip lip 律, ro 羅, rob 慄, rock lok  
流, rod lut 律, ro 厘, rog lok 路, roi 萊  
rom 輪, ron 器, ros 腐, rot lut 栗, ron 魯  
ror lohs 樂仕, roz 喇私, ra 滿, rach luk 錄  
rub lua 漂, rug lut (i. e. lut) 括, run 命, rung  
隆, rus 滿士, ruth 滿, ry 嚟.

士, sa 撒, sac 塞, sag suk 索, sah 薩, sai 賽, sai  
秀, sam 心, san 散, sap 颶, sar 酒, san 掃, sac  
塞仕, sca 士加, scan 士干, see 桑, sch 史,  
scha 鯊, sche 尸, schel 收, scho 書, schu  
樹, schum 審, schuy 士鷄, sei 洗, sela 士  
基拉, sey 徒, se 寫, sei 蟬, sel 數, sem 森,  
sen 鮮, set 薛, seth 設, sex siks 昔仕, sey  
司, sf 士付, sfor 士科, sha 沙, shai 篩,  
shal 沙里, sham 衫, shan 山, shaph 殺,  
shaz 沙私, she 示, shear 謝, shob shap 拾,  
shem 閃, shen 荷, sher 述, shesh 示師, shey  
舌, sheth 示, shi 示, shib 餅, shim 伸,  
ship shap 什, smsh 時, sho 數, shom 順,  
shu 署, shub shap 濕, shur 署耳, si 西, si  
葵, sia 西亞, sie 息, sil sit 洩, sie 思, sig  
錫, sih 析, sil 西利, sim 深, sin 新, sing  
省, sir 瀉, sit 泄, sir 息仕, skap 士及, sla  
士拉, smer 士摩, smyr 士每, so 所, soc

宿, s y shak 夙, son 嘆, sor 朔, sos 所士,  
sou 蘇, spitz 士必私, spu 士布, st 散, sta  
士打, stadt 士坦, ste 士提, stout 士度,  
stol 士船, stra 士的喇, stre 士的哩, stro  
士的輪, strom 士的輪, stat 士悅, su 蘇,  
sua 蘇亞, sue 隨, sul 修, suu 筍, sur 蘇,  
sus 蘇士, sul 率, sv 士化, sva 士化, svia  
士威亞, swa 士哇, swe 瑞, swi 士偉, sy  
叙, syl 叙利, syu 遜.

T 的, ta 打, tua 它, tab tap 搭, tac 德, tad tat 達,  
taine 漢, tah 答, tak 得, tam 淡, tau 且, tap  
塔, tar 略, tas 打士, tat 健, tau 抖, tax 德  
仕, tay 體, tehe 車, teher 奢, te 提, tg  
tik 荻, toi 曉, teigu 丁, tel 牒, tem 丁, ten  
典, teo 刁, ter 特, teu 挑, tex 荻仕, th 爹,  
tha 圖, thad 圖低, thaim 亭, tha 漢, tham  
爹陸, than 單, thap 爹鴨, tha 爹呀, the  
噠, thea 噠亞, ther 爹爾, theu 爹歐, thi  
狄, thiel 狄里, tho 菟, thon 燬, thos 象士,  
thoth 突, thra 爹喇, thu 閣, thud 肫, thus  
閣士, thy 法, ti 的, ti 歹, tiah 的蝦, tib  
貼, tie 秩, tigra 的喇, tih 疊, tim 添, tin  
頓, ting 釘, tip 帖, tiph 的牢, tir 軼, tite  
鐵, tiu 味, tium 絲, tiz 的私, to 陀, tois  
前, tol 兜, tom 迷, ton 段, tor 妥, tou 吐,  
tra 的喇, tro 的哩, tren 的澁, tri 的利  
tris 的利士, trins 的利烏, tro 的福, troe  
的苜, tru 的鹵, try 的黎, tshe 的示, ts  
的西, tu 土, tub 踏, tur 滾, tui 腿, tul 寶,  
tum 鈍, tun 沌, tur 忒, tus 士士, ty 推.

U 烏, ud 鬱, uk 屋, ul 烏利, um hom 酣, un 狠,  
ur 烏耳, us 烏士, uz 烏私.

V 化, va 化, vah 話, vai 扉, val 化皇, van 僊,  
var 華, vash 化師, ve 揮, veh 輝, ven 奮,  
ver 圍, vi 威, vie 戲, vil 煨, vin 焚, vip 惚,  
vir 驂, vit fat 笏, vla 化拉, vo 釜, vol 釜里,  
von 汾, vor 窩, von 傅, vse 化寫, vu 乎,  
vul 乎里.

Wa 哇, wak 畫, wal 倭, wam 瓦, wan 宛, war 娃,  
wat 宅, we 偉, well 挖, wen 文, wes 偉士,  
wer 娃, wi 幃, wi 歪, wick 域, wie 畏, wil 幃  
利, win 煙, wir 巧, wla 哇拉, we 渦, wol 渦  
里, wood 活, wor 窩, wa 柯, wai 惹, wy 惹.

- X 仕 xə 仕亞, xad 仕鉅, xan 仕安, xen 仕隱. Do not without good reason use severe punishments, 不輕用重刑.  
 xər 仕得, xu 仕烏.
- Ya 牙 yah 姪, yar 訝, ye 椰, yeaux 堯, yed 冶 yen 燕, yer 爺, yo 嶽. Do not rashly confide in your own opinion, 不妄逞己見.
- Z 私 za 耍, zəc 私握, zael 耍里, zah 刈, zal 嫂. Do not be influenced by personal friendship to wrest the law, 不徇情屈法.  
 zin 珊, zar 酒, ze 澌, zea 澌亞, zei 四, zel 悞 zəc 惑 zen 銑, zer 崑, zi 摠, ziah 摠蝦, zc 席, z.l 摠利, zik 鉅, zim 砵, zin 仙, zion 悞安, zo 遯, zon 筭, zor 頂, zou 素.

# ALV.—SECTION ON MERIT, 功券.

*From the 傳家寶.*

*Translated at the request of the Editor, by REV. CHARLES F. PRESTON. To preserve the completeness of the original Chinese Text, two sentences untranslated have been printed in their proper places.*

## I.—Merit, without Expenditure of Money, for Official People. 官長不費錢功德.

What is profitable must be put into action, 有利必興.

What is injurious must be removed, 有害必除. On the judicial table, let no case (written documents) be delayed, 案無留牘.

In the judgment hall, let no case be detained, 庭無滯件.

Deal severely with robbers, 嚴處盜賊.

Sterely repress gambling, 重懲賭博.

Strictly forbid forced sales, 嚴禁掠賣.

Have pity upon prisoners, 軫恤獄囚.

Afford protection for the good, 保全善類.

Be indulgent to those who err, 矜原錯誤.

Do not lightly give orders for arrest, 不輕標判錢票.

Do not carelessly employ people, 不濫差人.

Those who make false accusation must be punished (as they wished to punish others), 誣告必坐.

Those who incite to litigation must be repressed, 唆訟必懲.

Do not arrest women without good cause, 不輕拘婦女.

Do not without reason comply with popular opinion, 不輕徇公舉.

Do not lightly arrest those who harbor criminals (i. e. accomplices, receivers of stolen goods &c.), 不輕拿窩家.

Do not lightly listen to those about (lit. right and left of) you, 不輕聽左右.

Report at an early date calamities by flood and drought, 水旱早報災傷.

When there is a famine, establish regulations for relief, 飢荒設法賑濟.

With reference to taxes, exercise compassion and urge payment, 錢糧撫字催科.

In doubtful cases, it is important to seek for facts, 疑事務期得情.

In difficult cases, carefully seek what is right, 難事細心求理.

With an unbiassed heart relieve the oppressed, 平心申理冤抑.

Strongly repress extravagance, 力挽奢侈.

Forbid the slaughter of ploughing cattle, 禁宰耕牛.

Do not lightly implicate people on the ground of being inhabitants of the same neighbourhood or village, 不輕累鄰佑鄉保.

When any good thing is encountered, complete it in various ways and at all times, 遇好事多方成就.

When bad people are encountered, use both punishment and instruction, 遇壞人刑教並用.  
 Do not wrest the law to destroy the rank (titles) of people, 不枉法壞人功名.  
 Do not be impelled by anger to injure the lives of the people, 不逞忿傷人性命.  
 Do not without good reason punish the old, the young, or the sick, 老幼病痛不輕易責.  
 Do not for any slight reason punish people when in sorrow, 人方傷心不輕易責.  
 Do not for any slight reason punish during extreme cold or heat, 盛寒炎暑不輕易責.  
 Do not for any slight reason punish those who have followed you a long way—(i.e. servants, clerks, &c.,) 隨行遠路不輕責.  
 Do not punish again those who have been already tortured—(beaten and squeezed), 已對夾者不再責.  
 Do not punish those again who have already been punished before. 先責過者不再責.  
 Strictly forbid the attendants of the office to oppress the people, 嚴禁衙役詐害百姓.  
 Do not suffer relatives to take occasion to injure the good people (the innocent), 不縱假東誣詐良民.  
 When robbers are apprehended at once try the case in person, 獲盜即親審.  
 Do not affect pomp—(i. e. rely upon dignity to oppress), 不作威.  
 Do not be moved with anger, 不動怒.  
 Do not be partial in protecting the original complainant. 不偏護原告.  
 Do not be obsequious to superior officials in any thing injurious to the place—(where you are), 不以有害地方事逢迎上司.  
 Do not purchase reputation by doing anything that is starting to bear or see, 不作驚駭耳目事沽買名譽.  
 In reference to what ought not to be done, although strict orders may have been received, earnest efforts should be made for reversal, 事不可行者雖奉嚴檄必極力挽回.  
 In matters where forbearance may be exercised,

although they may have been decided, special mercy should be the more exercised, 情有可原者雖係成案必加意矜恤.  
 By so much as forbearance is exercised, by as much will the people receive happiness, 寬一分則民受一分之福.

By so much as business (things to be done) is diminished, by so much is the trouble of the people diminished, 省一事則民少一事之擾.

Strictly prevent the police and prisoners imposing upon the better class, 嚴戒捕役牢囚飛詐良善.

In cases of capital crime—(murder in quarrels), whether intentional or by mistake, whether as principal or accessory, carefully distinguish in giving sentence, 闔毆人命或故或誤爲首爲從俱細分定罪.

Strictly repress those who have authority of rank—(depending upon relatives in power), those who have personal ability—(talent or numbers to do evil), pettifoggers and false accusers, so that they may not scatter seeds of evil, 嚴懲勢宦豪強訟師扛証不令播惡.

Be able to rebuke unprincipled rascals and crafty deceivers and bring them into subjection to law, that they may not impose upon the simple people, 能摘發奸蠹神棍置之於法不使騙詐愚民.

Be able to teach and guide the obstinate and calm their angry passions, so as to cause dissensions to cease, 能誨誘頑民平其忿心令息爭息訟.

In punishing men it is important to declare their guilt, that they may know how to reform and that they who receive punishment may be ashamed and submit—and that they who look on may be warned, 責人須明告其罪令其知改要受者愧服見者警戒.

When complaints contain only trifles of no importance about women dismiss them at once, 詞狀內但有婦女非關緊要者即與抹去.

Be patient in listening to trials, so that both

complainant and defendant may make full statements of the case, 耐煩聽訟令原被告盡吐其情.

Suffer each to confess as to ability—ability in part or entire inability (to pay ransom); and do not in the matter of ransom be obsequious to the superior officials, 有力稍力無力聽其自認不以賄援諛上官.

Do not rebuke those who carry suits to the higher courts, but give judgment as usual with fairness, 不嗔越訴只平平照常理斷.

Whenever there has been unintentional injustice and there is the least thought of changing, do not grieve to rectify the mistake, 一時錯枉片念撥轉不吝改過.

When a matter is presented, give judgment according to justice; and if there is an appeal to another tribunal, suffer it to be referred as (the parties) may wish, 事到面前據理直斷及到別衙門隨他轉辯.

In regard to testimony, whether it should convict or exculpate, care should be taken that subordinates do not manipulate (the case), 供招出入自爲簡點不使吏胥上下共手.

In conducting examinations, be just and clear so as not to oppress poor students, 考較公明不沮抑孤寒.

In reporting graduates (of *sew-tsai* degree), distinguish clearly between the worthy and unworthy, so that people may know whom to exhort and whom to rebuke, 開報生員優劣採訪的確令人知所勸懲.

Those prisoners who are without means should at once have their case disposed of; those who are to be transported (with the option of paying ransom) should be permitted to call for security and not be confined at pleasure, 無力犯人當時的決納贖徒犯亦准召保不擅監禁.

During the prevalence of contagious disease, order the officers of the prisons and the *prison-keepers* to sweep away the filth that has accumulated and to burn "ts'ang shu"

(disinfectant medicine) and provide plenty of cool water, 半瘟傳染分付獄官獄卒掃除穢穢多焚蒼朮多貯凉水.

II.—Merit, without Expenditure of Money, for Military Officials, 武官不費錢功德.

Have strict regulations when the army is called out, 師行有紀.

Do not destroy cities and towns, 不屠城邑.

Do not kidnap children (boys and girls), 不擄掠子女.

Do not kill the innocent and take merit to yourself, 不殺良冒功.

Do not kill those who have surrendered, 不殺已降.

Do not burn up houses, 不毀燒房舍.

\*\*\* 不賄縱渠魁.

Do not deduct any portion from the soldier's wages, 不尅減軍糧.

Do not take advantage of the fact that there are robbers to seek gain, 不因賊邀利.

Do not injure the graves or the rice fields of the people, 不損人坟墓田禾.

Pity the sufferings of the soldiers from hunger and sickness, 恤士卒飢寒疾苦.

Do not permit the soldiers to disturb the village people, 禁兵丁騷擾鄉民.

III.—Merit, without Expenditure of Money, for the Country Gentry, 鄉紳不費錢功德.

Take the lead in good works, 倡率義舉.

Reform manners by correcting yourselves, 正己化俗.

Do not speak of (much less do) any thing against conscience because of personal friendship, 不說昧心人情.

Do not offer to take the whole management of public business—(i.e. for private gain or reputation), 不包攬公家事.

Do not trespass upon the fields and gardens of the people, 不侵佔人田園.

Do not make forced purchases of the property of the people, 不强買人產業.

Do not introduce a percentage of base coin in monies, 不攙搭低色銀.



Do not make a pretext of any matter to the injury of the people, **不借端害人**.

Do not lay plans to take away the "fung shui" (good luck) of others, **不謀奪人風水**.

Do not compel people in regard to prices, **不措勒人價值**.

Do not, without good reason, listen to the words of servants and followers, **不輕聽僕從言**.

Do not continually oppress workmen and farmers, **不時苦雇工佃戶**.

Do not suffer sheep and pigs to trample down and eat the standing rice, **不累羊豕踐食禾苗**.

Do not suffer servants and followers to make disturbance, **不許僕從生事**.

Do not take goods, compelling the giving of credit, **不强賒取貨物**.

When there is anything for the benefit of the place, strive to open the way for the officials of departments and districts (called respectively ancestral and parental), **有利益於此地方之事極力向公祖父母開門**.

When there is a case of really great oppression among the people, do not avoid dislike and suspicion; but strive to do what is just and make full representation, **民間有真正大冤抑不避嫌疑極力公行表白**.

IV.—Merit, without Expenditure of Money, for Clerks and Secretaries—(Official Advisers). **幕友不費錢功德**

Do not deceive your master, **不欺東君**.

Do not depend upon official authority, **不倚官勢**.

Do not desire money gained by disregarding conscience, **不想昧心錢**.

Do not do what would demoralize the conscience, **不作虧心事**.

During extreme cold and heat advise to punish less, **盛寒炎暑諫省刑**.

Carefully attend to the documents, **細心理詞卷**.

Be earnest in advising your master in bringing into practice or removing, as the case may be, whatever is for the benefit or injury of the place, **地方有利弊之事力勸東家興除**.

Assist your master to give relief in cases where the people are oppressed, **民情冤抑贊成東家剖雪**.

Prevent your master going into the hall to attend to business when he is angry, **東家盛怒阻其出堂理事**.

V.—Merit, without Expenditure of Money, for (the people) the Multitude, **大眾不費錢功德**.

Reverence heaven, earth and the three lights (sun, moon, and stars), **敬畏天地三光**.

Reverently serve the gods, **尊奉神明**.

Exert utmost strength in filial obedience towards father and mother, **竭力孝順父母**.

Love your brothers, **友愛兄弟**.

Pity those without wife, without husband, without parents, and without children, **矜恤鰥寡孤獨**.

Respect the old and commiserate the young, **敬老憐幼**.

Be diligent and be frugal, **克勤克儉**.

Let the small scales, large scales, pints, and pecks all be alike just and equal, **戥秤升斗畫一公平**.

Even at expense of trouble, complete good undertakings, **曲成方便**.

Hold teachers and friends in honorable estimation, **尊重師友**.

Live in harmony with neighbours and relatives, **和睦鄰里親族**.

Preserve the chastity of females, **完婦女節操**.

Relieve the people when in sorrow and anger, **解人憂愁惱怒**.

Reward and assist younger scholars, **獎掖後學**.

Restore people's posterity, **起人後嗣**.

Point out to others the fords and roads, **指人津路**.

Rejoice to publish the good deeds of others, **喜揚人善事**.

Do not publish the evil of others, **勿播人惡**.

Write copies of all kinds of receipts for healing the diseases of the people, **傳寫各方療人病**.

Have regard for and spare written paper, **敬惜字紙**.

Cause the people to desist from litigation, 息人爭訟.

Relieve the wrongs of the people, 雪人冤抑.  
Do not manufacture falsehoods, 不作誑語.

Do not be unfaithful to trusts committed to you, 不負寄托.

Take blame to yourself, but give credit to others, 引過歸己推善與人.

Do not make use of authority, (i.e. for private ends,) 不使勢要.

Do not make a display of talents and knowledge, 不炫才智.

Do not forget the favours of others, 不忘人恩.

Do not remember the faults of others, 不念人過.

Do not ruthlessly destroy the bounties of heaven, 不暴殄天物.

Do not suffer lust to take possession of the heart, 不妄起淫心.

Do not stir up animosities, 不搬唆是非.

Do not rely upon force to oppress the weak, 不恃強凌弱.

Do not envy the rich or despise the poor, 不如富欺貧.

Do not publish the private affairs of others, 不計人陰私.

Do not destroy the finished work of others, 不毀人成功.

Do not defile the reputation or virtue of others, 不污人名節.

Assist in bringing about the marriage and joyful affairs of others, 贊成人婚姻喜事.

Be satisfied with what is given you to enjoy, 受享知愷.

Persuade others not to indulge in lewdness or gambling, 勸化人莫嫖賭.

Rescue at once what you see ought to be rescued, 見當救者即救.

Forbearance must be exercised wherever it may be exercised, 凡可寬者必寬.

Do not harbor an evil heart, 不包藏禍心.

Be happy in every place, 隨處生歡喜.

When intercourse is cut off, (dismissed as officer

or servant,) do not spread bad reports, 莫交不出惡聲.

Do not speak of the insignificance of other's ancestors, 不言人祖父微.

Exhort people to preserve harmony in their households, 勸道人家和好.

Persuade near relatives to refrain from separation, 勸止人骨肉乖離.

Do not secretly examine the private papers and letters of others, 不窺人私書寄柬.

When you borrow other people's things, be as careful of them as if they were your own, 借人之物如己物.

Make plans for other's business as you do for your own, 謀人之事如己事.

Arrange what is difficult and disentangle what is confused, 排難解紛.

Support and lead the blind, 扶引瞽目.

During the time of wind, thunder, cold and heat, refrain from sexual intercourse, 風雷寒暑, 勸戒房事.

When there is a high wind exhort people not to cross rivers, 遇大風勸人勿渡江.

Do not speak of the domestic affairs of others, 不談人閨闈事.

Refrain from eating beef and dogs, 戒食牛犬.

Pity the toils and troubles of male and of female servants, 體恤奴婢勞苦.

Continually speak of rewards and punishments, so as to reform people, 長說因果勸化人.

Save the life of all worms and ants, 救一切蟲蟻生命.

When a fast horse is passing, direct people to turn aside; and if there are children or blind people by your side, quickly lead them out of the way, 快馬往來指人趨避若嬰兒瞽目在側急攜閃開.

Exhort people not to pack coarse and heavy articles in their trunks and bags, lest others may by mistake suppose they are valuable, and so invite trouble, 勸人莫置粗重物於箱囊恐人錯認財帛招患.

Exhort people strictly to forbid children going

- to see lanterns and processions, so as to avoid their being trampled upon or kidnapped, 勸人嚴戒嬰兒觀燈看會以免踐踏拐騙之害.
- When riding in a cart or sitting in a sedan, it is a duty to compassionate the men who perform the labor; and when high and dangerous places are approached, it is proper to walk, 乘車坐轎應憐人力遇高險處尤宜步行.
- Watmen and carmen have families to support; so do not urge them to go beyond the appointed distance, lest they be made sick, 船腳車夫各有家口養活勿趲程過分令其致病.
- places where there are obstructions which would sink vessels, it is a duty to set up signals on the surface of the water, so that people may know how to avoid them, 沉艘橋基宜插標水面令人知避.
- Warn people to be careful about placing copper censers upon mats and rugs that easily burn, 銅爐底易燃席褥戒人小心.
- I.—Merit, without Expenditure of Money, for People belonging to Public Offices. 公門人不費錢功德.**
- to strive to benefit others, 極力爲人方便.
  - that all things cause people to be harmonious, 凡事替人解和.
  - to not neglect trusts committed to you by your superiors, 不負官長委託.
  - to not create difficulties, (i. e. raise side issues) in order to deceive, 不生枝節騙詐.
  - to not lightly destroy the reputation of others, 不輕敗人體面.
  - to not deceive the officials so as to cause people to be condemned, 不瞞官入人罪.
  - to not incite criminals to implicate (inform against) your enemy, 不唆盜扳招仇家.
  - to not beat the knees of people (so as to main them), 不杖人腿灣.
  - to not beat repeatedly one place, 不聚杖一處.
  - to not take advantage of others being in dan-
- ger of punishment to frighten and oppress them, 不乘危恐嚇凌人.
- Do not use the government troops in a private way to injure people, 不撥官營私害人.
- Do not oppress people, 不凌虐人.
- VII.—Merit, without Expenditure of Money, for Soldiers, 兵丁不費錢功德.**
- Do not, with disregard of law, kill the common people, 不妄殺平民.
  - Do not defile the wives and daughters of others, 不淫人妻女.
  - Do not take wine and food by force, 不强索酒食.
  - Do not impose upon the good, 不挾詐良善.
  - Do not buy goods by force (compel the sale), 不勒買貨物.
  - Do not open markets (for gaming &c.) to gather profit, 不開場網利.
- VIII.—Merit, without Expenditure of Money, for Women, 婦人不費錢功德.**
- Be dutiful and respectful to father-in-law and mother-in-law, 孝敬公姑.
  - Live in harmony with wives of brothers-in-law, 和睦妯娌.
  - Do not cause abortion or drown daughters, 不墮胎溺女.
  - Do not abuse or dislike your husband, 不凌嫌丈夫.
  - Do not oppress slave girls and concubines, 不酷虐婢妾.
  - Do not rely upon being loved to destroy the real wife, 不恃寵滅正.
  - Do not indulge in gossip about the private affairs of others, 不說人私情.
  - Do not curse or scold others, 不咒罵人.
  - Do not fear that you may be laughed at or scolded, 不忌有笑罵.
  - Do not oppress those born of concubines, 不殘害婢妾所生.
  - Wives and concubines should not create occasion to accuse each other, 嫡庶不造端讒毀.
  - Treat the children of a former wife in the same way (as your own), 前妻子女一体看待.
  - Do not stir up animosities in the presence of

- father-in-law, mother-in-law or husband, so that the members of the family be in-harmonious, **不在公姑丈夫前搬唆是非致令人口不和**.
- Do not rely upon the influence of the wealth of your mother's family to behave proudly to the family of your husband; and do not, because of special love of parents, despise brothers and sisters, **不倚母家富勢做夫嫌不恃父母昵愛欺哥嫂**.
- In the marriage of slave girls, select a good family without regard to the price to be paid for them, **嫁婢女揀擇好人家不計身錢**.
- IX.—Merit, without Expenditure of Money, for Slaves and Workmen, 僕婢工役不費錢功德**.
- Do not turn your back upon your master and look elsewhere, **不背主外向**.
- Do not make mistakes in what your master commits to you, **不誤主委託**.
- Do not rely upon the authority (of your master) to buy by force, **不倚勢強買**.
- Do not waste wood and rice, **不糜費柴米**.
- Do not publish the private affairs of your master, **不傳說主人隱事**.
- Do not destroy the clothes and goods of your master, **不震壞主人衣物**.
- Do not create a disturbance by making your master angry, **不激怒主人生事**.
- Do not deceive your master because he may be young and reckless, **不以主少肆欺誘**.
- If your master is poor and weak, do not on that account despise him, **主人貧懦不生玩侮**.
- Do not, because your master is of high rank, take occasion to curse others, **不因主貴妄行咀咒**.
- Do not lay plans to indulge in idleness, **不推奸躲懶**.
- Do not subtract (percentage) from money, **不剋落銀錢**.
- Do not be wasteful of wine and food, **不拋棄酒饌**.
- Do not stir up animosities so that the family of your master will not be harmonious, 不搬*
- 弄是非致主家不和**.
- Do not discuss the merit or demerit of master, **不評論主人好歹**.
- X.—Merit, without Expenditure of Money, for Buddhists and Taoists, 僧道不費錢**
- Serve the Gods and Buddha with respect and sincerity, **虔誠供奉神佛**.
- Diligently observe the rules and ceremonies, **守律儀**.
- Forever refrain from strong flavored vegetables and wine, **永斷葷酒**.
- Swear to keep from lewdness, **誓戒淫邪**.
- Do not by false pretences destroy religious tributions, (i. e. by hypocrisy destroy habit, effect, &c.), **不冒破布施**.
- Do not deceive the simple village people (as alms), **不募騙鄉愚**.
- Do not injure those of your own class, **殘同類**.
- Do not play with drums and cymbals, **鼓鈸不**
- Recite the prayers and perform the confessions with devout sincerity, **虔誠誦經禱**
- XI.—Merit of Rich Families by Expenditure of Money, 富家費錢功德**
- Build bridges, **造橋**.
- Keep the roads in order, **平治道路**.
- Make donations for the protection of people, friends and companions, **賑保知交**.
- Provide for giving away tea in summer and in winter, **施夏茶冬湯**.
- Devise ways to succour those who suffer calamities, **遇災難設法周全**.
- In times of famine, open the store house and make distribution, **遇飢荒開倉賑**.
- When you see refugees, make plentiful provision for them, **見流移人多方安置**.
- Contribute funds to establish free schools, **金設立義學**.
- Print copies of receipts that have been taken and give them to others, **刊刻經驗藥方**.
- Print and give away good books exhorting people to reform, **刊送善書勸化人**.
- Assist those who have no wives, the wi-



orphans and childless, 拯救鰥寡孤獨.  
 receive and nourish children that have been  
 abandoned, 收養遺棄嬰兒.

assist in the marriage and funerals of others,  
 助人婚葬.

make payment of money to officials in behalf of  
 those who are straitened, 委曲代償官錢.  
 remit the debts of the very poor, 免極貧人債負.

# XLVI.—INDEX PLANTARUM: SINICE ET LATINE.

*This list which makes no pretensions to originality, but is merely a compilation from many scattered sources, was compiled for private use, and without any view to publication. It has been suggested however, that such an Index might be useful in serving as a basis on which other and competent botanists might work, and it is therefore submitted to the public with all its inaccuracies and shortcomings in the hope that its very errors may stimulate duly qualified authorities to undertake the performance of a task, the utility of which is beyond all question.*

By E. C. BOWRA, Esq.

[The Romanization of the Chinese characters has been supplied by Mr. Bowra.]

fu jung 阿芙蓉, *Papaver somniferum*.  
 p'ò ch'ien 阿婆錢, *Hedysarum pulchellum*,  
 Linn.

wei 阿魏, *Asa foetida*.

ch'ì . . . . *Artemisia chinensis*, Linn.

chiao chang 矮腳樟, *Daphnidium myrrha*,  
 Nees.

kua 矮瓜. Ai kua jèn, 矮瓜仁.

ts'ao 艾草, *Artemisia chinensis*, Linn. *Artemisia japonica*, Thunb.

tzu 艾子, *Artemisia indica*, Willd.

lū 菴藍, *Siphonostegia chinensis*, Benth.

shé 暗麝, *Jasminum Sambac*, Ait.

shih liu 安石榴, *Punica granatum*, Linn.

a ts'ao 札草, *Myriophyllum Spicatum*, Linn.

Ch'a 茶, *Thea sinensis*, Linn.

Ch'a chih kan 茶枝柑.

Ch'a 'hua 茶花, *Camellia Japonica*.

Ch'a lan 茶蘭, *Chloranthus inconspicuus*, Sw.

Ch'a mei 'hua 茶梅花, *Camellia Sasanqua*, Thunb.

Ch'a wei 茶薇.

Chai ch'ì 澤漆, *Leguminosae*.

Chai cho 躑躅, *Rhododendron indicum*, Sweet.

Chai hsieh 澤瀉, *Alisma plantago*, Linn.

Chai po 側柏, *Thuja orientalis*, Linn.

Ch'ai 'hu 柴胡, (*Rad. Bupleuri Octoradiati*.)

Chan ch'êng chü 占城菊, *Macleaya cordata*,  
 (R. Br.)

Chan mi 粘米.

Chang 樟, *Camphora officinarum*, Bauh.

Chang êrh 獐耳, *Anemone hepatica*, Linn.

Chang mei 'hua 長眉花.

Chang mu 樟木, *Camphora officinarum*, Bauh.

Chang ya ts'ai 獐牙茶, *Ophelia bimaculata*, S.  
 et Z.

Ch'ang ch'un 'hua 長春花.

Ch'ang ch'un t'êng 常春藤, *Hedera helix*, Linn.

Ch'ang p'u 菖蒲, *Acorus calamus*, Linn.

Ch'ang p'u 菖蒲, *Radix Acori calami*.

Ch'ang shan 常山, *Celastrus orixa*, S. et Z.

Chao jih k'uei 照日葵, *Helianthus Cochinchinensis*, Pers.

Chao k'uei, s. Chao jih k'uei 照葵, *Helianthus annuus*.

Ch'ao tien 'hung 照殿紅, *Hibiscus rosa sinensis*, Linn.

Ch'ê ch'ien 車前, *Erythronium dens-canis*, Linn.

Ch'ê ch'ien ts'ao 車前草, *Plantago Major*, L.

Ch'ê ch'ien yeh 車前葉, *Erythronium dens-canis*, Linn.

Chên chu 'hua 珍珠花, *Spiraea Thunbergii*, S. et Z.

Chên chu ts'ai 珍珠菜, *Lysimachia clethroides*,  
 Duby.

Ch'ên hsiang 沉香, *Lignum Aloes Aquilariae*.

Ch'ên p'ì 陳皮, *Citrus*.

Ch'ên ting 'hua 沈丁花, *Daphne odora*, Linn.

Ch'ên t'u 陳土.

Ch'êng 橙, *Citrus*.

- Ch'êng tao 薔薇, *Tilia argentea*, Vent.  
 Ch'êng tao shu 咸道樹, *Lilium cordifolium*, S. et Z.  
 Chi 杞, *Lycium chinense*, Mill.  
 Chi chao lan 鵝爪蘭, *Chloranthus inconspicuus*, Sw.  
 Chi chi 及己, *Chloranthus monostachyus*, R. Br.  
 Chi chih nien 鵝芝拈, *Melastoma*.  
 Chi hsin shih 鵝心柿, *Diospyros Kaki*, Linn. fil.  
 Chi hsüeh ts'ao 積雪草, *Hydrocotyle asiatica*, Linn.  
 Chi kuan 鵝冠, *Celosia cristata*, Linn.  
 Chi ch'i kung 既齊公, *Pityrosperma biternatum*, S. et Z.  
 Chi lan 受蘭, *Chloranthus monostachyus*, R. Br.  
 Chi li 蒺藜, *Tribulus terrestris*, Linn.  
 Chi shih kuo 鵝屎菓, *Psidium*, Guavum.  
 Chi shih t'êng 鵝屎藤, *Paederia fetida*, Linn.  
 Chi tan 'hua 鵝蛋花, *Plumeria acuminata*, Ait.  
 Chi ch'un 'hua 鵝春花.  
 Chi t'ou 鵝頭, *Euryale ferox*, Salish.  
 Chi tun kuo 齊燭菓, *Styrax japonica*, S. et Z.  
 Chi ts'ung 鵝瓊.  
 Chi yen ts'ao 鵝眼草, *Lespedeza striata*, Hook et Arn.  
 Ch'i 薔, *Parmica sibirica*, Ledl.  
 Ch'i shu 漆樹, *Rhus vernicifera*, DC.  
 Ch'i ts'ai 薔菜, *Capsella bursa pastoris*, Min.  
 Ch'i ts'ai 薔菜, *Houttuynia cordata*, Thunb.  
 Ch'i tzu mei 七姊妹, *Rosa multiflora*, Thunb.  
 Ch'i yeh shu 七葉樹, *Aesculus chinensis*, Bge.  
 Chia chu tao 夾竹桃, *Nerium odoratum*, Soland.  
 Chia hsien ts'ai 假莧菜, *Amarantus spinosus*, Linn.  
 Chia li chih 假荔枝, *Stauntonia hexaphylla*, Decaisne.  
 Chia mi 夾迷, *Viburnum dilatatum*, Thunb.  
 Chiang fu 莊芰, *Cyperus rotundus*, Linn.  
 Chiang'huang 薑黃, *Curcuma Aromatica*, (Rose.)  
 Chiang 'huo 阿膠, *Archangelica*.  
 Chiang nan chu 'hua 江南菊花, *Chrysanthemum*.  
 Chiang t'u 莊芰, *Cyperus rotundus*, Linn.  
 Ch'iang 'huo 羌活, *Archangelica*. *Aralia edulis*, S. et Z.  
 Ch'iang wei 薔薇.  
 Ch'iao mai 蕎麥, *Polygonum lagopyrum*, Linn.  
 Chieh chieh ts'ai 芥芥菜, *Sinapis japonica*, Thunb.  
 Chieh hsiang 結香, *Edgeworthia papyrifera*, S. et Z.  
 Chieh ku mu 接骨木, *Sambucus ebulloides*, Desv.  
 Chieh ku ts'ao 接骨草.  
 Chieh kua 節瓜.  
 Chieh lan 芥蘭.  
 Chieh pao yeh 'hou shan ch'a 薔寶葉後山茶, *Grewia Microcos*, Linn.  
 Chieh ts'ai 芥菜, *Sinapsis integrifolia*, Willd.  
 Ch'ieh tzu 茄子, *Fructus Solani melongenae*.  
 Ch'ieh tzu ts'ao 蝎子草, *Urtica et Boehmeria*.  
 Chien chin lo 剪秋蘿, *Lychnis soumo*, S. et Z.  
 Chien ch'un lo 剪春蘿.  
 Chien hsia lo 剪夏蘿, *Lychnis grandiflora*, Jacq.  
 Chien lan 劍蘭, *Acorus calamus*, Linn.  
 Chien pien lo 剪邊蘿, *Dianthus*.  
 Chien shih chu ju 棘石茶英, *Melia azedarach*, Linn.  
 Ch'ien ch'u ts'ai 千屈菜, *Lythrum salicaria*, Linn.  
 Ch'ien 'hu 前胡, (*Radix Angelicae*.)  
 Ch'ien jih 'hung 千日紅, *Gomphrena globosa*, Linn.  
 Ch'ien li hsiang 千里香, *Daphne odora*, Linn.  
 Ch'ien nün tzu 牽牛子, *Ipomoea tuberosa*, Linn. *Pharbitis Nil*, Chois.  
 Chih chia 'hua 指甲花, *Lawsonia purpurea*, (?).  
 Chih chih shih 菱菱實, *Trapa incisa*, S. et Z.  
 Chih chü 枳椇, *Hovenia dulcis*, Thunb.  
 Chih erh 芝櫛, *Fungus*.  
 Chih fên t'uan 脂粉團.  
 Chih k'o 枳殼, *Citrus fusca*, Lour.  
 Chih mu 芝麻, *Sesamum indicum*, Linn.  
 Chih mu 知母, *Anemarrhena asphodeloides*, Bge.  
 Chih sung 赤松, *Pinus densiflora*, S. et Z.  
 Chih shu 枳樹, *Citrus Decumana*, Linn. *Aegle sepiaria*, DC.

- Chih tsao 枳殼, Fructus Hoveniae dulcis.  
 Chih tzui 梔子, Gardenia florida, Linn.  
 Chih tzu ts'uan 雉子頭, Asparagus officinalis, Linn.  
 Ch'ih ch'è 赤車, Procris radicans, S. et Z.  
 Ch'ih ch'ang 赤昌, Phytolacca acinosa, Roxb.  
 Physalis angulata, Linn.  
 Ch'ih ch'o yao 赤芍藥, Radix Paeoniae rubrae.  
 Ch'ih hsiao tou 赤小豆, Leguminosae.  
 Ch'ih kèn ts'ai, 赤根菜.  
 Ch'ih pao tzu 赤苡子, (Fructus Thladianthae dubiae.)  
 Ch'ih sung 赤松, Pinus densiflora, S. et Z.  
 Ch'ih shao, 赤芍, Paeonia.  
 Ch'ih yang 赤楊, Alnus Japonica, S. et Z.  
 Chin chan 'hua 金盞花, (Flores Tagetis) Calendula officinalis, Linn.  
 Chin chèn ts'ai 金針菜.  
 Chin ch'ien chü 金錢枯.  
 Chin ch'ien sung, 金錢松, Abies homolepis, S. & Z.  
 Chin chin hsiang 金錦香, Osteckia chinensis, Linn.  
 Chin chu 金橘, Aurantiaceae.  
 Chin feng 進風.  
 Chin feng 'hua 金鳳花, Caesalpinia pulcherrima, Sw.  
 Chin hsiang ts'ao 金星草.  
 Chin kang tsuan 金剛算, Aralia japonica, Thunb.  
 Chin kua 金瓜.  
 Chin lien chih 金蓮枝, Trochostigma polygamm, S. et Z.  
 Chin lin tzu 金林子, Fructus Mespili japonice.  
 Chin sung 金松, Sciadopitys verticillata, S. et Z.  
 Chin mu lan 金木蘭, Magnolia? Hibiscus hamabo S. et Z?  
 Chin pan 金盤 Aralia japonica, Thunb.  
 Chin'pian lien 金邊蓮.  
 Chin ping feng 'hua 錦屏風花, Ipomoeae Quamoclit, Linn.  
 Chin su lai 金粟蘭 Chloranthus inconspicuus, Sw.  
 Chin sung, Sciadopitys verticillata, S. et Z.  
 Chin ssu 'hai t'ang 金絲海棠, Hypericum monogynum, Linn.  
 Chin ssu 'ho 金絲荷, Limnanthemum nymphaeoides, Link.  
 Chin ssu mei 金絲梅, Hypericum patulum, Thunb.  
 Chin ssu t'ao 金絲桃, Hypericum Salicifolium, S. et Z.  
 Chin tai 'hua 金帶花, Diervilla grandiflora, S. et Z. Diervilla hortensis, S. et Z.  
 Chin yeh 莖葉, Corydalis heterocarpa, S. et Z.  
 Chin yin 'hua 金銀花, Lonicera.  
 Chin ying tzu 金櫻子, Rosa hystrix, Lindl.  
 Ch'in, Fraxinus longicuspis, S. et Z.  
 Ch'in pi shu 秦皮樹.  
 Ch'in mu 檣木, Andromeda japonica, Thunb.  
 Ch'in pi 秦皮, Cortex Fraxinis longicuspis.  
 Ch'ing chieh 京介, Salvia plebeia, R. Br.  
 Ch'ing chieh 'hua 旌節花, Stachyurus praecox, S. et Z.  
 Ch'ing 'han 青合, Callicarpa purpurea, Juss.  
 Ch'ing tien 景天, Filix.  
 Ch'ing ts'ai 鎮菜.  
 Ch'ing chu li 青竹李.  
 Ch'ing 'han tzu tiao 青合子條, Callicarpa japonica, Thunb.  
 Ch'ing 'hao 青蒿, Artemisia.  
 Ch'ing hsiang 青箱 Celosia margaritacea, Linn.  
 Ch'ing mu hsiang 青木香, Radix Aristolochiae.)  
 Ch'ing nü pên 青女本, Paeonia foetida Linn.  
 Ch'ing pi 青皮, (Fructus Citri microcarpi.)  
 Ch'ing suan 青蒜.  
 Ch'ing tou 青荳.  
 Chiu 瓊, Ipomoea reptans.  
 Chiu chi hsiang 'hua 九巴香花, Murraya exotica, Linn.  
 Chiu ch'ieh jên 秋肅仁.  
 Chiu kai ts'ao 九蓋草, Veronica Japonica, Steud.  
 Chiu li hsiang 九里香, 1. Olea fragrans, Thunb.  
 2. Murraya exotica, Linn.  
 Chiu li ming 九里明, Coreopsis.  
 Chiu lun ts'ao 九輪草, Primula cortusoides, Linn.  
 Chiu ts'ai 韭菜.  
 Chiu ying mei 九英梅, Chimonanthus fragrans, Lindl.

- Ch'iu 裁, *Antennaria margaritacea*, R. Br.  
 Ch'iu 'hai t'ang 秋海棠, *Begonia grandis*, Dryand.  
 Ch'iu mou tan 秋牡丹, *Anemone japonica*, S. et Z.  
 Ch'iu shao yao 秋芍藥, " " "  
 Ch'iu shu 楸樹, *Catalpa*, Bungei, C. A. M.  
 Ch'o yao 'hua 芍藥花, *Paeonia albiglora*, Pall.  
 Ch'o shé lan 雀舌蘭, *Malaxis*.  
 Chou tien 'hua 梵天花, *Urena morifolia*, DC.  
 Ch'ou chü 臭橘, *Aegle sepiaria*, Linn.  
 Chü 橘, (*Radix Platycodonis grandiflori*.)  
 Chü 菊, *Pyrethrum sinense*, Sab.  
 Chü chin 鬱金, *Curcuma*.  
 Chü chü 枳橘, *Aegle sepiaria*, Linn.  
 Chü 'hua 菊花, *Pyrethrum sinense*, Sab.  
 Chü 'hung 橘紅, (*Flavedo corticis citri*.)  
 Chükên 桔根, (*Radix Platycodonis grandiflori*.)  
 Chü kêng 桔梗, *Platycodon grandiflorum* A. DC.  
 Chü pa hsien 聚八仙, *Hydrangea azisai*, S. et Z.  
 Chü shêng tzu 巨勝子, (*Semen Sesami*.)  
 Ch'ü mai 瞿麥, *Dianthus caryophyllus*, Linn.  
 Ch'ü p'u tzu 拘朴子, *Rubus palmatus*, Thunb.  
 Chüan pai 卷柏, *Lycopodium*.  
 Chüan tan 捲丹, *Lilium tigrinum*, Gawl.  
 Ch'üeh 蕨.  
 Ch'üeh ch'an 'hua 鵲禪花.  
 Chu chin 硃錦.  
 Chu 'hua 楮花, *Broussonetia papyrifera*, Vent.  
 Chu 'huang 竹黃.  
 Chu ju 竹蓐.  
 Chu kua-jên 朱瓜仁, *Cucurbita melopepo*, Linn.  
 Chu lan 珠蘭, *Chloranthus monostachyus*, R.Br.  
 Chu ling 猪苓, *Smilax pseudochina*, Linn.  
 Chu ling 朱苓, Liquidambar formo-  
 Chu lung ts'ao 猪籠草, sana, Hance.  
 Chu ma 苧麻, *Boehmeria nivae*, Gaud.  
 Chu mu ts'ai 猪鬃菜.  
 Chu po 竹柏, *Podocarpus nageia*, R. Br.  
 Chu po 'hua 朱柏花.  
 Chu sun 竹筍.  
 Chu sha chü 硃砂桔.  
 Chu sha kên 硃砂根, *Ardisia crispa*, A. DC.  
 Chu shu 楮樹, *Broussonetia papyrifera*.  
 Chu shu 竹樹, *Bambusa*.  
 Chu ting 'hua 朱頂花, *Lilium concolor*, Salisb.  
 Chu tzu ts'ai 猪仔菜.  
 Chu yang yang 猪殃殃, *Galium strigosum*, Thunb.  
 Chu yeh chiao 竹葉椒, *Nanthoxylon planispi-  
num*, S. et Z.  
 Ch'u 苧.  
 Ch'u 楮, *Broussonetia papyrifera*, Vent.  
 Chuan ts'ai 萵菜, *Limnanthemum peltatum*.  
 Griseb.  
 Ch'uan chiao 川椒, (*Fructus Fagariae piperitae*.)  
 Ch'uan chiao 'hua 川椒花.  
 Ch'uan chien tzu 川棟子, (*Fructus Mespili ja-  
ponicae*.)  
 Ch'uan ch'ung 川芎, (*Radix Levistici*.)  
 Ch'uan hsü tuan 川續斷, *Lamium petiolatum*.  
 Royle.  
 Ch'uan ta 'huang 川大黃, (*Radix Rhei* e pro-  
vincia Szechuen.)  
 Ch'uan tu kuei 川獨葵, *Pentapetes phoenicea*,  
Linn.  
 Ch'uan wu 川烏, *Aconitum*.  
 Ch'ui 楸, *Catalpa Kaempferi*, Bunge.  
 Ch'ui ssu liu 垂絲柳, *Tamarix*.  
 Ch'ui yeh 檳葉, *Aucuba japonica*, Thunb.  
 Ch'un 'hai t'ang 春海棠, *Begonia Evansiana*,  
Ker.  
 Ch'un p'i 椿皮, (*Cortex radicis Ailanthi glan-  
dulosae*.)  
 Erh 'hou t'ao 獼猴桃, *Trochostigma argutum*,  
S. et Z.  
 Erh miao 兒苗, *Geranium nipalense*, Don.  
 Erh p'ai ts'ai 耳牌菜.  
 Erh shou pai 兒手柏, *Thuja orientalis*, Linn.  
 Fan chiao 番椒, *Piper*.  
 Fan chieh 番茄, *Solanum*.  
 Fan kua 番瓜, *Cucurbitaceae*.  
 Fan li chih 番荔枝, *Bromelia*. *Anona squa-  
mosa*.  
 Fan li shih ch'ien 番利市錢, *Cycas*.  
 Fan lü 繫縷, *Lysimachia japonica*, Thunb.  
 Fan shih chu 番石竹.  
 Fan shih liu 番石榴, *Psidium*. *Guavum*.



- Fan shu 番薯, *Dioscoria*.  
 Fang chi 防杞, *Convolvulus*.  
 Fang feng 防風, *Libanotis*. (?)  
 Fei sung 'hua 非松花.  
 Fei tao 緋桃.  
 Fei ts'ai 費菜, *Sedum Sieboldii*, Sweet.  
 Fei tsao 肥皂, *Mimosa*.  
 Fei tzu 緋子.  
 Feng ch'ê 'hua 風車花, *Passiflora*.  
 Feng 'hung shu 楓紅樹, *Acer trifidum*, Thunb.  
 Feng hsien 'hua 風仙花, *Impatiens balsamina*, Linn.  
 Feng i chiao 鳳尾草 (*Cycas revoluta*, Thunb.  
 Feng i ts'ao 鳳尾草, *Filix* (?)  
 Feng lan 風蘭, *Acrides* (?) *Vanda* (?)  
 Feng li 鳳梨, *Castanea*.  
 Feng lan ts'ai 風輪菜, *Calamintha clinopodium*, Benth.  
 Feng shu 楓樹, *Liquidambar formosana*, Hance.  
 Feng t'eng man 風藤蔓, *Piper futokadsura*, Sieb.  
 Feng tzu, 棒子.  
 Feng wei chiao 鳳尾蕉, *Cycas revoluta*, Thunb.  
 Feng ya 楓雅, *Acer trifidum*, Thunb.  
 Fo chieh êrh 佛前兒, *Datura stramonium*, Linn.  
 Fo 'huo lan lo to 浮火剛羅勒, *Magnolia hypoleuca*, S. et Z.  
 Fo lan lo lé 浮爛羅勒, (*Cortex Magnoliae*).  
 Fo sang 佛桑, *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*.  
 Fo sang 'hua 佛桑花, Linn.  
 Fo shou 佛手, *Citrus*.  
 Fo tu chu 佛肚竹.  
 Fou p'ing tza 浮萍子, (*Fructus Rubi parvifolii*).  
 Fu ch'ing 伏苓, (*Radix tuberosa Levisticii*).  
 Fu fu ling 土伏苓, *Smilax pseudochina*, Linn.  
 Fu jung 芙蓉, *Hibiscus mutabilis*, Linn.  
 Fu ling 伏苓, *Pachyma cocos*, Berkl.  
 Fu ma 伏蘇, *Boehmeria spicata*, Steud.  
 Fu niu 'hua 伏牛花, *Berberis sinensis*, Desf.  
 Fu p'ên tzu 覆盆子, *Rubus*.  
 Fu sang 'hua 佛桑花, *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*, Linn.  
 Fu shên, 扶神.  
 Fu tzu 附子, *Aconitum*.  
 Fu yi 扶掖, *Aronia asiatica*, S. et Z.  
 'Ha mi t'ao 哈蜜桃.  
 'Hai hsien t'ao 海仙花, *Diervilla grandiflora* S. et Z. *D. hortensis*, S. et Z.  
 'Hai sung 海松, *Pinus koraiensis*, S. et Z.  
 'Hai shih lui 海石榴, *Camellia*.  
 'Hai shih ch'a, *Camellia*.  
 'Hai tai 海帶, *Laminaria*?  
 'Hai t'ang 海棠, *Pyrus spectabilis*, Ait.  
 'Hai hung 海紅, " " "  
 'Hai t'ung 'hua 海桐花, *Pittosporum Tobira*, Ait.  
 'Hai ts'ai 海菜, *Conferva*.  
 'Hai ts'ao 海藻, *Conferva*.  
 'Han ch'in ts'ai 旱芹, *Menispermum acutum*, Thunb.  
 'Han fang chi 漢防己, *Menispermum acutum*, Thunb.  
 'Han hsiao 'hua 含笑花, *Magnolia fuscata* Andr.  
 'Han lan 橄欖, *Canarium*.  
 'Han shui t'eng 含水藤 *Trochostigma volubilis*, S. et Z.  
 'Han ts'ai 薺菜, *Nasturtium amphibium*, Linn.  
 'Hao pên 薺本, (*Radix conii s. lentae*).  
 'Hao ting 'hua 鶴頂花, *Phaenograndifolius* Lour.  
 'Hê lien 黑薇, *Vitis japonica*, S. et Z.  
 'Hê t'ao 核桃, *Juglans regia*, Linn.  
 'Hei ch'ou 黑丑, (*Semen Pharbitis Nil*).  
 'Hei ku wang 黑骨芒, *Adiantum*.  
 'Hei po 'ho 黑百合, *Fritillaria camtschaticensis*, Gawl.  
 'Hei sung 黑松, *Pinus Massoniana*, Lamb.  
 'Hei tou 黑豆, (*Leguminosae*).  
 'Hei tsao êrh 黑棗兒, *Diospyrus Lotus*, Linn.  
 'Hei yeh li chih 黑葉荔枝, *Nephelium Litschi*.  
 'Hei yu ma 黑油麻, *Sesamum orientale*, Linn.  
 'Ho 禾.  
 'Ho chêng mei 賀正梅.  
 'Ho 'huan 合歡, *Acacia nema*, Willd.  
 'Ho 'huan 'hua 合歡花, " " "  
 'Ho kên 荷根, (*Radix Nelumbii speciosi*).  
 'Ho kuan 合莞 (*Fructus Eucynomi*).  
 'Ho lan shu 荷蘭薯, *Solanum tuberosum*.  
 'Ho lan tou 荷蘭, *Pisum sativum*.

- 'Ho pao moutan 荷包牡丹, *Encarnos spectabilis*, S. et Z.
- 'Ho shou wu 何首烏, *Radix Apocqui juvenus*.
- 'Ho t'ao 食桃 'Ho t'ao 'hua 合桃花.
- 'Ho yeh lien 荷葉蓮, *Tropaeolum*.
- 'Hou p' 厚朴, *Magnolia hypoleuca*, S. et Z.
- 'Hou t'eng 籐藤, *Ipomaea pos-caprae*, Roth.
- 'Hu 藪.
- 'Hu chang 虎杖, *Polygonum cuspidatum*, S. et Z.
- 'Hu chiao 胡椒, *Piper*.
- 'Hu ch'in chu 虎邱竹.
- 'Hu êrh ts'ao 虎耳草, *Saxifraga sarmentosa*, Linn.
- 'Hu êrh ts'ao i chung 虎耳草一種, *Saxifraga cortusaefolia*, S. et Z.
- 'Hu lien 胡蓮, *Ixeris stolonifera*, A. Gr.
- 'Hu lu 葫蘆, *Cucurbita*.
- 'Hu lu kua jên 葫蘆瓜仁, *Cucurbita melopepo*, Linn.
- 'Hu ma 胡麻, *Sesamum orientale*, Linn.
- 'Hu su 樹榿.
- 'Hu sui 胡荽, *Carum*.
- 'Hu t'ieh 'hua 蝴蝶花, *Cardiandra alternifolia*, S. et Z.
- 'Hu t'ieh 'hua 蝴蝶花, *Iris*.
- 'Hu t'ieh shu 蝴蝶樹, *Viburnum tomentosum*, Thunb.
- 'Hu ts'ung 胡蔥, *Allium*.
- 'Hu ts'u 虎刺, *Damnacanthus indicus*, Gaertn. D. major, S. et Z.
- 'Hua ch'a 'hua 花茶花, *Camellia japonica*, Linn.
- 'Hua chiao 花椒, *Xanthoxylon planispinum*, S. et Z.
- 'Hua fên 花粉, (*Radix Bryoniae*).
- 'Hua ku shu 花穀樹, *Broussonetia papyrifera*, Vent.
- 'Hua kuei 滑葵, *Malva mauritiana*, Linn.
- 'Hua kuei 'hua 花葵花, *Althaea rosea*, Linn.
- 'Hua li mu 花梨木.
- 'Hua po chên 花柏槲, *Retinispora pisifera*, S. et Z.
- 'Hua shêng 花生, *Arachis hypogea*, Linn.
- 'Hua yeh ts'ai 花椰菜.
- 'Huai chih 槐枝.
- 'Huai 'hua 槐花, *Cassia sophora*. (*Symphytum officinale*.)
- 'Huai shêng yin shu 槐聲音樹, *Sophora japonica*, Linn.
- 'Huai shu 槐樹.
- 'Huai tzu 槐子, *Sophora japonica*, Linn.
- 'Huan tung 'hua, see 'kuan tung 'hua 款冬花.
- 'Huang ch'an 'hua 黃神花.
- 'Huang ch'i 黃芪, *Sophora tormentosa*, Linn.
- 'Huang chih 黃梔, *Gardenia florida*, Linn.
- 'Huang chieh 'hua 黃茄花, *Solanum indicum*, Jacq.
- 'Huang chin 黃槿, *Hibiscus*.
- 'Huang chin chu 'hua 黃金菊, (*brysanthemum*).
- 'Huang ching 黃精, *Vitex cannabifolia*, S. et Z.
- 'Huang ching 黃荊, (*Radix Caragane flavae*).
- 'Huang 'hua 黃花, *Lysimachia japonica*, Thunb.
- 'Huang 'kua 黃瓜, (*Cucurbitacee*).
- 'Huang la 黃蠟, (*Cera flava opium*.)
- 'Huang li ch'un 'hua 黃麗春花.
- 'Huang li k'uan 'hua 黃璃寬花.
- 'Huang lien 黃連, *Justicia paniculata*, Linn. *Coptis anemoneaefolia*, S. et Z.
- 'Huang ling 黃苓, *Scutellaria viscidula*, Bunge.
- 'Huang mei 黃梅, *Prunus*.
- 'Huang p'i 黃皮, *Cookia*.
- 'Huang po 黃栢, *Pterocarpus flava*, Lour.
- 'Huang su hsing 'hua 黃素馨花, *Jasminum officinale*, Linn.
- 'Huang shu kuei 黃蜀葵, *Hibiscus opulentus*, Linn.
- 'Huang yang mu 黃楊木, *Baxus microphylla*, S. et Z.
- 'Hui 'hua 迴花, *Macleaya cordata*, R. Br.
- 'Hui 'hui suan 回回蒜, *Ranunculus tenuatus*, Thunb.
- 'Hui hsiang 藿香, (*Semen Foenituli*.)
- 'Hui ku 灰朮, *Lycoperdon*.
- 'Hui p'i kua jên 灰皮瓜仁.
- 'Hui pien po 檜扁柏, *Retinispora obtusa*, S. et Z.
- 'Hui po 檜柏, *Juniperus chinensis*, Linn.
- 'Hung 藪, *Polygonum*.

- 'Hung chi kuan 'hua 紅鵝冠花, *Colosia cristata*, Linn.  
 'Hung Chiang nan chü 'hua 紅江南菊花.  
 'Hung chih chia 'hua 紅指甲花, *Lawsonia purpurea*?  
 'Hung chin chung 'hua 紅金鐘花.  
 'Hung fêng hsien 'hua 紅鳳仙花, *Impatiens*.  
 'Hung 'hua 紅花, *Hibiscus rosa sinensis*, Linn.  
 'Hung 'hua ts'ai 紅花菜, *Carthamus tinctorius*, Linn.  
 'Hung hsi kua jên 紅西瓜仁, *Cucurbita citrullus*, Linn.  
 'Hung 'hsiang ssu 紅相思, *Abrus precatorius*, Linn.  
 'Hung hsin li 紅心李.  
 'Hung jui k'nan 'hua 紅瑞寬花.  
 'Hung ku mi 紅谷米.  
 'Hung lan 'hua 紅藍花, *Carthamus tinctorius*, Linn.  
 'Hung lo po 紅蘿蔔.  
 'Hung mei 紅梅, *Prunus*.  
 'Hung mei 'hua 紅梅花.  
 'Hung shu 紅薯.  
 'Hung shui chiao 'hua 紅水椒花.  
 'Hung tieh 'hai t'ang 'hua 紅鐵海棠花.  
 'Hung tou 紅荳, *Leguminosae*.  
 'Hung tu chüan 'hua 紅杜娟花, *Azalea indica*, Linn.  
 'Hung ts'ao 荳蔻, *Polygonum orientale*, Linn.  
 'Hung ying tan 'hua 紅英丹花, *Ixora stricta*, Roxb.  
 'Huo 'hsiang 藿香, (*Semen Foeniculi*.--*Alaria japonica*.)  
 'Huo ma jên 火麻仁, (*Semen Cannabis*.)  
 'Huo shan chih 火山枝.  
 'Huo shih liu 火石榴, *Punica granatum*, Linn.  
 'Huo t'an 火炭 *Mirabilis jalapa*, Linn.  
 'Huo yang lê 火殃勞, *Aloe*.  
 Hsi fên lien 西番蓮, *Passiflora*.  
 Hsi hsien 豨薟, *Siegesbeckia orientalis*, Linn.  
 Hsi hsien ts'ao 希賢草.  
 Hsi hsin 細辛, *Anemone hepatica*, Gaertn.  
 Hsi kên 茜根, *Rubia cordifolia*, Linn.  
 Hsi ku mi 西谷米.  
 Hsi kua 西瓜, *Cucurbitaceae*.  
 Hsi lien ts'ao 豨薟草, *Siegesbeckia orientalis*, Linn.  
 Hsi p'i ku kua jên 錫皮苦瓜仁.  
 Hsi'ssu t'êng 細絲藤 *Metaplexis chinensis*, Dene.  
 Hsi tou 細荳.  
 Hsi ts'ao 茜草, *Rubia cordifolia*, Linn.  
 Hsi ts'ao kên 茜草根 (*Radix Rubiae*).  
 Hsi wei tou chüeh jên 西園荳角仁.  
 Hsi yeh 錫葉, *Delima sarmentosa*, Linn.  
 Hsi yeh sha 細葉沙, *Wahlenbergia marginata*, A. DC.  
 Hsi yeh shui yang 紅葉水楊, *Salix integra*, Thunb.  
 Hsi yeh yü ts'an 'hua 紅葉玉簪花, *Polianthes tuberosa*, Linn.  
 Hsia ku ts'ao 夏枯草, *Lophanthus*.  
 Hsiang fei chu 湘妃竹.  
 Hsiang fu 香附, (*Radix Cyperi*).  
 Hsiang fu tzu 香附子, *Cyperus rotundus*, Linn.  
 Hsiang hsin 香信.  
 Hsiang jih k'uei 照日葵, *Helianthus annuus* b. *pumilus*, Pers.  
 Hsiang kua 香瓜, *Cucurbitaceae*.  
 Hsiang li chih 香荔枝, *Nephelium Litschi*.  
 Hsiang p'u 香蒲, *Typha angustifolia*, Linn.  
 Hsiang ts'ai 香菜, *Petroselinum*.  
 Hsiang ya chiao 香牙焦.  
 Hsiang yeh. 香葉 *Geranium*.  
 Hsiang yüan 香椽, *Citrus*.  
 Hsiang yu 香菇, *Elsholtzia cristata*, Willd.  
 Hsiao 消, *Prunus mume*, S. et Z.  
 Hsiao chi, 小薊, *Carduus*, s. *Dipsacus*.  
 Hsiao ch'ing 小青, *Polygonum*.  
 Hsiao 'hui 'hsiang 小茴香, (*Semina Foeniculi dulcis*).  
 Hsiao kuei 'hua 小葵花.  
 Hsiao lien chiao 小連翹, *Hypericum japonicum*, Thunb.  
 Hsiao mai 小麥, *Triticum vulgare*, Willd.  
 Hsiao mei 消梅, *Prunus mume*, S. et Z.  
 Hsiao po 小豨, *Berberis Thunbergii*, DC.

- Lien mi 蓮米.   
 Lien o 蓮子.   
 Lien na 原樹 *Melia azadirach*, Linn.   
 Lien tzu 李子.   
 Lin chia 林檎 *Berberis*.   
 Lin mu 楡木 *Prunus spinulosa*, S. et Z.   
 Ling chi 鈴子 *Erva japonica*, Thunb.   
 Ling chieh 菱角 *Trapa bicornis*, Linn.   
 Ling hsiao 'hua 凌霄花 *Spongilla (Badiaga) Bignonia*.   
 Ling hsüeh 'hua 凌雪花 *Tecoma grandiflora*, Dohun.   
 Ling ling chieh 菱角 *Trapa bispinosa*, Roxb.   
 Liu chi nu 劉寄奴 *Siphonostegia chinensis*, Benth.   
 Liu ch'iu tzu 'hua 留求子花 *Quisqualis indica*, Linn.   
 Liu 'huang ts'ao 硫黃草 *Ophelia bimaeculata*, S. et Z.   
 Liu 'hung ts'ao 留紅草 *Quamoclit vulgaris*, Choisy.   
 Liu po 六駿 *Daphnidium lanceifolium*, S. et Z.   
 Liu shu 柳樹 *Salix*.   
 Liu ting 六亭 *Kadsura japonica*, DC.   
 Liu ting chi 六亭子 " " " "   
 Liu yeh 'hua 柳葉花 *Osbeckia chinensis*, Linn.   
 Lo 'han po 羅漢柏 *Taujopsis dolabrata*, S. et Z.   
 Lo 'han sung 羅漢松 *Podocarpus Macoyii*,   
 Lo 'han shu 羅漢樹 " " Blume.   
 Lo hsin fu 落新婦 *Hoteia Thunbergii*, S. et Z.   
 Lo mo 蘿藦 *Metaplexis chinensis*, DC.   
 Lo po 蘿藦 *Vincetoxicum macrophyllum*, S. et Z.   
 Lo shih 絡石 *Parechites Thunbergii*, A. Gr.   
 Lo yeh sung 落葉松 1. *Abies homolepis*, S. et Z.   
 2. *Abies leptolepis*, S. et Z.   
 Lou tou tsai 樓斗菜 *Aquilegia Bürgeriana*, S. et Z.   
 Lü sung 綠松 *Abies firma*, S. et Z.   
 Lü tou 綠頭   
 Lü ts'ao 蔞草 *Humulus japonicus*, S. et Z.   
 Lü yeh 綠葉   
 Lu chu 蘆花 *Eriobotrya*.   
 Lu 'hui 蘆會 *Aloe et catechu*.   
 Lu lin yeh 'hua 蘆柳葉花 *Osbeckia chinensis*, Linn.   
 Lu t'ü ts'ao 鹿蹄草 *Pyrolia media*, Sw.   
 Lu tou shu 蘆兜樹 *Pandanus*.   
 Luan mu 蘆木 *Koelreuteria paniculata*,   
 Luan shu 蘆樹 " " Laxm.   
 Lung chao chi 龍爪稷 *Eleusine coracana*, Gaertn.   
 Lung tan 龍膽 *Crawfordia japonica*, S. et Z.   
 Lung tan ts'ao 龍胆草 *Radix Gentianae*, Aquifolium. *Eupatorium*.   
 Lung yên 龍眼 *Euphoria Longana*, Bot. Mag.   
 Ma 蔎 *Abutilon Avicennae*, Gaertn. (*Sida tili-aefolia*, Fisch.)   
 Ma ch'ien tzu 馬前子 (*Nux vomica*.)   
 Ma ch'ih hsien 馬齒莧 *Sedum Sieboldii*, Sweet.   
*Portulaca oleracea*, Linn.   
 Ma chu ling 木猪苓 *Smilax pseudochina*, Linn.   
 Ma 'huang 麻黃 *Ephedra*.   
 Ma hsien 馬莧, i. q. Ma ch'ih hsien.   
 Ma hsien 'hao 馬親蒿 *Pedicularis resupinata*, Linn.   
 Ma hsin 'hao 馬先蒿 " " " "   
 Ma lan 馬蘭 *Aspidistra elatior*, Bl.   
 Ma lan 'hua 馬蘭花 (*Flos Iridis oxypetalae*.   
 Ma liao 馬蓼 *Polygonum barbatum*, Linn.   
 Ma pien ts'ao 馬鞭草 *Verbena officinalis*, Linn.   
 Ma po 馬婆 *Lycoperdon*.   
 Ma sui mu 馬醉木 *Andromeda japonica*, Thunb.   
 Ma shêng ts'ai 馬生菜 *Portulaca oleracea*, Linn.   
 Ma ti 馬蹄 *Eleocharis tuberosa*, R. and S.   
 Ma ti hsiang 馬蹄香 *Ligularia Kaempferi*, S. et Z.   
 Ma ton ling 馬兜鈴 *Aristolochia Kaempferi*, Willd.   
 Ma tsui mu 馬醉木 *Andromeda japonica*, Thunb.   
 Ma yao 麻藥 *Cannabis sativa*, Linn.   
 Mai 麥 *Triticum*.   
 Mai tung 麥冬   
 Man chin tzu 蔓荊子 *Vitex ovata*, Thunb.   
 Man shêng 蔓生 *Crawfordia japonica*, S. et Z.   
 Man tien hsiung 滿天星 *Serissa foetida*, Comm.   
 Mau to lo 曼陀羅 *Datura*.   
 \* Mang nia 花午 *Geranium nival-*   
*Mang niu er miao* 犍牛兒苗, *ense*, Sweet.   
 From Mang-nia to Pa-chueh inclusive, the



g ts'ao 莽草 *Illicium religiosum*, S. et Z.  
 kên 茅根, *Ranunculus auricomus*, Linn.  
 kên 茅根, (*Radix Saccharis spicati*).  
 lien ts'ai 毛連菜, *Pieris japonica*, Thunb.  
 tou jên 毛茛仁,  
 yên ts'ao 猫眼草, (*Caules et folia Euphorbiae lunulatae*).  
 梅, *Prunus mume*, S. et Z.  
 莓, *Rubus*.  
 'hei lien 莓黑藪, *Vitis japonica*, S. et Z.  
 jên ts'ao 美人草, *Papaver rhoeas*, Linn.  
 kuei 'hua 玫瑰花, *Rosa rugosa*, Thunb.  
 p'o ts'ao 梅鉢草, *Parnassia palustris*, Linn.  
 tao 櫻桃, *Prunus tomentosa*, Thunb.  
 米.  
 nêng 'hua 蜜蒙花.  
 tang 米囊, *Papaver somniferum*, Linn.  
 n 'hua 綿花, *Gossypium herbaceum*, Linn.  
 n tou jên 面苳仁.  
 n tsao êrh 綿棗兒, *Barnardia japonica*, R. et S.  
 g yüeh 明月, *Acer japonicum*, Thunb.  
 li 茉莉,  
 li 'hua 茉莉花, (*Jasminum sambac*, Ait.  
 sang 'hua 抹桑花, *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*,  
 Linn.  
 shih tzu 沒石子, (*Gallae*).  
 tou ts'ao 墨斗草, *Eclipta prostrata*, Linn.  
 ts'ao 母草, *Mirabilis jalapa*, Linn.  
 t ching 牡荊, *Vitex cannabifolia*, S. et Z.  
 t chu 茅竹.  
 t 'hao 牡蒿, *Artemisia japonica*, Thunb.  
 t mai 麩麥.  
 t tan 牡丹,  
 t tan 'hua 牡丹花, (*Paeonia moutan*, Sims.  
 t ts'ao 茅草, *Triticum repens*, Linn.  
 t ying tan 'hua 牡英丹花, *Ixora stricta*, Roxb.  
 chin 木槿, (*Hibiscus syriacus*, Linn.  
 chin 木錦,  
 êrh 木耳, *Boletus*.  
 'huan shu 木患樹, *Sapindus*.  
 hsi 'hua 木犀花, *Olea fragrans*, Thunb.

Mu hsiang 木香, (*Costus amarus*.)  
 Mu hsiang 'hua 木香花, *Rosa Banksiae*, R. Br.  
 Mu kua 木瓜, *Cydonia japonica*, Pers.  
 Mu lan 木蘭, *Bürgeria obovata*, S. et Z.  
 Mu lien 木蓮, *Ficus pumila*, Bl.  
 Mu lien 'hua 木蓮花, i. q. Mu lan.  
 Mu man t'ou 木饅頭, i. q. Mu lien.  
 Mu pi 木筆, *Magnolia kobus*, DC.  
 Mu pieh tzu 木鼈子, *Momordica mixta*, Roxb.  
 Mu su 苜蓿, *Medicago sativa*, Linn.  
 Mu t'ien li 木天蓼, (*Trochostigma polyga-*  
 Mu t'ien liao 木天蓼.) num, S. et Z.  
 Mu t'ung 木通, *Clematis*.  
 Mu ts'ao 母草, *Mirabilis jalapa*, Linn.  
 Mu tsê 木賊, *Equisetum*.  
 Nai 柰, *Prunus*.  
 Nan ch'ai 'hu 南柴胡, *Ophelia bimaculata*, S. et Z.  
 Nan chieh ts'ai 南芥菜, *Arabis hirsuta*, Scop.  
 Nan chu 南燭, *Nandina domestica*, Thunb.  
 Nan 'hua li 南華李.  
 Nan hsing 南星, (*Radix Ari pentaphylli*.)  
 Nan kua 南瓜.  
 Nan mu 楠木.  
 Nan t'ien 南天, *Berberis japonica*, S. et Z. Vid.  
 Nan chu.  
 Nan t'ien chu 南天燭, (*Nandina domestica*,  
 Nan tien chu 南天竹, ) Thunb. Vid. *Nan chu*.  
 Nan wu 南五, (*Kadsura 'japoni-*  
 Nan wu wei tzu 南五未子, ) ca, DC.  
 Nang 'ho 蘘荷, *Zingiber Mioga*, Rosc.  
 Nao yang 'hua 鬧陽花, *Datura. Hyocyamus*.  
 Niao lo 鳶蘿, *Quamoclit vulgaris*, Choisy.  
 Ning mêng 檸檬.  
 Niu ch'i t'ung 牛膝通, *Achyranthes aspera*, Linn.  
 Niu êrh ts'ai 牛欄菜, *Pupalia geniculata*. *Mars-*  
 denia tomentosa, Morr. et Dec.  
 Niu hsi 牛膝, *Achyranthes aspera*, Linn. Vid.  
 Niu ch'i t'ung.  
 Niu pang tzu 牛蒡子, (*Semina Lappae*.) *Ipo-*  
 moea tuberosa, Linn.  
 Niu p'i hsiao 牛皮消, *Gongronema Finlayso-*  
 nii, Wall.  
 Niu pien 牛扁, *Geranium nipalense*, Sweet.

- Niu shih ch'ieh 牛尿茹, *Lycoperdon*.  
 No mi 糯米.  
 No mi shih chih 糯米柿枝.  
 Nü chên 女眞, *Rhus succedaneum*, Linn. (*Cernus alba*, Linn. *Ligustrum japonicum*, Thunb.)  
 Nü chên i chung 女貞一種, *Ligustrum obtusifolium*, S. et Z.  
 Nü ch'ing 女青, *Paederia foetida*, Linn.  
 Nü êrh ch'a 女兒茶, *Callicarpa mollis*, S. et Z.  
 O kao li 鵝膏李.  
 O pu shih 鵝不食.  
 Ou chieh 藕節, (*Articuli radices Nelumbii speciosi*.)  
 Ou fên 藕粉, *Amylum radices Nelumbii speciosi*.  
 Pa chi 巴戟.  
 Pa ch'i 菝葜, *Smilax China*, Linn.  
 Pa chiao 芭蕉.  
 Pa chiao 八角.  
 Pa chin p'an 八金盤, *Aralia japonica*, Thunb.  
 Pa chüeh 八角. " " "  
 Pa chüeh ch'a 八角茶, *Aralia pentaphylla*, Thunb.  
 Pa chüo 八角, *Aralia japonica*, Thunb.  
 Pa tou 芭荳, (*Croton tiglium*, Linn.)  
 Pa tou jên 巴豆仁, (*Croton tiglium*, Linn.)  
 Pa wang pien 霸王鞭, (*Aloe*.)  
 Pa wang pien 霸王鞭, (*Aloe*.)  
 Pa yüeh tou chüeh jên 八月荳角仁.  
 P'a hsiang shu 怕痒樹, *Lagerstroemia indica*, Linn.  
 P'a yeh 杷葉, *Eriobotrya japonica*, Lindl.  
 Pai ch'an 'hua 白蟳花, *Gardenia florida*.  
 Pai ch'an 'hua 白蟳花, *Gardenia florida*, Linn.  
 Pai Chiang nan chü 'hua 白江南菊花.  
 Pai chih 白芷, *Iris*.  
 Pai chih chia 'hua 白指甲花, *Lawsonia purpurea*, L. Alba.  
 Pai chi kuan 'hua, 白鷄冠花, *Celosia cristata*, Linn.  
 Pai chin p'ing fêng 白錦屏風, *Ipomaea quamoclit*, Linn.  
 Pai chü ts'ai 白屈菜, *Chelidonium majus*, Linn.  
 Pai chu lan 白珠蘭, *Chloranthus monostachys*, R. Br.  
 Pai fan shu 白飯樹, *Eugenia*.  
 Pai 'hai t'ang 'hua 白海棠花, *Cydonia japonica*, Pers.  
 Pai hsi kua jên 白西瓜仁, *Cucurbita citrullus*, Linn.  
 Pai hsien p'i 白鮮皮, *Dictamnus fraxinella*, Pers.  
 Pai hsien ts'ai 白莧菜.  
 Pai jih 'hung 百日紅, *Gomphrena globosa*, Linn.  
 Pai jui 白薺.  
 Pai kua 白瓜.  
 Pai kuo 白菓, *Salisburia adiantifolia*.  
 Pai la 白蠟, (*Cera alba arborea*).  
 Pai lien 白蘘, *Ampelopsis scrianiaefolia*, Bunge.  
 Pai mei 'hua 白梅花.  
 Pai mi 白米.  
 Pai shu 白朮, *Atractylis*.  
 Pai tou 白豆.  
 Pai t'ang tzu shu 白棠子樹, *Callicarpa mollis*, S. et Z.  
 Pai tou chüeh jên 白荳角仁.  
 Pai tou wêng 白頭翁, *Anemone oernua*, Thunb.  
 Pai ts'ai 白菜, *Brassica*.  
 Pai tzu mei 'hua 白紫眉花, *Lagerstroemia indica*, Linn.  
 Pai wei 白薇, *Vincetoricum atratum*, S. et Z.  
 Pai wei i chung 白薇一種, *Vincetoricum macrophyllum*, S. et Z.  
 Pai yeh ch'a 白葉茶, *Mussaenda pubescens*, Ait.  
 Pai ying tan 'hua 白英丹花, *Ixora stricta*, Roxb.  
 Pai yün mu 白雲木, *Styrax obassia*, S. et Z.  
 Pai yu ma 白油麻, *Sesamum indicum*, Linn.  
 P'ai 'hui 'hua 徘徊花, *Rosa rugosa* Thunb, Vid. *Mei kuei 'hua*.  
 Pan hsia 半夏, *Pinellia tuberifera*, Ten.  
 Pan nien 'hung 半年紅, *Nerium odorum*, Soland.  
 Pan pien lien 半邊蓮, *Isolobus radicans*, A. DC.  
 Pei mu 貝母, *Uvularia cirrhosa*, Thunb.  
 P'ei 'hui 'hua 徘徊花, *Rosa rugosa*, Thunb.  
 P'êng lai 蓬萊, *Trochostigma polygamum*, S. et Z.  
 P'êng lei 蓬萊, *Rubus Thunbergii*, S. et Z.  
 Pi kuan tzu 筆管子, *Canna indica*, Linn.  
 Pi li 薜荔, *Ficus pumila*, Thunb.  
 Pi ma 蓖麻, (*Ricinus communis*, Linn.)  
 Pi ma 蓖麻, (*Ricinus communis*, Linn.)

Pi ma ts'ao 葶藶草, *Ricinus communis*, Linn.  
 Pi po tzu 葶藶子.  
 Pi t'ao 'hua 碧桃花.  
 Pi wu 碧梧, *Sterculia tomentosa*, Thunb.  
 P'i hsiao 皮硝.  
 P'i lau shu 毘欄樹, *Trochodendron aralioides*, S. et Z.  
 Pi p'a 枇杷, *Eriobotrya japonica*,  
 Pi p'a kwo 琵琶菓, Lindl.  
 Piao ts'ao 蘆葦, *Scirpus articulatus*, Linn.  
 Pien hsü 篇蓄, *Polygonum hydropiper*, Linn.  
 Pien mu 樺木 *Sapindus mukarossi*, Gaertn.  
 Pien po 扁柏.  
 Pien po 'hua 扁柏花.  
 Pien t'ao 扁桃.  
 Pien tou 扁荳, *Dolichos lablab*, Linn.  
 P'in p'o 娑婆, *Sterculia nobilitet*, S. Canceolata.  
 Ping lang 檳榔 *Areca catechu*.  
 Ping p'ien 冰片, (*Camphora nativa*.)  
 Ping yeh 病葉, *Vaccinium bracteatum*, Thunb.  
 P'ing 萍.  
 P'ing kuo 平菓.  
 P'ing p'êng ts'ao 萍蓬草, *Nuphar japonica*, DC.  
 P'ing p'u ch'iao 萍蒲蒿, *Lemna*. *Azolla*.  
 Po ch'i 勃薺.  
 Po 'ho 百合, *Lilium longiflorum*, Thunb.  
 Po 'ho 'hua 百合花, *L. japonicum*, S. et Z.  
 Po 'ho 薄荷, *Mentha*.  
 Po 'hua pai chiang... *Patrinia villosa* S. et Z.  
 Po jih 'hung 百日紅, *Lagerstroemia indica*, Linn.  
 Po ling ts'ai 菠薐菜, *Spinacia oleracea*, Linn.  
 Po lo 波羅.  
 Po lo 博落, *Macleaya cordata*,  
 Po lo 'hui 'hua 博落迴花, R. Br.  
 Po lo leh 婆羅勒, *Excaecaria japonica*, J. Müll.  
 Po lo ma 波羅麻.  
 Po lo mi 波羅密, *Artocarpus integrifolia*.  
 Po mei 'hua.  
 Po pu 百部 *Roxburghia phyllantha*, S. et Z.  
 Po pu kên 百音根, *Paederia foetida*, Linn.  
 Po shu 栢樹, *Cupressus*.  
 Po ssu ts'ao 波斯草, *Spinacia oleracea*, Linn.  
 Po t'iao kên 百條根, *Roxburghia phyllantha*,

S. et Z.

Po ting 'hua 白丁花, *Serissa foetida*, Comm.  
 Po ts'ai 白菜, *Spinacia oleracea*, Linn.  
 Po tzu lien 百子蓮, *Agapanthus umbellatus*, Salish.  
 Po wei yi chung 白薇一種, *Vincetoxicum macrophyllum*, S. et Z.  
 P'o lo 婆羅, *Excaecaria japonica*, J. Müll.  
 P'o p'o na 婆婆納, *Veronica arvensis*, Linn.  
 P'u kung ying 蒲公英, Dandelion. *Taraxacum officinale*, Wigg.  
 P'u 蒲, *Typha*.  
 P'u shu 朴樹, *Celtis sinensis*, Pers.  
 P'u shu 樸樹, *Celtis muku*, S. et Z.  
 P'u t'ao 葡萄, *Vitis vinifera*, Linn.  
 P'u t'i shu 菩提樹, *Tilia argentea*, Hort. Par.  
 P'u t'i shu i chung 菩提樹一種, *Koelreuteria paniculata*, Laxm.  
 San ch'i 三七, *Gynura pinnatifida*, DC.  
 San chüeh mai 三角麥, *Polygonum fygopyrum*.  
 San ch'un liu 三春柳, *Tamarix chinensis*, Lour.  
 San nien yang t'ao 三捻楊桃, *Averrhoa Carambola*, Linn.  
 San pai (San po) 三白, *Jasminum sambac*, Ait.  
 San pai ts'ao 三白草, *Saururus Loureiri*, Dene.  
 San yeh pai ts'ao 三葉白草, ,, ,, ,,  
 Sang chi shêng 桑寄生, *Viscum*.  
 Sang ma yu 桑麻油.  
 Shang shu 桑樹.  
 Sên mu, 薄木, *Morus*.  
 Sêng fa pao 僧法寶, *Vitex ovata*, Thunb.  
 Sêng fa shih 僧法寶, ,, ,, ,,  
 Sou shu 搜疏 *Deutzia scabra*, S. et Z.  
 Su 粟, *Sataria italica*, Beauv.  
 Su cha tzu 棟橈子, *Crataegus cuneata*, S. et Z.  
 Su hsing 'hua 素馨子, *Jasminum officinale*, Linn.  
 Su mi 粟米,  
 Su mu 蘇木, *Caesalpinia sappan*, Linn.  
 Su tzu 蘇子, *Lophanthus*.  
 Suan 蒜, *Allium sativum*, Linn.  
 Suan chiang. 酸漿, *Physalis alkekengi*, Linn.  
 Suan mei 酸梅.  
 Suan tsao 酸棗, *Ziziphussinensis*, Lam.

- Sui yü 碎玉, *Spiraea crenata*, Linn.  
 Sungshang chi shêng 松上寄生, *Viscum Kaempferi*, DC.  
 Sungshang pao 松上苞, *Scilla japonica*, Thunb.  
 Sung shu 松樹, *Pinus Sinensis*.  
 Sung ts'ai 松菜, *Brassica*.  
 Sha jên 砂仁.  
 Sha li 沙梨, *Cyrus*.  
 Sha shên 沙參, *Adenophora verticillata*, Linn.  
 Sha t'êng 沙藤.  
 Sha ts'ao 莎草, *Cyperus iria*, Linn.  
 Shan 杉, *Cryptomeria japonica*, S. et Z.  
 Shan cha 山樺, ) *Crataegus cuneata*, S.  
 Shan cha tzu 山樺子, ) et Z.  
 Shan cha tzu 山查子, ) *Cr. pinnatifida*, Bunge.  
 Shan ch'a 'hua 山茶花, *Camellia sasanqua*, Thunb.  
 Shan chieh shu 山介樹, *Fagara*.  
 Shan chu ju 山茱萸, *Cornus officinalis*, S. et Z.  
 Shan fan 山礬, *Symplocos prunifolia*, S. et Z.  
 Shan fêng 山藤, *Berchemia racemosa*, S. et Z.  
 Shan 'hei tou 山黑頭, *Dumasia truncata*, S. et Z.  
 Shan 'hu 珊瑚, *Ancuba japonica*, Thunb. *Chloranthus brachystachys*, Blume.  
 Shan 'hu shu 珊瑚樹, *Viburnum odoratissimum*, Ker.  
 Shan lan 山欖.  
 Shan lu 山櫨, *Crataegus pinnatifida*, Bunge.  
 Shan nai 山柰, *Kaempferia*.  
 Shan pai ch'an, 山白蟾, *Mussaenda pubescens*, Ait.  
 Shan p'u t'ao 山葡萄, *Vitis filicifolia*, Bunge.  
 Shan tan 山丹, *Lilium concolor*, Thunb.  
 Shan tzu ku 山慈姑, *Erythronium dens canis*, Linn.  
 Shan wo chü 山萵苣, *Prenanthes squarrosa*, Thunb.  
 Shan yang chüeh shu 山洋角樹, *Echites*.  
 Shan yao 山藥, *Dioscoria sativa*, Linn.  
 Shan yu kan 山柚柑, *Euonymus*.  
 Shang lu 商陸, *Phytolacca acinosa*, Roxb.  
 Shê bsiang 麝香, *Lilium longiflorum*, Thunb.  
 Shê jni ts'ao 蛇苳葉, *Polygonum multiflorum*, Thunb.  
 Shê p'u t'ao 蛇葡萄, *Ampelopsis heterophylla*, S. et Z.  
 Shê t'ui . . . . ., *Exuviae Piperis*?  
 Shên hsien chang 神僊掌, *Cercus*.  
 Shêng Chiang 生薑, *Lingiber officinale*.  
 Shêng chiao 生蕉.  
 Shêng kyu 省沽油, *Staphylea Bumalda*, S. et Z.  
 Shêng ma 升麻, ) *Thalictrum ruhel-*  
 Shêng ma ichung 升麻一種, ) lum, S. et Z.  
 Shêng ts'ai 生菜.  
 Shêng shu 檉樹.  
 Shih 柿, *Diospyrus kaki*, Linn. f.  
 Shih ché 使者, *Procris radicans*, S. et Z.  
 Shih chun tzu 使君子, *Quisqualis indica*, Linn.  
 Shih chu 石竹, *Dianthus et Commelyna*.  
 Shih êrh 石耳.  
 Shih 'hu sui 石胡荽, *Saxifraga*.  
 Shih 'hua 石花, *Parmelia*.  
 Shih 'hua shu 蔣花樹, *Sophora japonica*, Linn.  
 Shih 'huo 石斛, *Dendrobium ceraja*, Lindl.  
 Shih hsien t'ao 石仙桃, *Orchis Tholidota*, Chinensis.  
 Shih jui 石蕊.  
 Shih kan 柿乾.  
 Shih kan 射干, *Pardanthus chinensis*, Ker.  
 Shih kao 石羔.  
 Shih liu 石榴, *Punica granatum*, Linn.  
 Shih liu ch'a 石榴茶, *Camellia japonica*, Linn.  
 Shih lung jui 石龍芮, *Ranunculus sceleratus*, Linn.  
 Shih lung tan 石龍膽, *Gentiana Thunbergii*, Griseb.  
 Shih nan 石南, ) *Rhododendron Mett-*  
 Shih nan 'hua 石南花, ) nichii, S. et Z.  
 Shih san ling 石三稜, *Carex vulpina*, Linn.  
 Shih su 石粟, *Aleurites*.  
 Shih sung 石松, *Pinus densiflora*, S. et Z.  
 Shih shu 柿樹, *Diospyros kaki*, Linn. f.  
 Shih tsao 石棗, *Cornus officinalis*, S. et Z.  
 Shih wei 石葦, *Acrostichum*.  
 Shih yên 石燕.  
 Shu 葭.  
 Shu 黍.



ch'a 蜀茶.

ch'a 蜀漆, *Celastrus orixa*, S. et Z.

chü ts'ao 鼠麴草, *Gnaphalium confusum*, DC.

i ts'ao 鼠尾草, *Salvia japonica*, Thunb.

kuei 'hua 樹葵花.

shu 蜀黍

t'ang shih 熟唐柿, *Ficus carica*, Linn.

n ts'ao 萱草, *Heemerocallis graminea*, Andr.

chiao 'hua 水蕉花, *Canna indica*, Linn.

chieh ts'ai 水芥菜, *Sisymbrium Irio*, Linn.

chih 'hua 水梔花, *Gardenia radicans*.

Thunb.

ch'in 水芹.

fên 'hua 水粉花.

hsien 'hua 水仙花, *Narcissus tazetta*, Linn.

k'u mai 水苦蕒, *Veronica anagallis*, Linn.

la shu 水蜡樹, *Ligustrum ibota*, S. et Z.

liao 水蓼, *Polygonum perfoliatum*, Linn.

lien 水蓮, *Ficus pumila*, Thunb.

mu hsi 水木犀, *Ternstroemia japonica*, S. et Z.

pai 水稗, *Panicum crus galli*, Linn.

p'ing 水萍, *Lemna gibba*, Linn.

sung 水松, *Taxus cuspidata*, S. et Z.

ts'ai 睡菜, *Menyanthes trifoliata*, Linn.

ts'ao 水藻, *Myriophyllum spicatum*, Linn.

ying 薔英, *Hibiscus syriacus*, Linn.

chi chi 四季桔.

hui kan 四會柑.

qua 絲瓜, *Trichosanthes anguina*, Linn.

iu 絲柳.

chih ch'un 四時春.

wang 絲芒, *Lycopodium*.

ieh 大芥, *Sinapis cernua*, Thunb.

ing 大青, *Justicia crinita*, Thunb.

ng tzu 大槲子.

p'i 大腹皮, (*Endocarpium Palmae*.)

tzu 大腹子.

ung fo sang 大紅佛桑.

en lo po 大根蘿蔔, *Raphanus sativus*, Linn.

ung 大空, *Marlea macrophylla*, S. et Z.

a 大麻, *Cannabis sativa*, Linn.

ai 大麥.

Ta shu 大薯, *Dioscoria*.

Ta ting ts'ao 大丁草, *Anandria bellidiasstrum*, DC.

Ta tou 大苴, *Soja hispida*, Mön.

Ta tsao 大造.

Ta yeh chin p'ing fêng 大葉錦屏鳳, *Calonyction speciosum*, Choisy.

Ta yên t'ung 'hua 大眼桐栲, *Euscaphis staphyleoides*, S. et Z.

T'a shan 塔杉, *Juniperus procumbens*, S. et Z.

T'a yang shu 塔痒樹, *Lagerstroemia indica*, Linn.

T'ai 苔.

T'ai 藎, *Scirpus maritimus*, Linn.

T'ai 藎, *Carex caespitosa*, Linn.

T'ai êrh 藎耳, *Xanth'nm strumarium*, Linn.

Tan chu yeh 淡竹葉, *Commelina*.

Tan ch'ung 旦青.

Tan kuei 'hua 丹桂花, *Olea fragrans*, Thunb.

Tan pa shu 膽八樹, *Elacocarpus photiniaefolius*, Hook. et Arn.

Tan pai fon 淡白浮, *Magnolia hypoleuca*, S. et Z.

Tan p'i 丹皮, *Paeonia*.

T'an êrh hsi hsing 彈耳細辛, *Anemone hepatica*, Gaertn.

T'an hsiang 檀香.

Tang yao 當藥, *Pleurogyne rotata*, Griseb.

T'ang 'hao 塘蒿, *Artemisia*.

T'ang 'huma 唐胡麻, *Ricinus communis*, Linn.

T'ang jên 唐荏, *Ricinus communis*, Linn.

T'ang shih 唐柿, *Ficus carica*, Linn.

Tao shang yao 刀傷藥, *Cotyledon spinosa*, Linn.

Tao tou 刀豆,

Tao tzu 稻子, *Canavalia gladiata*.

Tao 桃, *Prunus persica*, Linn.

Tao 桃, *Prunus persica*, Linn.

Tê shêng popu 特生百部, *Roxburghia rhizantha*, S. et Z.

Têng hsin ts'ao 燈心草, *Juncus effusus*, Linn.

Têng lung 'hua 燈籠花, *Clerodendrum squamatum*, Vahl. et *Bryophyllum calycinum*, Salisb.

Têng ts'ao 燈草, *Fatsia papyrifera*, Benth.

T'êng hsui ch'iu 藤龜絲, *Schizophragma by-*

- drangeoides, S. et Z.
- T'êng pên 藤本, *Paederia foetida*, Linn.
- Ti chin 地錦, *Euphorbia chamaesyce*, Linn.
- Ti 'huang 地黃, *Rehmannia glutinosa*, Libosch.
- Ti tan chih 滴膽芝, *Coptis apiifolia*, S. et Z.
- Ti t'ang 'hua 棣棠花, *Kerria japonica*, DC.
- Ti yang mei 地楊梅, *Luzula campestris*, DC.
- Tiao chung 'hua 弔鐘花, *Enkyanthus quinqueflorus*, Lour.
- Tiao lan 吊蘭, *Aërides*.
- T'ieh chiao 鉄蕉, *Cycas revoluta*, Thunb.
- T'ieh chih 'hai t'ang 'hua 鉄枝海棠花.
- T'ieh shu 'hua 鉄樹花, *Dracaena ferrea*, Willd.
- T'ieh tsao ch'u 鉄掃帚, *Lespedeza argyræa*, S. et Z.
- Tien ch'ieh 顛茄 *Solanum*.
- T'ien chang 天杖, *Achyranthes aspera*, Linn.
- T'ien ch'ên 甜橙.
- T'ien chu kue 天竺桂, *Litsaea glauca*, Sieb.
- T'ien 'hua fên 天花粉, *Bryonia*.
- T'ien hsien kuo 天仙果, *Ficus japonica*, Blume.
- T'ien hsiang 天香, *Lilium japonicum*, S. et Z.
- T'ien jên 'hua 天人花, *Rhodomyrtus tomentosa*, DC.
- T'ien kuan mao 天官帽.
- T'ien kuei 天葵, *Pyrola media*, Sw.
- T'ien ma 天麻, *Urtica tuberosa*, Roxb. ?
- T'ien mên tung 天門冬, *Asparagus falcatus*, Linn.
- T'ien ming ching 天名精, *Carpesium obrotanoides*, Linn.
- T'ien tung 天冬, *Asparagus falcatus*, Linn.
- Ting hsiang 丁香, *Caryophyllus aromaticus*, Linn.
- Ting tzu yao 丁子藥.
- Ting tzu ts'ao 丁子草, *Amsonia elliptica*, S. et Z.
- T'ing li 葶藶 *Draba nemorosa*, Linn.
- To lo yeh 多羅葉, *Ilex latifolia*, Thunb.
- Tou chüeh 荳角.
- Tou k'ou 荳蔻, (*cardamomum rotundum*.)
- Tou lu shu 兜欖樹, *Platycarya strobilacea*, S. et Z.
- Tou nien tzu 都念子, *Quadriala lanceolata*, S. et Z.
- Tou yu 斗柚.
- T'ou ku ts'ao 透骨草 *Mercurialis leucorpa*, S. et Z.
- Tu ching sha 杜莖山, *Maesa Doraëna*, Blume.
- Tu chüan 'hua 杜鹃花, *Azalea indica*, Linn.
- Tu chung 杜仲 *Euonymus japonicus*, Thunb.
- Tu 'huo 杜活 *Archangelica* *Aralia edulis*, Thunb.
- Tu jo 杜若 *Iris*.
- Tu kuei ts'ao 土圭草 *Passiflora coerulea*, Linn.
- Tu sung 杜松 *Juniperus rigida*, S. et Z.
- Tu tou chi kuan 'hua 獨頭鷄冠花.
- T'u chang shan 土常山, *Hydrangea acuminata*, S. et Z.
- T'u chün 土菌.
- T'u êrh mia 兎兒尾苗 *Veronica longifolia*, Linn.
- T'u êrh san 兎兒傘 *Cacalia aconitifolia*, Bunge.
- T'u fu ling 土茯苓 *Smilax pseudochina*, Linn.
- T'u hsing 土衡, *Ligularia Kuempferi*, S. et Z.
- T'u k'uei 菟葵 *Anemone altaica*, Fisch.
- T'u kui ts'ao 土圭草 *Passiflora coerulea*, Linn.
- T'u ma 兎麻 *Boehmeria spicata*, Thunb.
- T'u mu hsiang 土木香, *Inula Helenium*, Linn.
- T'u ssu tzu 菟絲 *Cuscuta major*, Benth.
- T'u tang kuei 土當歸, *Archangelica*, *Aralia edulis*, Thunb.
- Tui mien 'hua 對面花, *Randia dumetorum*, Lam.
- Tung ch'ung ts'ao 冬虫草.
- Tung kua 冬瓜.
- Tung kua jên 冬瓜仁.
- Tung kuei 冬葵 *Malva mauritiana*, Linn.
- T'ung 'hua tung 桐花桐, *Paulownia imperialis*, S. et Z.
- T'ung mu 通木, (*Akebia quinata*, Dene.
- T'ung ts'ao 通草.
- T'ung yu shu 桐油樹, *Iatropha*.
- Ts'ai chüeh 'hua 彩雀花, *Genista*.
- Ts'an tou 蒜薹.
- Ts'ang shu 蒼朮 *Atractylis chinensis*, DC.
- Ts'ao ku 草蓀 *Agaricus*.
- Ts'ao wu t'ou 草烏頭, *Aconitum chinense*, S. et Z.
- Ts'ao 草.
- Ts'ao êrh 棗兒, *Zizyphus vulgaris*, Lam.
- Ts'ao hsi 荳蔕, (*Juncus effusus*, Linn.
- Ts'ao kuan 草莞, (*Juncus effusus*, Linn.

- o ku 草蓆 *Scirpus*.  
o lung ya 草龍牙, *Agrimonia viscidula*.  
Bunge.  
o mien 草綿 *Gossypium herbaceum*, Linn.  
o pên wei ling hsien 草本葳靈仙, *Veronica japonica*, Steud.  
o tou k'ou 草荳蔻, (*Cardamomum*).  
o ts'ung jung 草從蓉 *Aeginetia japonica*, S. et Z.  
owu t'ou 草烏頭, *Aconitum chinense*, S. et Z.  
chin (ch'an) 'hua 側金花, *Adonis sibirica*.  
Patrin.  
fe 粗榧 *Cephalotaxus drupacea*, S. et Z.  
chiu fu jung 'hua 醉酒芙蓉花, *Hibiscus acerifolius*, Salisb.  
hsien 'hua 醉僊花, *Trifolium lupinaster*.  
Linn.  
ng chien 棕櫚, *Palmaceae*.  
ng shu 樓樹, *Palmaceae*.  
ng t'ien 檜, *Abies*.  
ng kuan 葱管 *Veratrum nigrum*, Linn.  
ng mu 櫟木 *Aralia canescens*, S. et Z.  
chiu mu 紫金牛, *Ardisia japonica*, Blum.  
ching 紫荊 *Cercis siliquastrum*, Linn.  
ching 紫堇 *Corydalis incisa*, Pers.  
chu 紫竹.  
chu 紫珠 *Callicarpa gracilis*, S. et Z. C.  
japonica, Thunb.  
fo sang 紫佛桑, *Hibiscus*.  
'hua ti t'ing 紫花地丁 *Fumaria*.  
'huai 'hua 紫槐花, *Cassia sophera*, Linn.  
an 紫蘭 *Platycodon grandiflorus*.  
lo lan 'hua 紫羅蘭花, *Matthiola annua*,  
Sweet.  
mo li 紫茉莉 *Mirabilis jalapa*, Linn.  
na wang 梓木王 *Rottlera japonica*, Spr.  
pei t'ien k'uei 紫背天葵, *Pyrola media*, Sw.  
an 紫蘇 *Lophanthus*, *Melissa*.  
t'eng 紫藤, *Wistaria chinensis*, DC.  
'iao 子條, *Callicarpa gracilis*, S. et Z.  
s'ai 紫菜.  
s'ao 紫草, *Lithospermum erythrorhizon*,  
S. et Z.  
Tze wei 'hua 紫薇花, *Lagerstroemia indica*, Linn.  
Tzu wei 'hua 紫葳花, *Bignonia*.  
Tzu yün yin 紫雲英, *Astragalus lotoides*, Lam.  
Tz'u chi t'ou 茨鵝頭 *Euryale ferox*, Salisb.  
Tz'u chiu 刺楸, *Panax ricinifolium*, S. et Z.  
Tz'u ku 慈菇, *Sagittaria*.  
Tz'u ku 茨菰, *Caladium*.  
Tz'u shu 茨實, *Euryale ferox*, Salisb.  
Tz'u tung 刺桐 *Panax ricinifolium*, S. et Z.  
'wa kua jên 瓦瓜仁.  
'wa sung 瓦松, *Umbilicus malacophyllus*, DC.  
'wan nien sung 萬年松, *Lycopodium involvens*.  
'wan shêng po pu 蔓主百部, *Roxburghia phyl-  
lantha*, S. et Z.  
'wan shou chü 萬壽菊, (*Tagetes pat-  
ula*).  
'wan shou chü 'hua 萬壽菊花, (*Tagetes pat-  
ula*).  
'wan shou chu 萬壽竹, *Disporum sessile*, Don.  
'wan shou kuo 萬壽果.  
'wang 芒, *Erianthus japonicus*, Beauv.  
'wang kuo 芒菓, *Mangifera*.  
'wang pu lin hsing 王不留行.  
'wei ling ts'ao 委陵菜, *Potentilla exaltata*, Bunge.  
'wei mou 衛矛, *Euonymus Thunbergianus*,  
Bunge.  
'wei tzu 味子, *Kadsura japonica*, DC.  
'wên 蘭.  
'wên po 檳榔, *Cydonia vulgaris*, Pers.  
'wên shan 溫杉, *Juniperus procumbens*, S. et Z.  
'wên shu lau 文樹蘭, *Crinum asiaticum*, Linn.  
'wu 樺 *Fagus pumila*, Blume.  
'wu chia i chung 五加一種, *Panax divaricatum*,  
S. et Z.  
'wu chia p'i 五加皮, *Aralia*.  
'wu chieh chu 無節竹.  
'wu ch'ing 蕪菁.  
'wu chiu 烏桕.  
'wu chiu mu 烏柏木, (*Stillingia sibirica*, Mx.).  
'wu chu ju 吳茱萸 *Boymia rutaecarpa*, S. et Z.  
'wu 'hua kuo 無花果, *Ficus carica*, Linn.  
'wu 'huan shu 無患樹 *Sapindus*.  
'wu 'huan tzu 無患子, *Sapindus mukurossi*,  
Gaertn.  
'wu lien 烏蔞, *Vitis japonica*, S. et Z.

- Wu lou t'ieh 無漏鐵, } *Cycas revoluta*, Thunb.  
 Wu lou tzu 無漏子, }  
 Wu mei 烏梅.  
 Wumu shu 蚊母樹, *Distylium racemosum*, S. et Z.  
 Wu nien 烏拈, *Rhodomithes tomentosa*, DC.  
 Wu sê chih 五色脂.  
 Wu shih ch'a 午時茶, } *Pentapetes phoenicea*,  
 Wu shih 'hua 午時花, } Linn.  
 Wu t'ung 梧桐, *Sterculia tomentosa*, Thunb.  
 Wu ts'ai chi kuan hua, 五彩鸚冠花,  
 Wu wei tzu 五味子, *Schizandra japonicum*, A. Gr.  
 Wu yao 烏藥, *Daphnidium strychnifolium* S.  
 Z. et D. myrrha, Nees.  
 Wu yeh lan 五葉蘭, *Aglaia odorata*, Lour.  
 Wu yüeh lan 'hua 五月蘭花,  
 Wu yu 屋遊, *Umbilicus malacophyllus*, DC.  
 Ya chiao 'hua 鴨腳花, *Alpinia nutans*, Rose.  
 Ya chih 鴨跖, *Commelina*.  
 Ya chih ts'ao 鴨跖草, *Commelina polygama*, Roth.  
 Ya hsi ming 耶茗, *Jasminum sambac*, Ait.  
 Yaichiao 崖椒, *Xanthoxylon schinifolium*, S. et Z.  
 Yang ch'ih 楊赤, *Alnus firma*, S. et Z.  
 Yang chiu tzu 羊杞子, *Crataegus pinnatifida*,  
 Bunge.  
 Yang 'hai t'ang 'hua 洋海棠花,  
 Yang hsin ch'iu 洋綉球 *Hydrangea hortensis*, Sm.  
 Yang kou ya 洋狗牙, *Michelia champaca*, Linn.  
 Yang kuei 洋葵.  
 Yang liu 楊柳.  
 Yang lu 楊櫨, *Diervilla versicolor*, S. et Z.  
 Yang mei 楊梅, *Arbutus*.  
 Yang o yu 陽額柚.  
 Yang p'ou nai 羊婆奶, *Benthamia japonica*, S. et Z.  
 Yang shu 楊樹, *Quercus*.  
 Yang tsé cho 羊躑躅, *Hyoscyamus niger*, Linn.  
 Yao chin niang 姚金娘, *Hypericum salicifolium*  
 S. et Z.  
 Yao 'hua 堯花, *Passerina japonica*, S. et Z.  
 Yao 'hua i chung 堯花一種, *Passerina ganpi*,  
 S. et Z.  
 Yeh ch'iang wei 野薔薇, *Rosa multiflora*, Thunb.  
 Yeh chiao 野椒, *Böninghausenia albiflora*, Rehb.  
 Yeh ching t'ien 葉景天, *Sedum Sieboldii*, Sweet.  
 Yeh chü 'hua 野菊花, *Vitis*.  
 Yeh chüeh ming 野決明, *Thermopsis spicata*, Led.  
 Yeh jên kua 野人瓜, *Stauntonia hexaphylla*, DC.  
 Yeh 'ho 'hua 夜合花, *Magnolia pumila*, Blume.  
 Yeh 'huang yang 野黃楊, *Sambucus ebuloidea*,  
 Desv.  
 Yeh ko 野葛, *Rhus radicans*, Linn.  
 Yeh lai hsiang 夜來香, *Pergularia odoratis-  
sima*, Sm.  
 Yeh lo chin ch'ien 夜落金錢, *Pentapetes phoc-  
nicea*, Linn.  
 Yeh pei mu 葉貝母, *Lilium cordifolium*, Thunb.  
 Yeh shan 葉山, *Erythronium dens canis*, Linn.  
 Yeh shu 葉樹, *Salisburia adiantifolia*, Sm.  
 Yeh ts'ai 椰菜.  
 Yeh wan tou 野豌豆, *Lathyrus maritimus*, Big.  
 Yên chih 'hua 胭脂花, *Mirabilis jalapa*, Linn.  
 Yên chih t'ieh 胭脂蝶.  
 Yên ch'ih po 鴈齒柏, *Thujopsis dolabrata*, S. et Z.  
 Yên fu shu 鹽敷樹, *Rhus semialata*, Murr.  
 Yên 'hu so 延胡索, *Corydalis ambigua*, Ch. et  
 Schl.  
 Yên p'í 'hua 眼皮花, *Lychnis grandiflora*, Jacq.  
 Yên ts'ao 烟草, *Nicotiana*.  
 Yên ts'ao 煙草, *Nicotiana chinensis*, Fisch.  
 Yên yên lai 'hung 雁鴈來紅, *Vinca rosea*, Linn.  
 Yên yü 燕蘗, *Vitis ficifolia*, Bungo.  
 Yi chih jên 益智仁, (*Cardamomum*.)  
 Yi mu ts'ao 益母草, *Leonurus sibiricus*, Linn.  
 Yi shu 一熟 *Ficus carica*, Linn.  
 Yin hsing 銀杏, *Salisburia adiantifolia*, Sm.  
 Yin mêng shih 銀蒙石.  
 Yin tung 忍冬, *Lonicera*.  
 Yin yü 茵芋 *Skimmia japonica*, Thunb.  
 Ying 櫻, *Prunus pseudocerasus*, Lindl.  
 Ying 鶯.  
 Ying chao 鷹爪, *Artabowys odoratissima*, R. Br.  
 Ying lo 'hua 英落花.  
 Ying su 鶯粟, *Papaver somniferum*, Linn.  
 Ying tao 櫻桃, *Prunus tomentosa*, Thunb.  
 Ying tsui tao 鸚嘴桃.  
 Ying tzu t'ung 嬰子桐, *Elaeococas verrucosa*,  
 Juss.



Ying yü 蔓藤, ) *Vitis ficifolia*, Bunge.  
 Ying yü yèn 蔓藤燕, )  
 Yü 榆, *Microptelea parvifolia*, Spach.  
 Yü 'ho pao 玉荷包.  
 Yü hsieh 玉屑, *Spiraea prunifolia*, S. et Z.  
 Yü hsiu ch'iu 玉綉球, *Hoya carnosa*, R. Br.  
 Yü jui 'hua 玉蕊花, *Passiflora coerulea*, Linn.  
 Yü kang 蔓蔕, *Vitis ficifolia*, Bunge.  
 Yü kuei 玉桂.  
 Yü lan 玉蘭, *Magnolia yulan*, Desf.  
 Yü li 郁李, *Prunus japonica*, Thunb.  
 Yü lin 御柳, *Tamarix chinensis*, Lour.  
 Yü mei jên 虞美人, *Lychnis coronata*, Thunb.  
 Yü mi 御米, ) *Papaver somniferum*,  
 Yü mi nang 御米囊, ) Linn.  
 Yü shu 榆樹.  
 Yü shu shu 玉蜀黍, *Zea mays*, Linn.  
 Yü ssu 雨絲.  
 Yü t'ieh lan 玉蝶蘭, *Cymbidium*.  
 Yü t'ou 芋頭.  
 Yü tu 魚毒.  
 Yü tsan 玉簪, *Hemerocallis japonica*, Thunb.  
 Yü yüan li 御李, *Prunus japonica*, Thunb.  
 Yüan 'hua 芫花, *Daphne genkwa*, S. et Z.  
 Yüan jih ts'ao 元日草, *Adonis sibirica*, Patrin.  
 Yüan pao ts'ao 元寶草, *Lamium amplexicaule*,  
 Linn.  
 Yüeh chi 'hua 月季花, *Rosa sempervirens*, Linn.  
 Yüeh chiao 越椒, *Xanthoxylon ailanthoides*,  
 S. et Z.  
 Yüeh kuei 月瑰.  
 Yün shih t'an 雲實椏, *Caesalpinia sepiaria*,  
 Roxb.  
 Yu 莠.  
 Yu 柚, *Citrus*.  
 Yu kan tzu 油柑子.  
 Yu tien ts'ao 油點草, *Tricyrtis hirta*, S. et Z.

# XLVII.—PROCLAMATION RELATING TO THE TEA BUSINESS AT FOOCHOW.

Translated by HERBERT J. ALLEN, Esq.

The officers of the local Board of Trade of the province of Fuhkien issue the following

proclamation for general information. 福建省會通商總局司道為曉諭事。

The officers have received a joint communication from Mr. Sinclair and Mr. De Lano the British and United States Consuls in which they state as follows: 准英合國領事呈戴聯銜照會。

"Sixteen British and American firms have addressed a petition to the Consuls 据英合兩國十六行洋商僉稟 complaining of the quantity of dust and yellow fannings introduced into the Oolong and Congou Teas by the Foochow dealers with a view to increase their weight, 近年福州商販辦運烏龍工夫等茶或用碎末攪和或用梗黃拌入貪增觔重, representing that in consequence of the deterioration, by these means, of the colour and flavour of the Teas, the trade of the port is materially injured; 致茶葉減色無味貽害本口洋商生意非淺, and begging that the authorities might be urged to prohibit by proclamation these practices. 僉懇移會示禁等情. The Consuls would remark that Foochow has always been a great market for the Tea trade; 查福州一口向為茶葉薈萃之區, that the merchants of their respective nationalities come here in great numbers, and bring with them a great deal of money, 兩國洋商皆挾重資雲集本口, and that it is most unjust that those unprincipled dealers, who for their own selfish interests mix up rubbish with the Teas without regard to the losses sustained by the foreign merchants, should act in this dishonest way: 所恨奸商狡販但圖捷假不顧洋商笑虧大非公道, for the Teas, in which an excessive quantity of rubbish has been mixed up, become, when shipped home, quite unsaleable and the result is a dead loss to the merchants." 洋商每因是和過多運回本國不能出售必致折本。

"It is an objectionable custom, and the Consul would therefore, before the Tea season opens, request that stringent measures may be taken, and a proclamation issued 及 茶市將開之先照請嚴行示 warn, the Tea dealers against indulging in the previous malpractices of every description. 禁各茶商毋蹈從前各種情弊等由到后 Being in receipt of the foregoing despatch the officers of the Board have to remark that the trade carried on by the dealers is such that implicit confidence can be placed in them, those (foreigners) now in the country will be pleased and others will come from afar, 准此查商買賣易全憑信實方能近悅遠來. Tea is the most important article of trade in this port 本口茶葉一項為貨物大宗 and from the time the commerce with foreign countries was established, the number of warehouses has increased and the trade has prospered daily 自各國通商以來行棧增多生意日盛 every one should therefore make it the rule of his Hong to trade honestly and equitably, 自應各整行規公平互市, his good name will then be known to the people of all nations, and confidence will be imparted to both those in and those out of China. 以期於國馳名信孚中外.

It is intolerable on the other hand that unprincipled traders should deal dishonestly, and in making up the Teas mix up rubbish to any extent they please, and so cause the loss of the foreigner's trust. 豈容奸商狡販於造茶時任意攪和致失遠人之信.

The officers of the Board have therefore on the one hand to direct the Maritime Prefect, and the Magistrates of the Min and Houkuan districts to issue proclamations on the subject, 除分行福防廳閩侯二縣一體示禁, and on the other they feel it their duty to issue the present proclamation, 外合行出示曉諭.

It is then hereby notified to the owners of Chinese mercantile establishments, Teamen, and brokers that they must understand that the true principle of trade is this 為此示仰各華商行棧茶客暨經手人等知悉爾等須知經商一道 viz: that 'honesty is the best policy,' 不外以義為利. that in future every kind of Tea sold to foreign merchants must in accordance with the rule of the Hong be picked clean, 嗣後凡遇承賣各國洋商茶葉不拘何種均須各按行規揀選純淨好茶. and that in fixing the prices of the Teas the chop and the mustor must correspond, 議價交易不准樣貨不符.

If any dare to make up false Tea, or mix up dust and fannings with the chops 倘敢造作假茶及以梗末攪和情弊 the instant it is discovered, and a complaint preferred by the foreign merchant, 一經洋行察出告發到案, strict measures will be certainly taken to arrest the culprits, who will on conviction be punished without fail, 定即嚴拿究辦決不寬貸.

Let all tremblingly obey. Do not disregard this special proclamation, 各宜凜遵毋違特示遵. Issued on the 17th of the 3rd Moon of the 11th year, Tongchih. (24th April 1872), 同治拾壹年叁月十七日給.

#### XLVIII.—PROVERBS FROM TIENTSIN.

雞毛担兒, A duster of fowls' feathers, and also (because fowls' feathers are soft) shy, timid, timorous; as if it were, 雞毛胆兒, having courage no stronger than fowl's feathers.

朝廷還有三門子窮親呢, Even the court (the Emperor) has three (i. e. a few) families of poor relations—even amongst the kindred of the Emperor there are some poor families. (An exhortation, that rich men ought not to be ashamed of their poor relatives.) Huang-lou-meng, 6th chapter.

習俗移人 習者不覺. The prevailing general custom will influence any body, even the very best cannot keep aloof from it. (Expressing the powerful influence of the customs prevailing in the time or place in which we live, on our minds).

天地者乃宇宙之乾坤也. Heaven and Earth are the Universe of the World. (Said to ridicule very high-sounding phrases which contain nothing but the most common-place truths.) The translation in German: "Himmel und Erde sind das Universum des Weltganzen" would convey the meaning of the original better than the above English version.

算別人家的賬. To keep other people's accounts—to criticize other people and discuss their affairs. H'ung-lou-mêng, 2nd chapter.

挨金似金 挨玉似玉. Close to gold it will become like gold, close to the precious stone it will become like a precious stone. Expresses the powerful influence of good example. Explained thus 跟着好的人 學好. By continual intercourse with good men you will grow better yourself.

喝茶把奶給堵住了. If she drinks tea, her milk will not flow so easily. 茶 *ch'a*, tea; 堵住 *ch'a chu* to dam in, as 冰住了, the ice (in the river) has been dammed in, cannot flow on. Therefore a Chinese lying-in woman will not drink tea in the first month after being delivered of child. Hence the proverb. This medical prescript is merely based on the double meaning of the syllable *ch'a* in the 2nd tone, as above explained.

人不知死, 車不知翻. Man knows as little when he will die as the cart knows when it will be turned upside down. (Suddenness of death).

百足之蟲, 死而不僵. A centipede will not fall on one side, even when it is dead. Sense: a rich man's resources are not so easily exhausted; he may lose much, with-

out becoming actually poor. (From the 2nd chapter of the H'ung-lou-mêng).

養軍 (or 兵) 千日, 用在一朝 (or 時). An army is (or soldiers are) sustained a thousand days [with heavy costs, and without any apparent advantage], but the time will come when it is (they are) needed.

豬鼻子不喝酒 枉擔虛名. (Notwithstanding his) red nose, he is not a hard drinker, (but) falsely he has got (lit. carries about) the reputation. (*Tsan-pi-tsai* only of a nose, red in consequence of much drinking). May for instance be said of a man, who is universally believed to have much money, but who in reality is poor.

舌頭底下壓死人. Under the tongue men are crushed. (Evil consequences of slander and calumnies).

事君要忠, 事親要孝. Serve your sovereign with faithfulness, and serve your parents with filial piety.

站乾岸兒站乾沿兒. To remain standing on the dry shore (and not jump into the water in order to rescue a friend who has fallen into it). Said of a faithless friend.

甜言蜜語, Sweet words and honey sentences, i. e. flatteries. Compare the following sentence from a Chinese manuscript in my possession. 他嘴裡雖是甜哥哥蜜姐姐心裡總想佔便宜的. Although with his mouth he addressed you; My sweet brother and honey sister, in his heart he thinks of nothing but his own advantage.

妯娌和氣家不散; 哥兒們和氣順氣丸. If the sisters-in-law live in harmony, the family will not be divided (scattered); if brothers live in harmony, everything will go favorably. (*Shun-ch'i-wan*, lit. a pill promoting digestion).

他仇我不仇.\* 冤家即了休. If he hates me,

\* In Kang-hi the character 仇 is read 求 *ch'iu*, and so it must be read here in order to

but I do not hate him, enmity will soon be at an end. (From the Shêng-yü-kuang-hsün).

人是舊的好, 衣裳是新的好, Friends are the better the older they are, garments are the better the newer they are.

死了屠戶還連毛兒吃了豬嗎. When the butcher is dead, will people therefore eat the pig with its skin and hairs? (I. e. If there is no butcher, others will be found to slaughter the pig). May for instance be said to one, who thinking that his services are needed and cannot be dispensed with, demands an enormous price for them.

清明颳了四十五, 一颳颳了四十五. If the wind whirls up the sand on the tombs on the Ch'ing-ming-day, it will blow [in one blow i. e.] incessantly for forty five days.—Ch'ing-ming is a festival in the 3rd Chinese moon, on which the Chinese go to the graves of their ancestors to offer sacrifices there.

一個人唱百個人和, or 一唱百和. When one is singing, hundred others will fall in with him (join him). Expresses the influence of good example.

士爲知己者死, 女爲悅己者容. A man will die for his friend; A woman will smug herself up for the man whom she loves.

修橋補路雙瞎眼, 殺人放火得長命. He who repairs bridges and mends the public roads, will be blind in both his eyes. The assassin and incendiary will enjoy long life. (Expresses the seeming injustice of fortune.) Instead of 得長命, the characters 吃飽飯 (will live in abundance) may also be used. The expression "repair bridges and mend the roads" for meritorious deeds, and long life or "having enough to eat" for bliss and happiness, are characteristic of the Chinese way of thinking.

臨上橋才扎耳朵眼兒. When it is time to

rhyme with 休 *hsin*! At present its pronunciation in Peking is *ch'ou*.

ascend the Bridal chair [in which the Bride is carried into the house of her husband], to begin piercing the ear-holes: i. e. to delay a thing which ought and could have been done long ago, until it is too late.

夫唱婦隨. When the husband sings, his wife will do the same, sing after the same melody. Expresses matrimonial happiness and harmony. Therefore 唱隨 "singing together" —matrimony. 好唱隨 A good matrimony, a happy matrimonial engagement.

害人反害自. He who lays a snare for others, will fall into it himself: (lit. Trying to hurt others, on the contrary you will hurt yourself.) (German Proverb: Wer Andern eine Grube gräbt, fällt selbst hinein.)

爲人不作虧心事, 半夜敲門心不驚. The man who does not commit any wrong will not be afraid if at midnight somebody knocks at his door. (Compare the German proverb: Ein gut Gewissen ist ein sanftes Ruhekitzen, "a good conscience is a soft pillow.")

針尖兒上削鉄的積攢. Scraping off the iron with a knife from the point of a needle, to save: i. e. to save small amounts, slowly and with great pains. (From the Shêng-yü-kuang-hsün.)

苦水子, Bitter waters—medicines. Peking Proverb. In German we might say: Bitterwässerchen.

氣死風. Lit. "Causing the wind to die of anger:" in Peking the name of certain large round lanterns, which will not be easily blown out even by the strongest wind.

誇嘴的大夫沒好藥. The physician who praises himself, has no good medicine. (Do not trust those who praise their own merits.)

今兒晚上脫鞋上炕, 不知明兒早起還穿不穿. When you pull off your boots and lie down on the bed this night, you do not yet know if you will put them on again to-morrow morning. (Suddenness of death).

藤樁兒打狼, 兩頭兒害怕. To beat a



wolf with a hemp stalk,—*both parties afraid*. (The situation is this. There is a wolf rushing upon me. I, being only armed with a hemp-stalk, am naturally afraid of him; and he, thinking the hemp-stalk is some frightful weapon he has never yet seen, is afraid of me too.) The sense "to be afraid of each other" may be expressed by the first half of the sentence alone.

在望鄉台上打弄弄兒是個不知死的鬼兒, Standing on one leg—is (the manner of) a dead man who does not know himself

that he has died. This is the name of a certain tower which the souls of dead men are supposed to ascend some days after their death in order to look back once more upon their homes. *Lit.* The stage from which one looks on one's home. Applied to persons, who in the moment of extreme danger, or on the verge of death, still think of the things of this world, and seem to be unconscious of the earnestness of their situation. In a wider sense expresses the suddenness of death.

#### VIII.—TABLET RELATING TO THE CHINESE EMPIRE.

The portion of this Tablet ending with totals, preceeding the Area in English square miles, has been translated from the French of Perny's Dictionary by Geo. Phillips, Esq. By his consent, the remaining portion commencing Area &c. has been added by the Editor so as to present the statistics under one general heading. The 3 columns, Area in square miles, Census of 1793, and Estimate by McCartney in 1792, are taken from Dr. William's, Middle kingdom. The two columns Families of census 1842 and Individuals of 1842, are taken from Sacharoff's tables in *China Mail*, June 1863. Proximate population to square mile is taken from *Missionary Herald*, Boston, January 1867, which refers "to the Last Official Census returns." The coal fields in square miles is from the Claims of China by Rev. Alex. Williamson, LL. D.

PRESENT NAME OF PROVINCE.	ANCIENT NAME.	NAME OF CAPITAL.	POPULATION IN 1812.	N° OF TOWNS.			LENGTH FROM N. TO S.	LENGTH FROM E. TO W.
				府	州	縣		
1 Chihli,	直隸	順天府	27,990,871	11	19	124	1,828	1,228
2 Shantung,	山東	濟南府	28,958,764	10	9	96	810	1,640
3 Shansi,	山西	太原府	14,004,210	9	6	85	1,620	880
4 Shensi,	陝西	西安府	10,207,256	7	5	73	2,426	936
5 Kansuh,	甘肅	蘭州府	15,193,125	9	7	57	2,400	2,120
6 Honan,	河南	開封府	23,037,171	9	6	97	1,120	1,190
7 Kiangsu,	江蘇	江寧府	37,843,501	8	3	62	4,700	1,630
8 Nankowai,	安徽	安慶府	34,168,059	8	4	50	1,800	970
9 Kiangsi,	江西	南昌府	23,046,999	13	1	75	1,280	880
0 Chekiang,	浙江	杭州府	26,256,784	11	1	76	980	950
1 Fokien,	福建	福州府	14,777,410	10	0	62	1,450	1,420
2 Hunan,	湖南	長沙府	18,652,507	9	3	64	680	2,440
3 Hpeh,	湖北	武昌府	27,370,098	10	7	60	1,800	2,500
4 Kwangtung,	廣東	廣州府	19,174,030	9	7	79	2,960	2,810
5 Kwangsi,	廣西	桂林府	7,313,895	11	16	47	3,200	700
6 Szechuen,	四川	成都府	21,435,678	10	11	111	1,150	2,510
7 Yunnan,	雲南	昆明府	5,561,320	14	27	39	770	1,900
8 Kweichow,	貴州	貴陽府	5,288,219	12	13	34		
360,279,897				182	145	1321		

## TABLET RELATING TO THE CHINESE EMPIRE—Continued.

ACRES.		REVENUE DERIVED FROM LAND, SALT AND SUNDRY TAXATION IN TAELS.				RICE REVENUE.	TOTALS IN TALS.- ABOUT \$1.33 EACH.	
						Piculs.		
1	37,727,360	Land	2,520,000	salt	437,000	sundries	985,000	3 942 000
2	41,666,560	"	3,440,000	"	130,000	"	2,774 000	6 344 000
3	35,371,520	"	3,100,000	"	520,000	"	2,693 000	6,313 000
4 )	98,565,120	"	1,660,000	"	"	"	1,382,000	3,042 000
5 )		"	300,000	"	"	"	263 000	563 000
6	41,666,560	"	3,200,000	"	"	"	2 451,000	5 651,000
7 )	59,495,040	"	5 200,000	"	2,100,000	"	4 433 000	11 733 000
8 )		"	1,900,100	"	"	"	1,844 000	3,744,000
9	46,192,640	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
10	25,056,000	"	3,100,000	"	520 000	"	2,236,000	5,856 000
11	34,227,200	"	1,100,000	"	87,000	"	154,000	2,341 000
12 )	92,652,800	"	1,310 000	"	"	"	605,800	1,905,000
13 )		"	1,300,000	"	"	"	791,000	2,091,000
14	50,851,840	"	1,420,000	"	50 000	"	723 000	2,193,000
15	50,080,000	"	420,000	"	50,000	"	324,000	791 000
16	106,752,000	"	640,000	"	"	"	328,000	968,000
17	69,100,160	Land, salt and sundries in all				210,000	227,000	210,000
18	44,314,560	Land	120,000	salt	1,000	sundries	55,000	185,000

## TABLET RELATING TO THE CHINESE EMPIRE—Continued.

AREA IN ENGLISH SQUARE MILES.		CENSUS OF 1753.	ESTIMATE GIV- EN BY MACART- NEY IN 1792.	FAMILIES: CENSUS OF 1842.	INDIVIDUALS: CENSUS OF 1842.	PROXIMATE POPULATION TO SQ. MILES.	COAL FIELDS IN SQ. MILES.
1	58,949	9,374,217	38,000,000	18,758,697	33,879 838	625	( & Manchuria
2	65,104	12,769,872	24 000 000	11,923 180	29 529 877	453	
3	55,268	5,162,351	27,000,000	8,201 381	17,056 925	308	
4	67,400	3,851,043	18,000,000	3,308 642	10,309 769	393	
5	86,608	2,133,222	12,000,000	8,564,259	19,512 716	225	
6	65,104	7,114,346	25,000,000	11,712,923	29,069 771	447	
7	44,500	12,618,987	32,000,000	10 408,158	39 646,924	890	
8	48,461	12,435,361		15,324,164	36,596 988	755	
9	72,176	5,055,251	19,000,000	9,532 086	26,513 889	142	
10	39,150	8,662,808	21,000,000	13,854,984	30 437 974	777	
11	53,480	4,710 399	15,000,000	10,845,677	25 799 556	482	
12	74,320	4,336,332	13,000 000	8,506 229	20,048,969	269	
13	70 450	4,568,860	14 000,000	11,662,730	28,584,564	405	
14	79,456	3,969,248	21,000 000	9,115,844	21,152 603	266	
15	78,250	1,975,619	10,000,000	3,981,586	8,121 327	103	
16	166,800	1,368,496	27,000 000	9,373,228	22,256,964	133	
17	107,969	1,093,058	8,000,000	3,574 269	5 823,670	44	
18	64 554	1,718,848	9,000,000	3,713,587	5 679,128	87	
1,297,999		103,050,060	333,000,000	178,361,624	413,021,452	.....	419,000

## L.--SHOP TABLETS AND SHOP SIGNS AT CANTON.

*Collected and Translated By F. H. EWER, Esq.**The Names of the Signs when not translated are printed in heavy black letters.*

**Tavern of the Harmonious Heart:** Best made meat and plain cakes, foreign fruits, silver thread, vermicelli and cakes for congratulatory presents, 怡心館巧造葷素餅食江浙果子銀絲細麪喜飽大發.

**Surpassing fragrance House:** Music and wine feasts prepared for Manchu and Chinese visitors, 賽香館包辦滿漢葷素戲筵酒席.

**Ping-chu Tavern:** Tea, cakes, tidbits and dinners always ready, 平記館茶麪點心酒晏常便.

**Saloon of the drunken Moon:**\* Black cat's flesh prepared, 醉月樓黑貓肉.

**Garden of Perpetual spring:** Wine and vinegar for child births, fine flavored grains from Shao-hsing in Chekiang, and all kinds of preserved vegetables always on hand, 長春園添丁酒醋浙紹糟味各款小菜俱全.

**Widely flourishing:** Fruits from the northern and southern capitals, marine delicacies, candles of tallow, oil, and tree tallow, hams from Chin-wa, wine from Shao-hsing, all kinds of soy and other goods, 廣興南北京菓海味牛油檟燭金腿紹酒合醬料雜貨.

**Kuang chi:** Roast and baked pigs, 廣記承接明局爐金豬.

**Precious as pearls:** Soy and condiment shop, 同珍醬園.

**Prosperity by honesty:** Best preserved ko (an edible plant) from Tung pu, 義隆東園糖葛.

**Peace within the seas:** All kinds of superior white rice for families, 泗友各江上白春米.

**Hall of the Precious Tree:**\* A tea of all kinds.

\* This is no reflection upon the character of her lady-ship. The idea is that under the bright influence of the full moon friends meet together to drink.

+ [Is this the sign of a tea-shop? If so, it indicates that the tea tree is the Po shu.]

selected by ourselves, 寶樹軒自辦武彝各種名茶.

**Abundant Fountain:** Fire-wood and Coals from all waters (lit. from each of the rivers): 茂源各江柴炭.

**Temple of the happy mean:** Skillfully compounded remedies for skin eruptions, and noon day tea, 中和堂精製痧氣萬靈丹甘露午時茶; powders for children, 小兒回春丹; white phenix pill for women, 婦科白鳳丸; medicines for the eyes, compounded of eight precious articles, 寶光明眼科藥; pill for comforting and harmonizing, 保和菩提丸; pill for counteracting the seductive effects of opium, 戒烟斷引丸.

**Hsu tse 'chung:** Examines the bones and makes physiognomic divination. [Shên indicates a god-like skill.] 徐澤卿摩骨神相.

**The one Application Cure:** Medicine for cure of scurvy and itch. [The quality of the specific is used as the name of the shop.] 一掃光癬癩藥.

**Chen and li. partners:** All kinds of wax pills of best quality. [The medicines are enclosed in wax capsules.] 陳李濟各項蠟丸.

**Ting lung ho:** The first house in the Empire for the sale of scurvy and itch medicines, 丁龍閣天下第一好癬藥.

**Chiu tsu 'huo:** Gives his whole attention to the cure of leprosy and other diseases, 邱祖和專醫癩瘋及七十二症.

**Hu yu 'heng:** Examines the pulse and supplies medicines for inward or outward application, to male or female, old or young, 胡玉衡男女大小內外方脈.

**Chuan wen kuei:** has curative charms and spirit waters, suitable for all diseases, 全文桂靈符神水專醫萬症.

**The half awakened:** Examines the eyes and physiognomy, \* 半覺子鬼眼神相人生若大夢.

\* [Also explained: examines the physiognomy]

**Wang lap chi:** Himself prepares the most celebrated medicinal teas, 王老吉自辦名山萬應茶.

**Yeh wau 'chuan:** Pure peppermint oil, 葉萬泉正薄荷油.

**Man chiang 'chun:** Medicinal wines, 滿江春藥酒.

**Chou chih chih:** Medicated cakes for fattening children. [A sort of worm cake], 周植之肥兒糕.

**Han chi:** Ears cleaned and heads shaved, † 漢記朝陽取耳月下剃頭.

**Hall of the five Elements:** Divination, 五行堂卜易.

**Number one:** Li Taoist priest prays for blessings, returns thanks, worships the Pei-tou and intercedes with the stars, ‡ 正一李道館祈福酬愿禮斗禳星.

**Liang:** Taoist priest. [His business is with the dead; therefore he does not make use of the characters Chêng-i as above.] 梁道館.

**Most pleasant hall:** Physiognomist, 最樂軒相法.

**Handsome and scented saloon:** Life-like artificial flowers, Japan rouge, Imperial cosmetics from Hang-chow, cosmetics also carefully prepared by ourselves, 艷香樓像生蓮花東洋胭脂杭州宮粉自製班粉.

**Universal pleasure:** Sedans for idol processions,

with the eye of a demon. Perhaps the true meaning is, the half-awakened child looks into the eye with the skill of a demon and examines the face with the knowledge of a god. This is a near approach to blasphemy.] He means to say that life is but a dream, and being himself half-awakened to the reality, he is willing to impart his experience—of course for a consideration.

† [The meaning seems to be that the ear cleaning *must* be done by day, but the shaving *may* be done by night or moon-light.]

‡ [The two characters Chêng-i distinguish this from the class mentioned below. It means that he confines his attention to intercession only.]

ivory sedans, red canopies, and all kinds of colored lamps on hand, 同慶承接遊鎮龍亭象牙香亭紅絨傘各項燈會彩俱全.

**Associated blessings:** Wedding sedans, colored hangings and all requisites for processions, 聯福號承接迎親花轎彩綢景什物.

**To communicate joy:** Supplies singing children and music to all parts, 致和承接各鄉會景童子八音鼓樂; colored lamps, flags and streamers, 燈籠旗幟.

**Kuang hsing:** Gilt flowers and paper images sold here, 廣興金花彩紅龍香發客.

**According to your wishes:** Orders received for painting figures of the gods; court robes; screens painted in landscapes, men and animals, 如意齋接寫神相蟒袍屏帳山水人物.

**Fragrant spring:** Screens and hangings lettered in relief in the Su-chow styles and scrolls for presentation, 芳春承辦堆凸屏幀畫字畫送禮對聯.

**Ho yuan:** Trosseau supplied, also ornamental bedsteads, wardrobes, sleeping-boards, chairs and tables on hand, 合源承辦嫁粧花床貨櫃睡板枱椅發客; chairs and tables and all requisites for marriages and fêtes, kept for hire, 承辦紅白喜事醮務枱椅碗碟箱盒什物出賃.

**An huo:** Dye house, light and thrice dipped blues, silks, crapes, cotton and grass cloths dyed in all colors, 安和染房淨綻三缸青各色綾羅綢緞綿夏布疋.

**Yung lun:** True cochineal dyed sashes, and all sorts of embroidery in foreign gold thread, 永綸自辦真嘴絲帶各款洋花翎毛繡貨.

**Benevolence:** True cochineal and saffron dyed skein silk floss, thread, and warp and wool thread in all colors for sale, 廣昌真嘴花紅頭繩七里湖絲各色絨線橫絃直脚發客.

**The commencement of peace:** All kinds of floss and silk skillfully dyed in cochineal and saffron, 元和精染花紅呀嘴各色絨線發客.

**Great prosperity:** Crape, gauze, and silk clothing re-dyed, 廣昌精染綾羅綢緞還覆衣服.



- Plenty and peace:** Clean and bright visiting cards, all kinds of account books, red and white paper, crackers and paper cash. [Hsi-chien are pieces of paper punched with holes used for bribing the spirits, burned in large quantities], 裕泰巧造鮮明東帖各款賬簿紅白紙料炮竹溪錢.
- Hall of the five colored clouds:** Screens painted and written in the Suchow characters; scrolls and books illuminated, 五雲樓蘇裱字畫圍屏手卷冊頁.
- Gold stone hall:** (His words are like gold and precious stones): engraves in the best manner all kinds of letters and seals, 金石軒精刻各體文字圖章.
- Chu i sheng:** Heavy washed cap and dress buttons, and head ornaments, 朱義盛雙鍍重金銀花素鈕扣首飾.
- Great peace:** Gold and silver head ornaments, bought or exchanged, 和昌金銀首飾便換.
- Prosperous fountain:** Money exchanged in large or small quantities, 寶源錢銀便換.
- Hsi sheng:** Full standard gold exchanger, 西盛十足赤金便換.
- Great virtue:** Bullion assayer, 德昌傾銷正色銀兩.
- Pai 'tai lai shop:** Pearls, precious stones, and jade-stone ornaments, 白泰來珠寶玉器.
- Extensive brilliancy:** All kinds of copper and iron utensils and gongs, 廣華號銅鉄器雜貨銅鑼.
- Su's fountain of wealth:** Teaches the rules of shroffing new and old silver, 蘇富源精法包教講新舊銀兩.
- Ming chi:** Orders received for clocks and watches: repairs executed, 明記承辦鐘表修整鐘表.
- San hsing:** Foreign scales and weights, money scales on sale: warranted correct, 三興較準洋平法碼秤戥發客.
- An sheng:** Pledges for 3 years, 安盛當.
- Nan lung:** Pledges for one year, 南隆押.
- Great profit:** Black, clear, and cloudy crystals, spectacles to suit all purchasers, 茂利常有墨水茶晶眼鏡發客.
- Ying 'ho:** Foreign umbrellas, cotton and silk, 英合綢布洋遮.
- Sheng yuan:** Cotton stockings for family use, 森源家用布襪.
- Wen sheng:** Cap and collar warehouse, 文陞帽店.
- Chia 'tai:** Crapes, gauzes, silks, cotton and grass cloths, 嘉泰紗羅綢緞棉夏布疋發客.
- Sheng yuan:** New clothing for family use, 勝源家用新衣.
- Great prosperity:** Maker of cotton quilts, 大昌棉胎; clothing skillfully repaired, 巧手織補.
- Tien jan:** Shoe shop, 天然鞋.
- Sheng li:** Fits men and women, old and young, with shoe soles, 成利配合男女大小鞋底; leather cushions and pillows, rattan, grass and all kinds of matting, 家用皮枕墊藤草各款枕席發客.
- Tung yuan:** Leather trunks, large and small, 同元家用大小皮箱枕箱發客; buck-skin pouches, 麋皮荷包面匙插; deer's horn thumb rings, and eow's horn bow ends, 鹿角攀指牛角弓面.
- Jen 'chang:** Makes all kinds of articles in ivory, horn, and tortoise shell, 仁昌巧造象牙牛角玳瑁各樣器皿.
- Superior skill:** Maker of bows and arrows, 巧元弓箭.
- Huo 'chang:** Opium shop, 和昌元白茶膠公烟發客.
- Increasing Riches:** Dealer in Ho-hsiang, orange peel, 'pai 'tsao, and all kinds of native medicines of best qualities, 財興號霍香菓皮排草發客各項土貨藥材.
- Tung shou:** medicines from the various provinces, warranted true to locality, 同壽堂各省地道熟藥.
- Sheng chi:** Importer of English cough lozenges, worm tablets, and anti-opium pills, 盛記自販英國疳積餅發客治咳藥戒烟藥.
- Chang sheng:** Manufacturers of tobacco, green

[\* T'u (土) here signifies native of, or indigenous to, Canton province.]

- and cured: provincial tobacco in the cases, 長盛自切生熟名烟各江箱烟.
- Wen 'tien te:** Purest garrow sandal wood, laka and putchuk, and all kinds of perfumes of best qualities; 溫天德虔製沉檀降速上名品香.
- Honey, pure wax, lye and sundries for sale, 蜂糖漂蠟梘水雜貨.
- Wei yuan:** Strong tobacco, and 'tsui wei cigarettes, 惠源濃烟翠微孖姑烟.
- Kuang chin yang:** All kinds of merchandise from Suchow and Hangchow, 廣錦祥蘇杭雜貨.
- Feng yuan:** Wine store, 逢源酒房.
- 'Chi shou:** Ginseng, deer's horns and cinnamon, 歧壽堂參茸玉桂; White and super-white flour ground and sifted on the premises, 自磨重難白麪標麪; Foreign snuff retailed, 西洋鼻烟零沽.
- Wan li:** Dealer in sucking pigs, 萬利各江生豬花發客.
- To shou:** Coffin planks from all the provinces; Szechuan planks always on hand, 多壽各江長生壽板常有四川沙板發客.
- Lo pai:** Oil paper umbrellas, 老伯捶油雨遮; Palm leaf and oil paper fans, 油扇葵扇發客; Palm and bamboo leaf clothing for family use, 家用葵遮竹衣; Palm leaf and cocoa nut fibre brooms, 葵骨掃柳衣掃.
- Te chi:** Maker of bamboo tobacco boxes and other articles, 德記自造竹器烟分雜貨發客.
- Prospering by Honesty:** Mat sheds erected, 義昌棚舖.
- Te lung:** Buys all kinds of old wood ware, 德隆收買舊木器.
- Jen 'chang:** Combs made of *Tu-liang* bamboos, 仁昌大良箭竹梳篦.
- 'Chi 'chang:** Bird cages and other articles, 其昌雀籠雜貨.
- Mei chi:** Bamboo awnings, 美記葵篷舖.
- Philanthropy and gain:** Best varnishes from Kwang-si-yüan-shan, raw and prepared, 仁利粵西原山生熟漆精發客.
- Te chi:** Worker in varnish, 明記承接油漆.
- Yang lung:** Vermillion laquer, yellow and white lead for sale, 祥隆入漆硃黃丹鉛粉發客.
- Yu 'chang:** China ware and crockery for sale, 裕昌磁器土碗發客. All kinds of looking glasses and foreign lanterns, 各款鏡器五彩洋燈.
- Yung lo hsien:** Receives orders for all kinds of painted fans, 榮樂軒承辦各款畫扇.
- From Hsin 'hui:** Manufacturer of scented beads, by Imperial approval, 新會胡湘亭香珠御賞.
- Fang cheng i:** Money punches, 方正一銀印.
- sheng 'chang:** Glass for sale, 成昌玻璃片發客.
- We carry letters and parcels to, and from, Swatow, Foochow, Amoy and Shanghai, with strictest punctuality, 承帶往來汕頭福州廈門上海快信貨物依期不悞.
- To match the Mustard Plant:** Book store; old and new books on sale, 拾芥園書籍古今書史.
- Lung hsi 'tang:** New and old books on hire, 隴西堂古今書籍出賃.
- Kao yuan teng:** Celebrated pencils of best wolf's hair, and ink from Hui-chow, 高元登狼毫名筆徽墨.
- Chao yuan:** Tablets made here, 招元牌匾處.
- coolies-rendezvous:** Chairs for hire, 執担館轎房.
- Harmony and Union:** Receives orders for building houses, shrines, and temples; material and labour found, 和台承接建造樓房制宇泥水灰木包辦工料.
- Golden Sounds:** Lutes and harps for temples, and all kinds of stringed instruments on sale, 金聲文廟琴瑟各款絃索.
- Kuang mou:** Importer of shrimp sauce and oyster oil from Hsiang-shan, 廣茂自帶香山送禮蝦醬蠔油.
- Liang sheng 'ta:** Prepares salves from receipts by his ancestors, 梁盛大祖傳百草膏.
- Ti hsin chai:** Medicated wine for dispelling wind, 體心齋追風藥酒.
- Yung chi:** Curds and whey, lotus-nut gruel, almond tea, and *fu-ling* paste, 容記牛奶蓮子羹杏仁茶土茯苓膏.
- Cheng yang:** Birds nests on sale, 正崇燕窩發客.

lin an: Tea cakes and tiffins, marine delicacies always ready. 酒晏茶麪點心海鮮  
妙賣俱全.

I.—A LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL BUDDHIST COUNTRIES AND PLACES MENTIONED IN THE TRAVELS OF  
FA HIEN 法顯 & HEUEN  
CHWANG 玄奘.

By GEO. PHILLIPS, Esq.

[Chinese Characters Romanized by the  
Editor]

耆尼 A 'chi ni, (Agni or Akni), name of a kingdom in central Asia situated to the North of lake Lop.

薩婆恒羅 A hsi chih 'hêng lo, (Ahikhetra or Ahichatra) an ancient city and kingdom in central India on the northern bank of the Kaliavli, north of Pantchala (the present Daab).

利尼 A li ni, (Alni or Arni), name of a kingdom which formed part of ancient Fakhara, situated near to the sources of the Oxus, to the North of Munkan.

難陀補羅 A nan 'to pu lo, (Anandapura), a kingdom and city in Western India north-east of the peninsula of Gujerat, the present Barnagar near Kurree. It was one of the strongholds of the Jain sect.

犍茶 A lien 'cha, (Avanda) an ancient kingdom probably the district of Shekarpoor, Lat. 27° 36' N. Long. 69° 18' E.

耶摩怯 A yeh muchia (or 'chü), (Avamukha) or Hyamukha, an ancient kingdom probably the neighbourhood of Surajepoor, Lat. 26° 25' N. Long. 86° 16' E.

踰陀 A yü 'to, (Ayodaya), the capital of Kosala the head quarters of ancient Buddhism, the present Oude, Lat. 26° N. Long. 82° 11' E.

吒利 A cha li, (Atali), a province of the ancient kingdom of Malva.

阿點婆翅羅, A tien 'po 'chih lo, (Atyanvakela) an ancient kingdom the country near Corachie, Lat. 24° 51' N. Long. 67° 16' E.

安息 An hsi, (Ansi), a country in Eastern Persia (Beal). A name for the Parthians, probably a corruption of Asvakas or Assakas (Remusat). Chinese accounts make this country to have been situated on the E of Persia probably on the borders of Rajpootana. Matwanlin speaks of it as follows:—Mub, the ancient Ansi, was 4 000 li to the East of Persia. 穆國安息之故地也西去波斯四千餘里.

案達羅 An ta lo, (Andhra), a kingdom in Southern India situated between the Krishna and Godavari with the capital Vingila.

安旦羅縛 An tan lo fu, (Antarava), an ancient kingdom in Tukhara the modern Indera.

瞻婆 Chan 'po, (Tchampa), an ancient kingdom and city in Central India, said to have been founded by one of 4 brothers, the sons of the god of the Ganges by an Ansaras. Probably the modern Champagnagr, 3 miles W. of Boglipoor, Lat. 25° 14' N. Long. 56° 55' E.

戰主國 Chan chu kuo, (Yodhapatipura or Yudharadjapura), literally the kingdom of the combatant lord, an ancient kingdom and city near the Ganges, 150 li S. W. of Vaisali. Exact position uncertain.

訖栗瑟摩 Chi su chin mo, (Ischkeschin), an ancient kingdom near the principal source of the Oxus in Lat. 36° 42' N. Long. 71° 22' E.

渴賓 chi pin, (Kipin, i. e., Cophene) the district through which runs the Conbes or Cabul river. The classical name of Cophes, given to this river, is a corruption of the old Vedic name of Khoubha, from which also we derive our own Cabul. In its widest extent Kipin includes the whole of Ariana of the classical writers (Cunningham). The Chinese traded with this country B. C. 60.

(Beal) See Kasmira.

契陀 'Chi cha, (Katcha or Katch), an ancient kingdom, tributary to Malava, now the peninsula of Cutch in Lat. 23° 13 N. Long. 69° 50 E.

迦濕彌羅 Chia shih mi lo, (Kasmira), the modern Cashmere, the ancient name for which, according to Chinese sources, was Kipin, 罽賓 chi pin (Eitel).

迦摩縷波 Chia ma lü po, (Kamarupa), an ancient kingdom formed by the western portion of Assam, N. W. and W. of the Brahmaputra. Its capital was the modern Gohati. Lat. 26° 9 N. Long. 91° 48 E.

迦畢試 Chia pi shih, (Kapis'a), an ancient kingdom with a capital of the same name, South of the Hindookoosh, probably N. E. of Hupian in the valley of Ghurbend. A Chinese prince of the Han dynasty was detained there as a hostage.

迦比羅伐窣堵 Chia pi lo fa su tu, (Kapilavastu), (Pali. Kapilavatthu; Singh. Kimbulvat; Siam. Kabillaphat; Tib. Serskya ghrong; Mong. Kabilik). Name of an ancient city, the birthplace of Sakyamuni, but destroyed during the lifetime of the latter. Its ruins were visited by Hiuen-tsang, according to whom it was situated a short distance N. W. of the present Gorucpoor, Lat. 26° 46 N. Long. 83° 19 E.

憍薩羅 Chiao sa lo, (Kosala or Ko'ala), (Singh. Kosoh. 1., An ancient kingdom in Central India, properly called 南橋薩羅 Nan-chiao-sa-lo, literally Southern Kosala or Dakshinakosala, the present Gundwana and Berar. 2., An ancient kingdom N. of the Ganges, properly styled 北橋薩羅 pei chiao sa lo, literally Northern Kosala or Uttarakosala, the present Oude.

揭職 Chieh chih, (Gatchi), an ancient kingdom situated between Balkh and Bamian, the region around Rooce, Lat. 30° 39 N. Long. 67° 48 E.

解蠅揭羅 Chieh ying chieh lo, (Kadjingara or Kadjingha or Kadjughira), (Pali. Kadjanghele), an ancient kingdom the royal family of which was extinct A. D. 400. The ruins of the capital are situated at the village Kadjeri near Farakhabad (Lat. 27° 24 N. Long. 79° 27 E.) in the province of Agra.

健馱邏 Chien to lo, (Gandhara), an ancient kingdom in the northern extremity of the Pundjab, the region about Dheri and Bajour. Lat. 35° 5 N. Long. 71° 16 E. It was one of the headquarters of Buddhism and famous for the number of scholars it produced. The myth of Sakyamuni having been there in a former birth and having torn out his eyes for the benefit of others, is probably a distortion of the story of Dharma vivardhana who as governor of Gandhara was blinded by order of a concubine of his father Asoka.

竭叉 Chieh 'cha, (Khas'a), an ancient tribe on the Paropamisus, the Kasioi of Ptolemy. This explanation is more in conformity with the sound of the Chinese characters, and with the details given by Fahien than the usual explanations, according to which Khas'a designates Cashmere (Remusat), or Iskardu (Klaproth), or Kartchou (Beal.)

羯霜那 Chieh shuang na, (Kas'anna), an ancient kingdom 300 li S. W. of Kharismiga on the Oxus, the present Koorshee, Lat. 38° 50 N. Long. 65° 50 E.

羯若鞠闍 Chieh jê chü tu, (Kanyakubdja), an ancient kingdom of Central India with a capital of the same name, the modern Canouge, Lat. 27° 3 N. Long. 79° 50 E.

羯陵伽 Chieh ling chia (Kalinga), an ancient kingdom S. E. of Kosala, a nursery of of heretical sects, the present Calingapatam, a town in the Northern Circars, Lat. 18° 15 N. Long. 85° 11 E.

羯羅拏蘇伐剌那 Chieh lo na su fa la na (Karnasuvarna), (Pali. Jata), an ancient kingdom in Gundwana, the region about



- t'ung kao). Klaproth speaking of Kaofu says: This country appears to have been a part of Cabul. (*Tableaux de l'Asie*, p. 133.)
- 拘睢彌 Kou yen mi, (ortan,) (Kausambi), one of the most ancient cities of India, identified by some with Kusia near Kurrah (Lat. 25° 41' N. Long. 81° 27' E.); by others with the village of Kosam on the Jumna 30 miles above Allahabad.
- 怛國 Kuo kuo, (Ghur, or Ghor), an ancient kingdom and city on the eastern frontier of Tukhara, the neighbourhood of the present Khinjan (Lat. 35° 41' N. Long. 68° 59' E.) between Koondooz and Cabool.
- 恭建那補羅 Kung chien na pu lo, (Konkanapura), an ancient kingdom on the West Coast of India comprising the present district of Concan with Goa and North Canara, between Lat. 14° 37' N. and Lat. 18° N.
- 恭御陀 Kung yü 'to, (Konyodha), an ancient kingdom and city on the East Coast of India, probably the modern Ganjam, Lat. 19° 28' N. Long. 85° 10' E.
- 藍勃羅 Lan po lo, (Lambura, or Lambhara), a mountain with a famous Nagahrada, N. of Cabool, the present Laspissor in Kohistan.
- 溫波 Lan po, (Lampa, or Lampaka), an ancient kingdom on the mountains of Lughman N. of the Cabool river, between Chiabagh, (Lat. 34° 34' N. Long. 70° 6' E.) and Deh Hindoo.
- 狼揭羅 Lang chieh lo, (Langala), an ancient kingdom in the Western Pundjab, noted for the prevalence of Sivaism. Descendants of this tribe now called Langhaou are found near Katch Gandava in the N. E. corner of Beluchistan.
- 蒙健 Mêng chien, (Munkan, or Mungan), a province of ancient Tukhara, W. of Badakhan, at the upper course of the Oxus.
- 摩揭陀 Mo chieh 'to, or 摩竭提 Mo chieh 'ti, (Magadha), a kingdom in Central India, the head quarters of ancient Buddhism up to 100 A. D., the holy land of all Buddhists, covered with Viharas and therefore called Bahar, the southern portion of which corresponds to ancient Magadha.
- 摩臘婆 Mo la 'po, (Malava, or Lara), an ancient kingdom in Central India (N. of the Narmada E. of the Mathi) once the head quarters of heretical sects, the present Malva.
- 秣底補羅 Mo ti pu lo, (Matipura), an ancient kingdom (and city), the kings of which in A. D. 600 belonged to the Sudra caste, the home of many famous priests. The present Rohilkund between the Gauges and the Ramaganga.
- 秣羅婆 Mo lo 'po, (Malasa), a mountain valley in the upper Pundjab.
- 摩度羅 Mo tu lo, or 摩頭羅 Mo 'tou lo, (Mathura, or Madhura), an ancient kingdom and city of Central India, famous for the number of its Stupas, the birthplace of Krishna (whose emblem is the peacock). The modern Muttra in Lat. 27° 33' N. Long. 77° 40' E.
- 魔醯淫伐羅補羅 Mo hsi ching fa lo pu lo, (Manes varapura, or Matchivara), an ancient city and kingdom in Central India the present Machery, (Lat. 27° 19' N. Long. 76° 50' E.) in Rajpootana.
- 摩訶刺佗 Mo ho la 'to, (Maharashtra), the Maratta country, an ancient kingdom in the N. W. corner of the Deccan, near the upper course of the Godavery.
- 茂羅三部廬 Mou lo san pu lo, (Mulasamburu, or Mulasthanipura), an ancient kingdom of Western India, tributary to Tcheka, the modern Moultan, Lat. 30° 18' N. Long. 71° 42' E.
- 那揭羅喝羅 Na chieh lo 'ho lo, (Nagarahara, or Nagara), an ancient kingdom and city on the Southern bank of the Cabool river about 30 miles W. of Jellallabad, Lat. 34° 28' N. Long. 70° 30' E. The Nagara of Ptolemy.

斡赤建 Nu 'chih chien, (Nutchikan, or Nuchidjan), an ancient kingdom 250 li S. S. W. of Esfydjab, the present Nudjketh in Turkestan between Taras and Khodjend.

楞伽 O chia, or 駿伽 tsun chia, (Langka, or Lanka). 1, A mountain in the S. E. corner of Ceylon with a city inhabited by demons (Lankapuri). 2., A general name for Ceylon.

半斡嗟 Pan nu 'chieh, (Punatcha, or Pantuas-atira, or Pantcharachtra), an ancient city and province of Casumere. The present Poonch in Lat. 33° 42 N. Long. 74° 25 E.

奔那伐彈那 Pen na fa tan na, (Pundra-wardanana), an ancient kingdom and city in Bengal, the present Bardwan in Lat. 23° 30 N. Long. 87° 32 E.

毗羅闍拏 Pīlosana, (Virasana), an ancient kingdom and city in the Doab between the Ganges and the Yamuna. The modern Harsana.

毗索迦 Pī so chia, (Vais'aka), an ancient kingdom in the Oude territories, probably the region about Biswah, Lat. 27° 28 N. Long. 80° 6 E.

臂多勢維 Pī to shih lo, (Pitas'ila), an ancient kingdom and city in the province of Sindu, 700 li N. of Adnyavakila, 300 li S. W. of Avanda. Exact position unknown.

跋祿羯拏婆 Po lu chien chuan 'po, (Baru-kachena), an ancient kingdom in Gujerat, South of the Nerbudda near Baruche, Lat. 21° 44 N. Long. 72° 56 E.

波謎維 P'ō mi lo, (Pamira), the plateau of Pamir, the centre of the Tsung-ling mountains with the Sirakol lake in Lat. 38° 20 N. Long. 74° E.

鉢鉢剌剌 P'ō to 'chuang la, (Badakchan), a mountainous district of Tukhara, the region near Gumber about Lat. 34° 45 N. Long. 70 E.

鉢伐多 Po fa to, or 鉢羅伐多 po lo fa to, (Pārvata), an ancient city and province of Tchekka, 700 li N. E. of Mulasthanipura,

perhaps the modern Fattihpoor between Multan and Lahore in Lat. 30° 48 N. Long. 73° 15 E

婆羅吸摩補羅 Po lo hsi mo pu lo, (Brahmapura), explained by 女國 ū ū kuo, the kingdom of women, an ancient kingdom of northern India, the dynastic title of which was entailed upon the female line exclusively. Its capital was situated near Sreenuggur, Lat. 30° 10 N. Long. 78° 46 E.

鉢羅耶伽 Po lo na chia, (Prayaga, or Praticthana) an ancient kingdom and city, the present Allahabad, Lat. 25° 28 N. Long. 18° 41 E. situated at the junction of the Yamuna with the Ganges.

跋祿迦 Po lu chia, (Baluka), an ancient kingdom of Eastern Turkestan, the present Aksu, Lat. 40° 7 N. Long. 39° 29 E.

波刺那斯 Po la na ssū, or 波羅奈斯 Po lo nai ssū, (Varanasi); Burm. Baranathée; Tib. Waranasse, an ancient kingdom and city near the Ganges, noted (A. D. 640) as the head quarters of S'ivaism. The modern Benares, Lat. 25° 23 N. Long. 83° 5 E.

波刺斯 Po la ssū, or 波斯 Po ssū, (Parsa), the ancient kingdom of Persia, said to be situated "near the western ocean" and described as the principal mart for precious stones, pearls and silks. The patria of S'akyamuni was A. D. 600 believed to be in the capital (Surasthana). Damiata is mentioned as the favourite deity of the Persians. The N. W. of this country is continuous with the kingdom of Fuhin, which, in the nature of its soil and the manners and customs of its inhabitants, resembles Persia, but the appearance of the people and their language is slightly different. (Journ. Lesconcrets occidentales Vol. 2 page 180).

波里衣多羅 Po li to lo, (Paryatra), an ancient kingdom 800 li S. W. of S'atadru, a centre of heretical sects. The present city of Bvat. W. of Mathura.

颯秣建 Sa mo chien, or 撒馬兒罕 Sa ma êr' nan, (Samakan), an ancient city and province of Bokhara, the present Samarkand in Lat. 39° 56 N. Long. 66° 50 E.

薩他泥濕代羅 Sa 'ta ni shih tai lo, (Sthav'es'vara), a kingdom and city in Central India. The scene of the battles between the Pandus and Kurus. The modern Thanesur in Lat. 29° 57 N. Long. 76° 48 E.

三摩呬陀 San mo ta cha, (Samata, or Samatata or Somotata), an ancient kingdom close to the sea at the mouth of the Brahmaputra.

率都利瑟那 So tu li 'hui na, (Sutrichna, or Satruchna, or Osruchna, or Uratippa), an ancient city in Turkestan between Kojend and Samarcand.

率祿勤那 So lu 'chin na, (Srughna), an ancient kingdom and city near the upper course of the Yamuna, probably the region between Saharunpoor, Lat. 29° 59 N. Long. 77° 33 E. and Sirinuggur, Lat. 22° 55 N. Long. 79° 40 E.

蘇刺陀 Sula 'to, (Surachtra), an ancient kingdom, the Syrastrène of the Greeks, the modern district of Surat, on the peninsula of Gujerat.

蘇刺薩儻那 Su la sa tang na, (Surasthana), the ancient capital of Eastern Persia. Exact position unknown. Matwanlin makes mention of a 蘇利城 Su la 'chêng as the capital of Persia, which he states to be in the territory anciently known as 條支 Tiao chih. The probability is that this Sures-thana was situated in Eastern Persia.

商彌 Saang mi, (Sambi), an ancient kingdom on the southern slope of the Hindookoosh founded by refugees of the S'akya family. The region near Chitral in Lat. 35° 35 N. Long. 72° 27 E.

設多圖盧 Shê to 'tu lu, (S'atadru), 1, an ancient kingdom of Northern India, noted for its mineral wealth. Exact position unknown. 2., The river Sutlej, a tributary of the Indus.

尸棄尼 Shih 'chi ni, (Chaghnan) a district to the East of the Chaduman district.

石國 Shih kuo, (Tchadj or Tchasch), literally stone kingdom, an ancient city in Turkestan on the Sir; the modern Tashkend (lit. stone castle) in Lat. 42° 40 N. Long. 64° 48 E.

室羅筏悉底 Shih lo fa hsi ti, (S'ravasti or S'aravati), (Pali. Savatthi; Singh. Sewet; Burm. Thawatthi.) An ancient kingdom 500 li N. W. of Kapilavastu, therefore near the upper course of the Rapti (i. e. Saravati?). The city of the same name, once a favourite resort of S'akyamuni, was in 600 A. D. a deserted ruin, and (according to Hinen-tsang) situated near Sirkhee, Lat. 28° 35 N. Long. 81° 52 E. Fabien places it near Fuzabad, Lat. 26° 47 N. Long. 82° 3 E.

達羅毗荼 Ta lo pi 'cha, (Dravida or Dravira), an ancient kingdom in Southern India bounded in the South by the Cauveri and reaching northwards as far as Arcot or Madras.

索支 Tiao chih, (Tadjiks), an ancient tribe once settled near the Sirikol lake. (Eitel.) This is also the name of a country reached by Kan ying on his way to Tatsun. This country is described in the after Han history as lying to the S. W. of Kipin (Cashmere). All lines of evidence seem to make it to have been situated somewhere in the neighbourhood of the ancient Parthia.

咀叉始羅 Ta 'cha shih lo, or 竺剌尸羅 chu 'cha shih lo, (Taknasila), an ancient kingdom and city, the Taxila of the Greeks, the region near Hoosun Abdani in Lat. 35° 48 N. Long. 72° 44 E.

多摩梨帝 To mo li ti, or 咀摩栗底 Ta mo li ti, or 耽摩栗底 Tan mo li ti, Tamalīpta or Tamalīpti, (Pali, Tamalitti), an ancient kingdom and city. The latter was the principal emporium for the trade with Ceylon and China. The modern Tamlook, Lat. 22° 17 N. Long. 88° 2 E. near the mouth of the Hoogly.

**馱那羯磔迦** 'To na chieh tsê chia, (Dhana Katcheka), an ancient kingdom in Southern India, now the Northeastern extremity of the Madras presidency.

**吐火羅** 'Tu 'huo lo, (Tukhara), literally the kingdom of the Yuetchi (perhaps the Djats of North Western India). 1., a topographical term designating a country of ice and frost (tuchara), and corresponding to the present Badakchan which Arab geographers still call Tokharestan. 2., An ethnographical term used by the Greeks to designate the Tocharoi or Indo-Scythians, and likewise by Chinese writers applied to the Tochari Tartars, who, driven on by the Huns (180 B. C.), conquered Trans-oxania, destroyed the Bactrian kingdom **大夏** Ta hsia B. C. 126 and finally conquered the Punjab, Cashmere, and the greater part of India. Their greatest king was Kanichka.

**闐爛達羅** Tu lan ta lo, (Djalandhara), an ancient kingdom and city in the Punjab, the present Jalendher, Lat. 31° 21' N. Long. 75° 38' E.

**漚圖** 'Tsao kuo, (Tsao kwo), the name by which Kipin (Cashmere) was known, during the Suy dynasty (A. D. 589 to 618.) It is described as being situated to the S. W. of the Tsung-ling mountain and had for its capital Shen Chien. (Wên hien 'tung 'kao.)

**漚矩吒** 'Tsao chü cha, (Tsaukuta), an ancient kingdom in the N. W. of India, probably the Arokhotes of the Greeks. The region around Ghuznee, Lat. 33° 35' N. Long. 68° 12' E. This country was once called **謝蘭** hsieh yi and is described by Matwanlin as being 400 li to the W. of Kipin (Cashmere.)

**磔迦** Tsê chia, (Tcheka) an ancient kingdom in the Punjab, rich in minerals, the region around Umritsir, Lat. 31° 38' N. Long. 74° 49' E.

**所句迦** 'Tsê chü chia, (Tchakuka), common misprint, for **所句迦** So chü chia, an ancient kingdom and city in Little Bukharia,

probably the modern **葉爾羌** Yeh erh chiang (Yerkialg), in Lat. 38° 13' N. Long. 78° 49' E.

**葱嶺** Tsung ling. The Tsung Ling mountains form the Western portion of the Great Kuen Lun range, and blend with the Bolor range. They comprise the Karakorum and Pamir ridges, and separate Little Thibet and the country of the Dardus from Badakshan. The name signifies Onion mountains. In Hienon Thsang, Vol. III. 194, it is said they are so called because the region produces many onions. But in the Fah-kai lih to, the reason assigned for the name is that the mountains are covered with rocky boulders of a rounded shape. (Beal.)

**鄯闐衍那** Wu tu yen na, (Uddjayana, or Uddjayini), an ancient kingdom and city in Western India, the Ozene of Ptolemy, the modern Oujein, Lat. 23° 11' N. Long. 75° 52' E.

**烏刺尸** Wu la shih, (Uras'i, or Uras'a), an ancient province of Cashmere, the Ouastene, of Ptolemy, the region S. W. of Serinagar, Lat. 33° 23' N. Long. 74° 47' E.

**烏荼** Wu 'cha, (Uda, or Utkala, or Udradesa), an ancient kingdom in Eastern India, the present province of Orissa.

**烏枝那** Wu chang na, (Udyana, or Udjyana, or Udjiyana), an ancient kingdom in the N. W. of India, the country along the Subhavastu; the Suastene of the Greeks, noted for its forests, flowers and fruit (whence its name "park.")

**淫薄健** Yin po chien, (Invakan, or Khavakan, or Avakan, or Vakhan), an ancient kingdom on the Hindookoosh, described by Hien-tsang as situated 200 li S. E. of Badakchan which would place it in the region near Pushut, Lat. 34° 54' N. Long. 71° 10' E. Martin places it 200 li N. E. of Badakchan to the North of Saugra, Lat. 35° 30' N. Long. 70° 18' E.



- Gangpoor, Lat. 21° 54 N Long. 84° 30 E.
- 却比他** Chieh pi 'ta, (Kapitha), an ancient kingdom in Central India also called Sam-kas'va.
- 却布咀那** Chieh pu chü na, (Kapotana), an ancient kingdom N. of Samarkand, the modern Keshbud or Keshbud.
- 至那僕底** Chih na 'puti (Tohinapati), a small kingdom in the N. W. of India (near Lahore) the inhabitants of which asserted (A. D. 640) that their first kings had come from China.
- 競伽** Ching chia 競伽 'Ching chia, 强伽 'Chiang chia 恒伽 Hêng chia 恒河 'Hên 'ho, explained by 福水 Fu shui, 天堂來者 'Tien 'tang lai chê (Ganga), the Ganges, said to drop from the centre of S'iva's ear into the Anavata-ta lake and thence passing through an outlet resembling the mouth of a (silver) cow (gomukhi), to flow once round the lake, whereupon it permeates eastern India and mingles with the southern ocean. The belief in the sin-cleansing power of its waters is mentioned as "heretical superstition."
- 珠利耶** Chu li yeh, (Tchulya, or Tchaula, or Tchola), an ancient kingdom in N. E. corner of the present Madras presidency, described A. D. 640 as a scarcely cultivated country with semi-savage and anti-buddhist inhabitants.
- 拘尸那揭羅** Chü shih na chieh lo, or 拘夷那揭, Chü i na chieh, (Kus'inagara, or Kus'inagari or Kus'igramaka), Pali. Kusinara; Singh Cusinara or Cusinara; Tib. Tsamtchogh grong). An ancient kingdom and city so called after the sacred Kus'agrass and famous especially as the scene of Sakyamuni's death. Its ruins are still extant near Kusiah 180 miles N. W. of Patna.
- 折羅** Chü lü lo, (Gurdjdjara), an ancient kingdom in Southern Rajpootana, the region around Barmir in Lat. 25° 38 N. Long. 71° 18 E. This tribe afterwards moved South and gave its name to the peninsula of Gujerat.
- 屈茨** Chü tzü, or 庫車 'Ku 'che, or 屈支 Chü chih, or 龜茲 Kuei tzü, Kharachar (Kutche), an ancient kingdom and city in Eastern Turkistan. N. of the Bosteng lake at the foot of the Thien shang.
- 屈霜你迦** 'Chü shuang ni chia. (Kachania), an ancient kingdom, 300 li W. of Samarkand, the region near Kermina, Lat. 39° 50 N Long. 65° 25 E.
- 屈浪那** 'Chü lang na, (Kurana), an ancient kingdom on the Hindookoosh, originally a district of Tukhara, the modern Garana with mines of Lapis lazuli. to the South of Rohat, Lat. 36° 28 N. Long 71° 2 E
- 屈露多** 'Chü lu to, (Kaluta) an ancient kingdom in Northern India famous for its rock temples. The country now called Choloo N. of Kangra (Lat 32° 15 N. Long. 76° 8 E.) watered by the Beyah but extending to the Sutnleje
- 伐臘毗** Fa la pi (Vallabhi), an ancient kingdom and city on the Eastern coast of Gujerat.
- 發行城** Fa hsing 'chêng, or 折利但羅 'hê li 'hêng lo, (Tcharitra). The characters 發行城 Fa hsing 'chêng mean literally the city of departure. A port on the S. E. frontier of Uda Orissa whence a considerable trade was carried on with Ceylon.
- 伐地** Fa ti. (Vadi or Vati), an ancient little kingdom and city on the Oxus, the modern Betik, Lat 39° 7 N. Long. 63° 10 E.
- 梵衍那** Fan yen na, (Bayana), an ancient kingdom and city in Bokhara famous for a colossal statue of Buddha (entering Nirvana) believed to be 1,000 feet long. The present Bamyan, Lat. 34° 50 N. Long. 67° 40 E.
- 吠舍離** Fei shê li, or 毗舍離 P. shê li. 維耶離 Wei yeh li, or 憍奢隸夜 Pei 'chê li yeh, (Vaisali, Pali. Ves-ali or Ves-aliya puri; Singh. Wis-ala; Tib. Yangs patchan; Mong. Ootu). An ancient kingdom and city with

oligarchical constitution, the leader of which, known as the Litchhavis, embraced Buddhism early. The second Synod assembled there (443 B. C.). Hiuen-tsang found the city almost in ruins. The latter still exist close to Bassahar, N. of Patna.

弗栗恃 Fu su shih, (Vridji, P'di Valdji), an ancient kingdom N. of the Ganges, S. E. of Nepaul, the inhabitants of which—called Samvadji were noted for their heretical proclivities.

弗栗恃薩儻那 Fu su shih sa 'tang na, (Vridjistana, or Vardasthana), an ancient kingdom, the country of the Vardaks, the Ortospana of Ptolemy, the region about Cabool, Lat. 34° 32' N. Long. 68° 55' E.

捕喝 Fu 'ho, (Bukhara), the present Bokhara. Lat. 39° 47' N. Long. 64° 25' E.

縛喝 Fu 'ho, or 縛喝羅 fu 'ho lo, (Baktra), a city of ancient Bactriana, once a nursery of Buddhism, A. D. 600 still famous for its sacred relics and monuments. The present Balkh Lat. 36° 48' N. Long. 67° 4' E.

曷羅闍補羅 'Ho lo tu pu lo, (Radjapura), a mountainous province and city near the S. W. frontier of Cashmere, the present Rajour 20 miles N. of Nanshehra. Lat. 33° 11' N. Long. 74° 20' E.

忽露摩 'Hu lu mo, (Chaduman), a district of ancient Tukhara, North of the Wokhan (upper course of the Oxus).

鑊沙 'Huo sha, or 依耐 i nai, or 英吉沙彌 yin chishami, (Oen or Ush), Yingeshar an ancient kingdom N. of the Sita probably the present Inggachar.

貨利習彌迦 'Huo li hsi mi chia, (Kharismiga) an ancient kingdom on the upper Oxus, which formed part of Tukhara, the Kharizm of Arabic geographers.

和圖 'Huo 'tien. 瞿薩怛那 Chü su tan na, 諾旦 'Huo tan, 渙那 ao na, 屈丹 chü tan, 于遁 yü tun, (Kustana), the present Khoten Lat. 39° 40' N. Long. 77° 30' E. It was the

principal metropolis of Tatar Buddhism up to the invasion of the Mohammedans, Buddhism having been introduced there about 300 A. D. or earlier.

摩怛羅 Hsi mo tan lo, or 雪山下 hsüeh shan hsia, (Himatala), literally below the snow-mountains, an ancient kingdom ruled in 43 A. D. by a descendant of the Sakya family. Probably the region South of Kundoot and Issar, North of the Hindooskoosh, near the principal source of the Oxus.

信度 Hsin tu, or 辛頭 hsing 'tou, or 信河 Hsin 'ho, (Sindhu), Tib. Sindhou, Mong. Sidda or Childa), explained by 驗河 yen 'ho, literally the river of verification. 1, The Indus, now called Sanpu, said to rise from the Anavatapta lake (according to Hiuen-tsang from the Srikot in Lat. 38° 20' N. Long. 74° E.) through an outlet in the West, called "the mouth of the golden elephant," and after having flowed once all round the lake to flow into the S. W. ocean. 2, An ancient kingdom (Sindh or Sindhi) with the capital Vitchavapura, said to have often been visited by Sakyamuni.

伊蘭拏鉢伐多 I lan na po fa to, or 伊蘭拏 i lan na, (Hiranya Parvata), an ancient kingdom near the capital of which a volcano existed. The present Monghir in Lat. 25° 16' N. Long. 86° 28' E.

覓末陀 Jui wei 'to, (Djoumadha?), a kingdom situated to the N. W. of Hondjikan, which country was situated to the S. E. of Talkan.

高附 Kao fu, (Cabul?) See also Kipin An Embassy from this country came to China in the after Han Dynasty. (25 A. D. to 220 A. D.) It is situated to the S. W. of 大月氏 Ta yüeh ti. Its customs resemble those of India. Its people are pusillanimous. They are great merchants and the country is wealthy. India, Cashmere and Aul each in their turn held this country tributary to them according to their ability to keep it, (Wên hien

LII.--CALLERY'S PHONETICS AND LIST OF CHARACTERS COMBINED.

The Catalogus Literarum Fundamentalium Scripturae Sinicae: Phoneticae and the Ordines Phoneticæ Alphabeti Quibus Sinensium Litterae Circumscribuntur, taken from "Callery's Systema Phoneticum Scripturae Sinicae," are here arranged together. An English translation of the Phonetics has been added immediately after their Latin equivalents. The character or symbol which follows the numerals is the phonetic proper for the characters which follow the English equivalent. Many of the rare characters in Callery's List have been omitted here.

1 乙 *yi*, Curvum, *Courbé*, A curve: 𠂇 𠂈 𠂉 𠂊 𠂋 𠂌 𠂍 𠂎 𠂏 𠂐 𠂑 𠂒 𠂓 𠂔 𠂕 𠂖 𠂗 𠂘 𠂙 𠂚 𠂛 𠂜 𠂝 𠂞 𠂟 𠂠 𠂡 𠂢 𠂣 𠂤 𠂥 𠂦 𠂧 𠂨 𠂩 𠂪 𠂫 𠂬 𠂭 𠂮 𠂯 𠂰 𠂱 𠂲 𠂳 𠂴 𠂵 𠂶 𠂷 𠂸 𠂹 𠂺 𠂻 𠂼 𠂽 𠂾 𠂿 𠃀 𠃁 𠃂 𠃃 𠃄 𠃅 𠃆 𠃇 𠃈 𠃉 𠃊 𠃋 𠃌 𠃍 𠃎 𠃏 𠃐 𠃑 𠃒 𠃓 𠃔 𠃕 𠃖 𠃗 𠃘 𠃙 𠃚 𠃛 𠃜 𠃝 𠃞 𠃟 𠃠 𠃡 𠃢 𠃣 𠃤 𠃥 𠃦 𠃧 𠃨 𠃩 𠃪 𠃫 𠃬 𠃭 𠃮 𠃯 𠃰 𠃱 𠃲 𠃳 𠃴 𠃵 𠃶 𠃷 𠃸 𠃹 𠃺 𠃻 𠃼 𠃽 𠃾 𠃿 𠄀 𠄁 𠄂 𠄃 𠄄 𠄅 𠄆 𠄇 𠄈 𠄉 𠄊 𠄋 𠄌 𠄍 𠄎 𠄏 𠄐 𠄑 𠄒 𠄓 𠄔 𠄕 𠄖 𠄗 𠄘 𠄙 𠄚 𠄛 𠄜 𠄝 𠄞 𠄟 𠄠 𠄡 𠄢 𠄣 𠄤 𠄥 𠄦 𠄧 𠄨 𠄩 𠄪 𠄫 𠄬 𠄭 𠄮 𠄯 𠄰 𠄱 𠄲 𠄳 𠄴 𠄵 𠄶 𠄷 𠄸 𠄹 𠄺 𠄻 𠄼 𠄽 𠄾 𠄿 𠅀 𠅁 𠅂 𠅃 𠅄 𠅅 𠅆 𠅇 𠅈 𠅉 𠅊 𠅋 𠅌 𠅍 𠅎 𠅏 𠅐 𠅑 𠅒 𠅓 𠅔 𠅕 𠅖 𠅗 𠅘 𠅙 𠅚 𠅛 𠅜 𠅝 𠅞 𠅟 𠅠 𠅡 𠅢 𠅣 𠅤 𠅥 𠅦 𠅧 𠅨 𠅩 𠅪 𠅫 𠅬 𠅭 𠅮 𠅯 𠅰 𠅱 𠅲 𠅳 𠅴 𠅵 𠅶 𠅷 𠅸 𠅹 𠅺 𠅻 𠅼 𠅽 𠅾 𠅿 𠆀 𠆁 𠆂 𠆃 𠆄 𠆅 𠆆 𠆇 𠆈 𠆉 𠆊 𠆋 𠆌 𠆍 𠆎 𠆏 𠆐 𠆑 𠆒 𠆓 𠆔 𠆕 𠆖 𠆗 𠆘 𠆙 𠆚 𠆛 𠆜 𠆝 𠆞 𠆟 𠆠 𠆡 𠆢 𠆣 𠆤 𠆥 𠆦 𠆧 𠆨 𠆩 𠆪 𠆫 𠆬 𠆭 𠆮 𠆯 𠆰 𠆱 𠆲 𠆳 𠆴 𠆵 𠆶 𠆷 𠆸 𠆹 𠆺 𠆻 𠆼 𠆽 𠆾 𠆿 𠇀 𠇁 𠇂 𠇃 𠇄 𠇅 𠇆 𠇇 𠇈 𠇉 𠇊 𠇋 𠇌 𠇍 𠇎 𠇏 𠇐 𠇑 𠇒 𠇓 𠇔 𠇕 𠇖 𠇗 𠇘 𠇙 𠇚 𠇛 𠇜 𠇝 𠇞 𠇟 𠇠 𠇡 𠇢 𠇣 𠇤 𠇥 𠇦 𠇧 𠇨 𠇩 𠇪 𠇫 𠇬 𠇭 𠇮 𠇯 𠇰 𠇱 𠇲 𠇳 𠇴 𠇵 𠇶 𠇷 𠇸 𠇹 𠇺 𠇻 𠇼 𠇽 𠇾 𠇿 𠈀 𠈁 𠈂 𠈃 𠈄 𠈅 𠈆 𠈇 𠈈 𠈉 𠈊 𠈋 𠈌 𠈍 𠈎 𠈏 𠈐 𠈑 𠈒 𠈓 𠈔 𠈕 𠈖 𠈗 𠈘 𠈙 𠈚 𠈛 𠈜 𠈝 𠈞 𠈟 𠈠 𠈡 𠈢 𠈣 𠈤 𠈥 𠈦 𠈧 𠈨 𠈩 𠈪 𠈫 𠈬 𠈭 𠈮 𠈯 𠈰 𠈱 𠈲 𠈳 𠈴 𠈵 𠈶 𠈷 𠈸 𠈹 𠈺 𠈻 𠈼 𠈽 𠈾 𠈿 𠉀 𠉁 𠉂 𠉃 𠉄 𠉅 𠉆 𠉇 𠉈 𠉉 𠉊 𠉋 𠉌 𠉍 𠉎 𠉏 𠉐 𠉑 𠉒 𠉓 𠉔 𠉕 𠉖 𠉗 𠉘 𠉙 𠉚 𠉛 𠉜 𠉝 𠉞 𠉟 𠉠 𠉡 𠉢 𠉣 𠉤 𠉥 𠉦 𠉧 𠉨 𠉩 𠉪 𠉫 𠉬 𠉭 𠉮 𠉯 𠉰 𠉱 𠉲 𠉳 𠉴 𠉵 𠉶 𠉷 𠉸 𠉹 𠉺 𠉻 𠉼 𠉽 𠉾 𠉿 𠊀 𠊁 𠊂 𠊃 𠊄 𠊅 𠊆 𠊇 𠊈 𠊉 𠊊 𠊋 𠊌 𠊍 𠊎 𠊏 𠊐 𠊑 𠊒 𠊓 𠊔 𠊕 𠊖 𠊗 𠊘 𠊙 𠊚 𠊛 𠊜 𠊝 𠊞 𠊟 𠊠 𠊡 𠊢 𠊣 𠊤 𠊥 𠊦 𠊧 𠊨 𠊩 𠊪 𠊫 𠊬 𠊭 𠊮 𠊯 𠊰 𠊱 𠊲 𠊳 𠊴 𠊵 𠊶 𠊷 𠊸 𠊹 𠊺 𠊻 𠊼 𠊽 𠊾 𠊿 𠋀 𠋁 𠋂 𠋃 𠋄 𠋅 𠋆 𠋇 𠋈 𠋉 𠋊 𠋋 𠋌 𠋍 𠋎 𠋏 𠋐 𠋑 𠋒 𠋓 𠋔 𠋕 𠋖 𠋗 𠋘 𠋙 𠋚 𠋛 𠋜 𠋝 𠋞 𠋟 𠋠 𠋡 𠋢 𠋣 𠋤 𠋥 𠋦 𠋧 𠋨 𠋩 𠋪 𠋫 𠋬 𠋭 𠋮 𠋯 𠋰 𠋱 𠋲 𠋳 𠋴 𠋵 𠋶 𠋷 𠋸 𠋹 𠋺 𠋻 𠋼 𠋽 𠋾 𠋿 𠌀 𠌁 𠌂 𠌃 𠌄 𠌅 𠌆 𠌇 𠌈 𠌉 𠌊 𠌋 𠌌 𠌍 𠌎 𠌏 𠌐 𠌑 𠌒 𠌓 𠌔 𠌕 𠌖 𠌗 𠌘 𠌙 𠌚 𠌛 𠌜 𠌝 𠌞 𠌟 𠌠 𠌡 𠌢 𠌣 𠌤 𠌥 𠌦 𠌧 𠌨 𠌩 𠌪 𠌫 𠌬 𠌭 𠌮 𠌯 𠌰 𠌱 𠌲 𠌳 𠌴 𠌵 𠌶 𠌷 𠌸 𠌹 𠌺 𠌻 𠌼 𠌽 𠌾 𠌿 𠍀 𠍁 𠍂 𠍃 𠍄 𠍅 𠍆 𠍇 𠍈 𠍉 𠍊 𠍋 𠍌 𠍍 𠍎 𠍏 𠍐 𠍑 𠍒 𠍓 𠍔 𠍕 𠍖 𠍗 𠍘 𠍙 𠍚 𠍛 𠍜 𠍝 𠍞 𠍟 𠍠 𠍡 𠍢 𠍣 𠍤 𠍥 𠍦 𠍧 𠍨 𠍩 𠍪 𠍫 𠍬 𠍭 𠍮 𠍯 𠍰 𠍱 𠍲 𠍳 𠍴 𠍵 𠍶 𠍷 𠍸 𠍹 𠍺 𠍻 𠍼 𠍽 𠍾 𠍿 𠎀 𠎁 𠎂 𠎃 𠎄 𠎅 𠎆 𠎇 𠎈 𠎉 𠎊 𠎋 𠎌 𠎍 𠎎 𠎏 𠎐 𠎑 𠎒 𠎓 𠎔 𠎕 𠎖 𠎗 𠎘 𠎙 𠎚 𠎛 𠎜 𠎝 𠎞 𠎟 𠎠 𠎡 𠎢 𠎣 𠎤 𠎥 𠎦 𠎧 𠎨 𠎩 𠎪 𠎫 𠎬 𠎭 𠎮 𠎯 𠎰 𠎱 𠎲 𠎳 𠎴 𠎵 𠎶 𠎷 𠎸 𠎹 𠎺 𠎻 𠎼 𠎽 𠎾 𠎿 𠏀 𠏁 𠏂 𠏃 𠏄 𠏅 𠏆 𠏇 𠏈 𠏉 𠏊 𠏋 𠏌 𠏍 𠏎 𠏏 𠏐 𠏑 𠏒 𠏓 𠏔 𠏕 𠏖 𠏗 𠏘 𠏙 𠏚 𠏛 𠏜 𠏝 𠏞 𠏟 𠏠 𠏡 𠏢 𠏣 𠏤 𠏥 𠏦 𠏧 𠏨 𠏩 𠏪 𠏫 𠏬 𠏭 𠏮 𠏯 𠏰 𠏱 𠏲 𠏳 𠏴 𠏵 𠏶 𠏷 𠏸 𠏹 𠏺 𠏻 𠏼 𠏽 𠏾 𠏿 𠐀 𠐁 𠐂 𠐃 𠐄 𠐅 𠐆 𠐇 𠐈 𠐉 𠐊 𠐋 𠐌 𠐍 𠐎 𠐏 𠐐 𠐑 𠐒 𠐓 𠐔 𠐕 𠐖 𠐗 𠐘 𠐙 𠐚 𠐛 𠐜 𠐝 𠐞 𠐟 𠐠 𠐡 𠐢 𠐣 𠐤 𠐥 𠐦 𠐧 𠐨 𠐩 𠐪 𠐫 𠐬 𠐭 𠐮 𠐯 𠐰 𠐱 𠐲 𠐳 𠐴 𠐵 𠐶 𠐷 𠐸 𠐹 𠐺 𠐻 𠐼 𠐽 𠐾 𠐿 𠑀 𠑁 𠑂 𠑃 𠑄 𠑅 𠑆 𠑇 𠑈 𠑉 𠑊 𠑋 𠑌 𠑍 𠑎 𠑏 𠑐 𠑑 𠑒 𠑓 𠑔 𠑕 𠑖 𠑗 𠑘 𠑙 𠑚 𠑛 𠑜 𠑝 𠑞 𠑟 𠑠 𠑡 𠑢 𠑣 𠑤 𠑥 𠑦 𠑧 𠑨 𠑩 𠑪 𠑫 𠑬 𠑭 𠑮 𠑯 𠑰 𠑱 𠑲 𠑳 𠑴 𠑵 𠑶 𠑷 𠑸 𠑹 𠑺 𠑻 𠑼 𠑽 𠑾 𠑿 𠒀 𠒁 𠒂 𠒃 𠒄 𠒅 𠒆 𠒇 𠒈 𠒉 𠒊 𠒋 𠒌 𠒍 𠒎 𠒏 𠒐 𠒑 𠒒 𠒓 𠒔 𠒕 𠒖 𠒗 𠒘 𠒙 𠒚 𠒛 𠒜 𠒝 𠒞 𠒟 𠒠 𠒡 𠒢 𠒣 𠒤 𠒥 𠒦 𠒧 𠒨 𠒩 𠒪 𠒫 𠒬 𠒭 𠒮 𠒯 𠒰 𠒱 𠒲 𠒳 𠒴 𠒵 𠒶 𠒷 𠒸 𠒹 𠒺 𠒻 𠒼 𠒽 𠒾 𠒿 𠓀 𠓁 𠓂 𠓃 𠓄 𠓅 𠓆 𠓇 𠓈 𠓉 𠓊 𠓋 𠓌 𠓍 𠓎 𠓏 𠓐 𠓑 𠓒 𠓓 𠓔 𠓕 𠓖 𠓗 𠓘 𠓙 𠓚 𠓛 𠓜 𠓝 𠓞 𠓟 𠓠 𠓡 𠓢 𠓣 𠓤 𠓥 𠓦 𠓧 𠓨 𠓩 𠓪 𠓫 𠓬 𠓭 𠓮 𠓯 𠓰 𠓱 𠓲 𠓳 𠓴 𠓵 𠓶 𠓷 𠓸 𠓹 𠓺 𠓻 𠓼 𠓽 𠓾 𠓿 𠔀 𠔁 𠔂 𠔃 𠔄 𠔅 𠔆 𠔇 𠔈 𠔉 𠔊 𠔋 𠔌 𠔍 𠔎 𠔏 𠔐 𠔑 𠔒 𠔓 𠔔 𠔕 𠔖 𠔗 𠔘 𠔙 𠔚 𠔛 𠔜 𠔝 𠔞 𠔟 𠔠 𠔡 𠔢 𠔣 𠔤 𠔥 𠔦 𠔧 𠔨 𠔩 𠔪 𠔫 𠔬 𠔭 𠔮 𠔯 𠔰 𠔱 𠔲 𠔳 𠔴 𠔵 𠔶 𠔷 𠔸 𠔹 𠔺 𠔻 𠔼 𠔽 𠔾 𠔿 𠕀 𠕁 𠕂 𠕃 𠕄 𠕅 𠕆 𠕇 𠕈 𠕉 𠕊 𠕋 𠕌 𠕍 𠕎 𠕏 𠕐 𠕑 𠕒 𠕓 𠕔 𠕕 𠕖 𠕗 𠕘 𠕙 𠕚 𠕛 𠕜 𠕝 𠕞 𠕟 𠕠 𠕡 𠕢 𠕣 𠕤 𠕥 𠕦 𠕧 𠕨 𠕩 𠕪 𠕫 𠕬 𠕭 𠕮 𠕯 𠕰 𠕱 𠕲 𠕳 𠕴 𠕵 𠕶 𠕷 𠕸 𠕹 𠕺 𠕻 𠕼 𠕽 𠕾 𠕿 𠖀 𠖁 𠖂 𠖃 𠖄 𠖅 𠖆 𠖇 𠖈 𠖉 𠖊 𠖋 𠖌 𠖍 𠖎 𠖏 𠖐 𠖑 𠖒 𠖓 𠖔 𠖕 𠖖 𠖗 𠖘 𠖙 𠖚 𠖛 𠖜 𠖝 𠖞 𠖟 𠖠 𠖡 𠖢 𠖣 𠖤 𠖥 𠖦 𠖧 𠖨 𠖩 𠖪 𠖫 𠖬 𠖭 𠖮 𠖯 𠖰 𠖱 𠖲 𠖳 𠖴 𠖵 𠖶 𠖷 𠖸 𠖹 𠖺 𠖻 𠖼 𠖽 𠖾 𠖿 𠗀 𠗁 𠗂 𠗃 𠗄 𠗅 𠗆 𠗇 𠗈 𠗉 𠗊 𠗋 𠗌 𠗍 𠗎 𠗏 𠗐 𠗑 𠗒 𠗓 𠗔 𠗕 𠗖 𠗗 𠗘 𠗙 𠗚 𠗛 𠗜 𠗝 𠗞 𠗟 𠗠 𠗡 𠗢 𠗣 𠗤 𠗥 𠗦 𠗧 𠗨 𠗩 𠗪 𠗫 𠗬 𠗭 𠗮 𠗯 𠗰 𠗱 𠗲 𠗳 𠗴 𠗵 𠗶 𠗷 𠗸 𠗹 𠗺 𠗻 𠗼 𠗽 𠗾 𠗿 𠘀 𠘁 𠘂 𠘃 𠘄 𠘅 𠘆 𠘇 𠘈 𠘉 𠘊 𠘋 𠘌 𠘍 𠘎 𠘏 𠘐 𠘑 𠘒 𠘓 𠘔 𠘕 𠘖 𠘗 𠘘 𠘙 𠘚 𠘛 𠘜 𠘝 𠘞 𠘟 𠘠 𠘡 𠘢 𠘣 𠘤 𠘥 𠘦 𠘧 𠘨 𠘩 𠘪 𠘫 𠘬 𠘭 𠘮 𠘯 𠘰 𠘱 𠘲 𠘳 𠘴 𠘵 𠘶 𠘷 𠘸 𠘹 𠘺 𠘻 𠘼 𠘽 𠘾 𠘿 𠙀 𠙁 𠙂 𠙃 𠙄 𠙅 𠙆 𠙇 𠙈 𠙉 𠙊 𠙋 𠙌 𠙍 𠙎 𠙏 𠙐 𠙑 𠙒 𠙓 𠙔 𠙕 𠙖 𠙗 𠙘 𠙙 𠙚 𠙛 𠙜 𠙝 𠙞 𠙟 𠙠 𠙡 𠙢 𠙣 𠙤 𠙥 𠙦 𠙧 𠙨 𠙩 𠙪 𠙫 𠙬 𠙭 𠙮 𠙯 𠙰 𠙱 𠙲 𠙳 𠙴 𠙵 𠙶 𠙷 𠙸 𠙹 𠙺 𠙻 𠙼 𠙽 𠙾 𠙿 𠚀 𠚁 𠚂 𠚃 𠚄 𠚅 𠚆 𠚇 𠚈 𠚉 𠚊 𠚋 𠚌 𠚍 𠚎 𠚏 𠚐 𠚑 𠚒 𠚓 𠚔 𠚕 𠚖 𠚗 𠚘 𠚙 𠚚 𠚛 𠚜 𠚝 𠚞 𠚟 𠚠 𠚡 𠚢 𠚣 𠚤 𠚥 𠚦 𠚧 𠚨 𠚩 𠚪 𠚫 𠚬 𠚭 𠚮 𠚯 𠚰 𠚱 𠚲 𠚳 𠚴 𠚵 𠚶 𠚷 𠚸 𠚹 𠚺 𠚻 𠚼 𠚽 𠚾 𠚿 𠛀 𠛁 𠛂 𠛃 𠛄 𠛅 𠛆 𠛇 𠛈 𠛉 𠛊 𠛋 𠛌 𠛍 𠛎 𠛏 𠛐 𠛑 𠛒 𠛓 𠛔 𠛕 𠛖 𠛗 𠛘 𠛙 𠛚 𠛛 𠛜 𠛝 𠛞 𠛟 𠛠 𠛡 𠛢 𠛣 𠛤 𠛥 𠛦 𠛧 𠛨 𠛩 𠛪 𠛫 𠛬 𠛭 𠛮 𠛯 𠛰 𠛱 𠛲 𠛳 𠛴 𠛵 𠛶 𠛷 𠛸 𠛹 𠛺 𠛻 𠛼 𠛽 𠛾 𠛿 𠜀 𠜁 𠜂 𠜃 𠜄 𠜅 𠜆 𠜇 𠜈 𠜉 𠜊 𠜋 𠜌 𠜍 𠜎 𠜏 𠜐 𠜑 𠜒 𠜓 𠜔 𠜕 𠜖 𠜗 𠜘 𠜙 𠜚 𠜛 𠜜 𠜝 𠜞 𠜟 𠜠 𠜡 𠜢 𠜣 𠜤 𠜥 𠜦 𠜧 𠜨 𠜩 𠜪 𠜫 𠜬 𠜭 𠜮 𠜯 𠜰 𠜱 𠜲 𠜳 𠜴 𠜵 𠜶 𠜷 𠜸 𠜹 𠜺 𠜻 𠜼 𠜽 𠜾 𠜿 𠝀 𠝁 𠝂 𠝃 𠝄 𠝅 𠝆 𠝇 𠝈 𠝉 𠝊 𠝋 𠝌 𠝍 𠝎 𠝏 𠝐 𠝑 𠝒 𠝓 𠝔 𠝕 𠝖 𠝗 𠝘 𠝙 𠝚 𠝛 𠝜 𠝝 𠝞 𠝟 𠝠 𠝡 𠝢 𠝣 𠝤 𠝥 𠝦 𠝧 𠝨 𠝩 𠝪 𠝫 𠝬 𠝭 𠝮 𠝯 𠝰 𠝱 𠝲 𠝳 𠝴 𠝵 𠝶 𠝷 𠝸 𠝹 𠝺 𠝻 𠝼 𠝽 𠝾 𠝿 𠞀 𠞁 𠞂 𠞃 𠞄 𠞅 𠞆 𠞇 𠞈 𠞉 𠞊 𠞋 𠞌 𠞍 𠞎 𠞏 𠞐 𠞑 𠞒 𠞓 𠞔 𠞕 𠞖 𠞗 𠞘 𠞙 𠞚 𠞛 𠞜 𠞝 𠞞 𠞟 𠞠 𠞡 𠞢 𠞣 𠞤 𠞥 𠞦 𠞧 𠞨 𠞩 𠞪 𠞫 𠞬 𠞭 𠞮 𠞯 𠞰 𠞱 𠞲 𠞳 𠞴 𠞵 𠞶 𠞷 𠞸 𠞹 𠞺 𠞻 𠞼 𠞽 𠞾 𠞿 𠟀 𠟁 𠟂 𠟃 𠟄 𠟅 𠟆 𠟇 𠟈 𠟉 𠟊 𠟋 𠟌 𠟍 𠟎 𠟏 𠟐 𠟑 𠟒 𠟓 𠟔 𠟕 𠟖 𠟗 𠟘 𠟙 𠟚 𠟛 𠟜 𠟝 𠟞 𠟟 𠟠 𠟡 𠟢 𠟣 𠟤 𠟥 𠟦 𠟧 𠟨 𠟩 𠟪 𠟫 𠟬 𠟭 𠟮 𠟯 𠟰 𠟱 𠟲 𠟳 𠟴 𠟵 𠟶 𠟷 𠟸 𠟹 𠟺 𠟻 𠟼 𠟽 𠟾 𠟿 𠠀 𠠁 𠠂 𠠃 𠠄 𠠅 𠠆 𠠇 𠠈 𠠉 𠠊 𠠋 𠠌 𠠍 𠠎 𠠏 𠠐 𠠑 𠠒 𠠓 𠠔 𠠕 𠠖 𠠗 𠠘 𠠙 𠠚 𠠛 𠠜 𠠝 𠠞 𠠟 𠠠 𠠡 𠠢 𠠣 𠠤 𠠥 𠠦 𠠧 𠠨 𠠩 𠠪 𠠫 𠠬 𠠭 𠠮 𠠯 𠠰 𠠱 𠠲 𠠳 𠠴 𠠵 𠠶 𠠷 𠠸 𠠹 𠠺 𠠻 𠠼 𠠽 𠠾 𠠿 𠡀 𠡁 𠡂 𠡃 𠡄 𠡅 𠡆 𠡇 𠡈 𠡉 𠡊 𠡋 𠡌 𠡍 𠡎 𠡏 𠡐 𠡑 𠡒 𠡓 𠡔 𠡕 𠡖 𠡗 𠡘 𠡙 𠡚 𠡛 𠡜 𠡝 𠡞 𠡟 𠡠 𠡡 𠡢 𠡣 𠡤 𠡥 𠡦 𠡧 𠡨 𠡩 𠡪 𠡫 𠡬 𠡭 𠡮 𠡯 𠡰 𠡱 𠡲 𠡳 𠡴 𠡵 𠡶 𠡷 𠡸 𠡹 𠡺 𠡻 𠡼 𠡽 𠡾 𠡿 𠢀 𠢁 𠢂 𠢃 𠢄 𠢅 𠢆 𠢇 𠢈 𠢉 𠢊 𠢋 𠢌 𠢍 𠢎 𠢏 𠢐 𠢑 𠢒 𠢓 𠢔 𠢕 𠢖 𠢗 𠢘 𠢙 𠢚 𠢛 𠢜 𠢝 𠢞 𠢟 𠢠 𠢡 𠢢 𠢣 𠢤 𠢥 𠢦 𠢧 𠢨 𠢩 𠢪 𠢫 𠢬 𠢭 𠢮 𠢯 𠢰 𠢱 𠢲 𠢳 𠢴 𠢵 𠢶 𠢷 𠢸 𠢹 𠢺 𠢻 𠢼 𠢽 𠢾 𠢿 𠣀 𠣁 𠣂 𠣃 𠣄 𠣅 𠣆 𠣇 𠣈 𠣉 𠣊 𠣋 𠣌 𠣍 𠣎 𠣏 𠣐 𠣑 𠣒 𠣓 𠣔 𠣕 𠣖 𠣗 𠣘 𠣙 𠣚 𠣛 𠣜 𠣝 𠣞 𠣟 𠣠 𠣡 𠣢 𠣣 𠣤 𠣥 𠣦 𠣧 𠣨 𠣩 𠣪 𠣫 𠣬 𠣭 𠣮 𠣯 𠣰 𠣱 𠣲 𠣳 𠣴 𠣵 𠣶 𠣷 𠣸 𠣹 𠣺 𠣻 𠣼 𠣽 𠣾 𠣿 𠤀 𠤁 𠤂 𠤃 𠤄 𠤅 𠤆 𠤇 𠤈 𠤉 𠤊 𠤋 𠤌 𠤍 𠤎 𠤏 𠤐 𠤑 𠤒 𠤓 𠤔 𠤕 𠤖 𠤗 𠤘 𠤙 𠤚 𠤛 𠤜 𠤝 𠤞 𠤟 𠤠 𠤡 𠤢 𠤣 𠤤 𠤥 𠤦 𠤧 𠤨 𠤩 𠤪 𠤫 𠤬 𠤭 𠤮 𠤯 𠤰 𠤱 𠤲 𠤳 𠤴 𠤵 𠤶 𠤷 𠤸 𠤹 𠤺 𠤻 𠤼 𠤽 𠤾 𠤿 𠥀 𠥁 𠥂 𠥃 𠥄 𠥅 𠥆 𠥇 𠥈 𠥉 𠥊 𠥋 𠥌 𠥍 𠥎 𠥏 𠥐 𠥑 𠥒 𠥓 𠥔 𠥕 𠥖 𠥗 𠥘 𠥙 𠥚 𠥛 𠥜 𠥝 𠥞 𠥟 𠥠 𠥡 𠥢 𠥣 𠥤 𠥥 𠥦 𠥧 𠥨 𠥩 𠥪 𠥫 𠥬 𠥭 𠥮 𠥯 𠥰 𠥱 𠥲 𠥳 𠥴 𠥵 𠥶 𠥷 𠥸 𠥹 𠥺 𠥻 𠥼 𠥽 𠥾 𠥿 𠦀 𠦁 𠦂 𠦃 𠦄 𠦅 𠦆 𠦇 𠦈 𠦉 𠦊 𠦋 𠦌 𠦍 𠦎 𠦏 𠦐 𠦑 𠦒 𠦓 𠦔 𠦕 𠦖 𠦗 𠦘 𠦙 𠦚 𠦛 𠦜 𠦝 𠦞 𠦟 𠦠 𠦡 𠦢 𠦣 𠦤 𠦥 𠦦 𠦧 𠦨 𠦩 𠦪 𠦫 𠦬 𠦭 𠦮 𠦯 𠦰 𠦱 𠦲 𠦳 𠦴 𠦵 𠦶 𠦷 𠦸 𠦹 𠦺 𠦻 𠦼 𠦽 𠦾 𠦿 𠧀 𠧁 𠧂 𠧃 𠧄 𠧅 𠧆 𠧇 𠧈 𠧉 𠧊 𠧋 𠧌 𠧍 𠧎 𠧏 𠧐 𠧑 𠧒 𠧓 𠧔 𠧕 𠧖 𠧗 𠧘 𠧙 𠧚 𠧛 𠧜 𠧝 𠧞 𠧟 𠧠 𠧡 𠧢 𠧣 𠧤 𠧥 𠧦 𠧧 𠧨 𠧩 𠧪 𠧫 𠧬

66 厄 *o*, Calamitas, *Infortune*, Calamity 厄 厄  
扼 厄 扼 厄 厄

67 仄 *tsê*, *Inclinatum*, *Incliné* Oblique.

68 反 *fan*, *Contrarium*, *oppositum*. *Contraire*,  
*opposé* On the contrary: 反 反 返 坂 阪 飯  
販 板 扳 叛 版 販 販

69 尤 *mi*, *Insolitum*, *Étrange*, Strange 忧 忧  
忧 忧 忧

70 玄 *hung* *Lacertus*, *Avant-bras*, Fore-arm;  
肱 宏 玄 翺 眩 軋 閤 鉉 絃 眩 弦 翬

71 不 *pu*, *Non*, *Ne pas*, Not, no; 杯 怀 杯 茱 盃  
杯 坏 怀 否 怀

72 犬 *chü-m*, *Canis*, *Chien*, Dog: 吠 吠.

73 互 *hu* *Mutuo*, *Mutuellement*, Mutually. 互 互  
互 互 互 互 互

74 切 *chieh*, *Praecidere*, *Cinper*, To cut 切 切 切

75 戈 *ko*, *Arma*, *Les Armes*, Weapons: 戈 戈 戈

76 牙 *ya*, *Dentes*, *Les dents*, The teeth: 牙 牙  
牙 雅 鴉 羽 訝 訝 訝 芽 訝 訝 呀 呀 穿

77 市 *fei*, *Vestis brevis*, *Habit court*, A short  
garment; 柿 肺 蒂 沛

78 支 *chi*, *Ramus*, *Rameau*, A branch: 枝 枝 枝  
枝 翅 姪 鵠 枝 枝 肢 肢 肢 肢 枝 枝 枝 枝 枝  
岐 岐

79 丕 *mien*, *Obscurum*, *Obscur*, *Obscure*; 丕 丕 丕

80 木 *mu*, *Lignum*, *Bois*, Wood, a tree: 沐 梟 宋

81 予 *yü*, *Dare*, *Donner*, To give; 予 預 豫 予  
好 序 予 予 予 舒 紓 杼 野

82 引 *yin*, *Dirigere*, *Diriger*, To lead; 引 引 引  
引 引 引 引

83 丑 *'chou*, *Hora 2a Matutina*. *2h du Matin*, 2  
o'clock, A. M.; 扭 扭 扭 扭 扭 扭 扭 扭

84 决 *kuai*, *Fluere*, *Couler*, To flow: 决 决 决 决  
决 决 决 决 决 决 决 决 决 决 决 决 决 决 决 决

85 及 *mu*, *Immergi*, non, *Plonger*, *ne pas*, To  
immerse, not; 沒 歿

86 巴 *pa*, *Utinam*. *Plût à Dieu* Would that! 把  
把 把 把 把 把 把 把 把 把 把 把 把 把 把 把  
把 把 把 把 把 把 把 把 把 把 把 把 把 把 把

87 乏 *fa*, *Lassus*, *Fatigué*, Wearied; 乏 乏 乏 乏  
乏 乏 乏 乏

88 毛 *mau*, *Pili*, *Poils*, Hairs; 毛 毛 毛 毛  
毛 毛 毛 毛



- [illegible]

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 134 未 <i>wei</i> , Non, nondum, Non, pas encore, Not, not yet; 洙 洙 味 洙 魅 妹 昧.                                       | 157 尼 <i>ni</i> , Pax, bonzia, Paix, bonzesse, Peace, nun; 呢 泥 泥 泥 呢 呢 呢 呢 呢 呢 呢 呢. |
| 135 末 <i>mo</i> , Finis, La fin, The end; 沫 祿 祿 祿 沫 沫 沫 沫 沫 沫 沫 沫.  | 158 司 <i>shih</i> , Gubernare, Gouverner, To rule, govern; 詞 詞 詞 詞 詞 詞 詞 詞 詞 詞 詞 詞. |
| 136 左 <i>tso</i> , Sinistra, La gauche, The left; 佐.  | 159 民 <i>min</i> , Populus, Le peuple, The people; 氓 氓 氓 氓 氓 氓 氓 氓 氓 氓 氓 氓.         |
| 137 发 <i>pa</i> , Auferre, Enlever, To lift up, pull out; 拔 拔 拔 拔 拔 拔 拔 拔 拔 拔 拔 拔.                                  | 160 召 <i>chao</i> , Vocare, Appeler, To call, to beckon; 招 招 招 招 招 招 招 招 招 招 招 招.   |
| 138 丕 <i>pi</i> , Magnum, Grand, Grand, large; 邳 邳 邳 邳 邳 邳 邳 邳 邳 邳 邳 邳.   | 161 加 <i>chia</i> , Augere, Augmenter, To add, increase; 伽 伽 伽 伽 伽 伽 伽 伽 伽 伽 伽 伽.   |
| 139 右 <i>yu</i> , Dexter, La droite, Right hand; 祐 佑.   | 162 乎 <i>hu</i> , Nec-ne? Est-ce-que? Sign of question; 呼 呼.                        |
| 140 石 <i>shih</i> , Lapis, Pierre, Stone; 碩 碩 碩 碩 碩 碩 碩 碩 碩 碩 碩 碩.  | 163 失 <i>shih</i> , Perdere, Perdre, To lose; 佚 佚 佚 佚 佚 佚 佚 佚 佚 佚 佚 佚.              |
| 141 布 <i>pu</i> , Tela, Toile, Cloth; 佈 佈 佈 佈 佈 佈 佈 佈 佈 佈 佈 佈.  | 164 生 <i>sheng</i> , Nasci, Naître, To give birth; 笙 笙 笙 笙 笙 笙 笙 笙 笙 笙 笙 笙.         |
| 142 正 <i>chêng</i> , Rectum, Droit, Upright; 証 証 証 証 証 証 証 証 証 証 証 証.   | 165 苞 <i>to</i> , Monticola, Montagnard, A mountaineer; 施 施 施 施 施 施 施 施 施 施 施 施.    |
| 143 去 <i>chü</i> , Ire, Aller, To go; 祛 祛 祛 祛 祛 祛 祛 祛 祛 祛 祛 祛.  | 166 乍 <i>cha</i> , Repente, Soudain, Suddenly; 炸 炸 炸 炸 炸 炸 炸 炸 炸 炸 炸 炸.             |
| 144 巨 <i>chü</i> , Magnum, Grand, Great; 矩 矩 矩 矩 矩 矩 矩 矩 矩 矩 矩 矩.   | 167 禾 <i>ho</i> , Fruges, Les grains, Growing grain; 穌 穌 穌 穌 穌 穌 穌 穌 穌 穌 穌 穌.       |
| 145 可 <i>ko</i> , Posse, Pouvoir, Can, to be able; 珂 珂 珂 珂 珂 珂 珂 珂 珂 珂 珂 珂.   | 168 包 <i>pao</i> , Amplecti, Embrasser, To envelope; 泡 泡 泡 泡 泡 泡 泡 泡 泡 泡 泡 泡.       |
| 146 丙 <i>ping</i> , Caelum, focus, Le ciel, foyer, Heaven, hearth; 炳 炳 炳 炳 炳 炳 炳 炳 炳 炳 炳 炳.                         | 169 句 <i>chü</i> , Phrasis, Une phrase, A sentence; 狗 狗 狗 狗 狗 狗 狗 狗 狗 狗 狗 狗.        |
| 147 匝 <i>tsa</i> , Circum, Autour, Around, about; 匝 匝 匝 匝 匝 匝 匝 匝 匝 匝 匝 匝.  | 170 皮 <i>pi</i> , Pellis, Peau, Skin; 披 披 披 披 披 披 披 披 披 披 披 披.                      |
| 148 朮 <i>shu</i> , Paeoniae radix, Racine de pivoine, Root of the peony, a kind of millet; 沐 沐 沐 沐 沐 沐 沐 沐 沐 沐 沐 沐. | 171 斥 <i>chih</i> , Corripere, Reprimander, To chide; 斥 斥 斥 斥 斥 斥 斥 斥 斥 斥 斥 斥.      |
| 149 本 <i>pên</i> , Radix, Racine, Root; 笨 笨 笨 笨 笨 笨 笨 笨 笨 笨 笨 笨.  | 172 瓜 <i>kua</i> , Cucurbita, Courge, Melon; 孤 孤 孤 孤 孤 孤 孤 孤 孤 孤 孤 孤.               |
| 150 札 <i>cha</i> , Epistola, Lettre, An epistle; 紫 紫 紫 紫 紫 紫 紫 紫 紫 紫 紫 紫.   | 173 冬 <i>tung</i> , Hiems, L'hiver, Winter; 冬 冬 冬 冬 冬 冬 冬 冬 冬 冬 冬 冬.                |
| 151 甘 <i>kan</i> , Dulce, Dour, Sweet; 甘 甘 甘 甘 甘 甘 甘 甘 甘 甘 甘 甘.   | 174 氏 <i>ti</i> , Imum, Le fond, The bottom; 抵 抵 抵 抵 抵 抵 抵 抵 抵 抵 抵 抵.               |
| 152 世 <i>shih</i> , Mundus, Le monde, The world; 世 世 世 世 世 世 世 世 世 世 世 世.   |   |
| 153 古 <i>ku</i> , Antiquum, Ancien, Ancient; 沽 沽 沽 沽 沽 沽 沽 沽 沽 沽 沽 沽.   |   |
| 154 戊 <i>yüeh</i> , Securis, Hache, Hatchet; 越 越 越 越 越 越 越 越 越 越 越 越.   |   |
| 155 弗 <i>fu</i> , Non, Ne pas, No, not; 佛 佛 佛 佛 佛 佛 佛 佛 佛 佛 佛 佛.  |   |
| 156 弘 <i>hung</i> , Magnum, Grand, Great, large; 泓 泓 泓 泓 泓 泓 泓 泓 泓 泓 泓 泓.   |   |

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- [illegible]



- [illegible]

- 頰 邲 挾 挾 挾 挾 挾 挾 挾 挾 挾 挾 327 甬 *yung*, Deambulare, *Se promener*, To take a walk; 甬 甬 甬 甬 甬 甬 甬 甬 甬 甬 甬 甬  
 挾 挾 筴 莢  
 305 巫 *wu*, Divinator, *Devin*, A magician; 誣 覘 筮  
 306 吾 *wu*, Ego, *Je*, I; 梧 梧 梧 梧 梧 梧 梧 梧 梧 梧 梧 梧  
 梧 梧 梧 梧 梧 梧 梧 梧 梧 梧 梧 梧  
 307 龙 *mang*, Canis valde pilosus, *Chien à longs poils*, A dog with long hair; 頰 隤 隤 隤  
 308 否 *fou*, An-ne? *Est-ce-que?* Is it? 忤 忤 忤  
 309 克 *ko*, Domare, *Dompter*, To subdue; 尅 尅 尅 尅 尅 尅  
 310 壘 *ching*, Fluvii ramus, *Bras de rivière*, Branch of a river; 涇 涇 涇 涇 涇 涇 涇 涇 涇 涇 涇 涇  
 311 邪 *hsieh*, Illicitum, *Illicite*, Depraved; 耶 耶 耶 耶 耶 耶  
 312 孛 *po*, Cometa, *Comète*, Comet; 孛 孛 孛 孛 孛 孛 孛 孛 孛 孛 孛 孛  
 孛 孛 孛 孛 孛 孛 孛 孛 孛 孛 孛 孛  
 313 志 *chih*, Voluntas, *Volonté*, The will; 誌 誌 誌 誌 誌 誌  
 314 耳 *chê*, Aures pendulae, *Oreilles pendantes*, Pendant ears; 輒 輒 輒  
 315 弄 *lung*, Tractare, *Traiter*, To use, to play with; 弄 弄 弄 弄 弄 弄  
 316 孝 *hsiao*, Pietas filialis, *Piété filiale*, Filial piety; 孝 孝 孝 孝 孝 孝  
 317 却 *'chüeh*, Recusare, *Refuser*, To refuse; 脚 脚 脚 脚 脚 脚  
 318 走 *tsou*, Incedere, *Marcher*, To proceed; 徒 徒 徒 徒 徒 徒  
 319 豆 *tou*, Phaseolus, *Haricot*, Beans; 痘 痘 痘 痘 痘 痘  
 320 車 *'chê*, Currus, *Char*, A cart; 輶 輶 輶 輶 輶 輶  
 321 更 *k'ing*, Amplius, *Davantage*, More; 梗 梗 梗 梗 梗 梗  
 322 甫 *fu*, Magnam, *Grand*, Great; 輔 輔 輔 輔 輔 輔  
 323 束 *su*, Ligare, *Lier*, To bind; 疎 疎 疎 疎 疎 疎  
 324 酉 *yu*, Maturum, *Mûr*, Ripe; 酒 酒 酒 酒 酒 酒  
 325 求 *'chin*, Rogare, *Prier*, To ask; 球 球 球 球 球 球  
 球 球 球 球 球 球  
 折 *chi*, Frangere, *Briser*, To break; 折 折 折 折 折 折  
 折 折 折 折 折 折 折 折 折 折 折 折
- 327 甬 *yung*, Deambulare, *Se promener*, To take a walk; 甬 甬 甬 甬 甬 甬 甬 甬 甬 甬 甬 甬  
 328 𪛗 *'chin*, Littera mere phonica, *Lettre purement phonique*, A phonetic; 𪛗 𪛗 𪛗 𪛗 𪛗 𪛗 𪛗 𪛗 𪛗 𪛗 𪛗 𪛗  
 329 君 *chün*, Sapiens, *Sage*, Wise, good; 君 君 君 君 君 君 君 君 君 君 君 君  
 330 局 *chü*, Ordo, *Ordre*, Order; 局 局 局 局 局 局 局 局 局 局 局 局  
 331 忌 *chi*, Odisse, *Häir*, To hate; 忌 忌 忌 忌 忌 忌 忌 忌 忌 忌 忌 忌  
 332 忍 *j'en*, Patientia, *Patience*, Patience; 忍 忍 忍 忍 忍 忍 忍 忍 忍 忍 忍 忍  
 333 那 *na*, Ille, *Celui-là*, That; 那 那 那 那 那 那 那 那 那 那 那 那  
 334 乎 *lieh*, Pugillum, *Une poignée*, A handful; 乎 乎 乎 乎 乎 乎 乎 乎 乎 乎 乎 乎  
 335 孚 *fu*, Fidelis, *Fidèle*, Faithful; 孚 孚 孚 孚 孚 孚 孚 孚 孚 孚 孚 孚  
 336 妥 *'to*, Quiescere, *Être en repos*, To be at rest; 妥 妥 妥 妥 妥 妥 妥 妥 妥 妥 妥 妥  
 337 坐 *tso*, Sedere, *S'asseoir*, To sit down; 坐 坐 坐 坐 坐 坐 坐 坐 坐 坐 坐 坐  
 338 谷 *ku*, Vallis, *Vallée*, A valley; 谷 谷 谷 谷 谷 谷 谷 谷 谷 谷 谷 谷  
 339 邦 *pang*, Regnum, *Royaume*, A kingdom; 邦 邦 邦 邦 邦 邦 邦 邦 邦 邦 邦 邦  
 340 每 *mei*, Quisque, *Chaque*, Each; 每 每 每 每 每 每 每 每 每 每 每 每  
 341 廷 *'ting*, Aula, *La cour*, The court; 廷 廷 廷 廷 廷 廷 廷 廷 廷 廷 廷 廷  
 342 告 *kao*, Accusare, *Accuser*, To accuse; 告 告 告 告 告 告 告 告 告 告 告 告  
 343 秀 *hsiu*, Pulchrum, *Joli*, Elegant; 秀 秀 秀 秀 秀 秀 秀 秀 秀 秀 秀 秀  
 344 利 *li*, Lucrum, *Gain*, Profit; 利 利 利 利 利 利 利 利 利 利 利 利  
 345 我 *'e*, Ego, *Je*, I; 我 我 我 我 我 我 我 我 我 我 我 我  
 346 角 *chiao*, Cornu, *Corne*, A horn; 角 角 角 角 角 角 角 角 角 角 角 角  
 347 免 *mien*, Sumptibus parcere, *Epargner*, To avoid; 免 免 免 免 免 免 免 免 免 免 免 免  
 348 𢇛 *fing*, Resistere, *S'opposer*, To resist; 𢇛 𢇛 𢇛 𢇛 𢇛 𢇛 𢇛 𢇛 𢇛 𢇛 𢇛 𢇛  
 349 位 *wei*, Persona, *Personne*, A person; 位 位 位 位 位 位 位 位 位 位 位 位  
 350 延 *yen*, Lumorari, *Diffler*, To delay; 延 延 延 延 延 延 延 延 延 延 延 延

351 攸 *yu*, (*qui*, *Lequel*. Who? 悠脩修條枝.

353 狂 *'kuang, Amens, Fou, Crazy*; 誑 誑.

355 余 *yü. Ego, Je, I*: 除餘𪛗𪛗叙𪛗徐徐  
𪛗𪛗除涂琺𪛗徐徐徐徐途茶篠畚𪛗

357 希 *hai*, Sperare, *Espérer*, To expect; 悌 諦  
稀 埶 穢 緝 悌 悌 悌 悌 悌 悌 悌 悌.

**359** 交 *tsun*, Hilaris, Joyous, Joyful; 踃踃送  
踃踃踃踃踃踃踃踃踃踃踃踃踃踃踃踃踃踃踃踃踃踃踃

361 壯 *chuang*, Fortis, Fort, Robnst; 壯 壯 裝  
裝 莊

363 步 *pu*, *Grossns*, *Pos*, A step 陟 涉.

365 呈 *nich*, Obturare, *Baucher*, To obstruct;  
 湮 壅 謾 障

367 貝 *rei*, Divitiae, Richesses, Wealth; 現 損 現  
負 顯 狼 敗 隕.

369 里 *li*, Stadium Sinicum, *Stade Chinoise*,  
One third of a mile; 厘 裏 理 裡 鯉 俚  
狸 婁 哩 輊 悞 埋.

**371 別** *pick, Differens, Different, Another* 捌別.

**373** 呈 *chēng*. Manifestare, *Manifestar*. To man-

375 呂 *lǚ*, Minister, *Ministre*, Back-bone, a minister; 梧 園 梧 篳 苒 侶 宮.

377 困 *'kun*, Defatigatus, *Fatigue*. Fatigued; 憊  
 憊 憊 憊 憊 憊 憊 .

379 峯 'chin, Altum, *Elevé*, High; 岑嶺倅.

381 宗 tsung, Avus, Aïeul, Grandfather, ancestor; 棕 淙 琮 琤 髫 踪 棕 係 綜 踪 崇.

383 宛 *yüan*. Idem. *De même* The same: 鵠 惋 琬  
琬 琬 惋 婉 晚 晚 剋 惋 碗 碗 椀 塊 塊  
腕 腕 婉 菀 婉

385 宜 i, Conveniens, *Convenable*, Convenient: 諒.

387 沾 *chan*, *Madefacere*, *Mouiller*, To wet; 沾霏.

389 音 'pou, or 'pu, Spnere, Cracker, To spit;  
敲 噐 涪 剖 部 菩 焙 培 陪 倍 掙 賠.

391 庚 *kênq*. *Ætas*, *Age*, *Age*; 庚 庚 庚.

393 府 *fu*, *Urbs* li *ordanis*, *Ville de 1er ordre*, *City*  
of 1st order; 腐拊臍俯.

394 夜 *yeh*, Nox, *La nuit*, Night; 喉液被焮掖臄.  
395 育 *yü*, Alere, *Nourrir*, To nourish. 育.

396 享 *hsiang*. Lactari, *Se rejoindre*, To enjoy; 博  
 諄鵠埠稗滓醇鏹敦煇燁燁

- |     |  |     |  |
|-----|--|-----|--|
| 397 | 京 <i>ching</i> , Anla regia. <i>La cour</i> , The capital.   | 419 | 毒 <i>tu</i> , Venenum, <i>Poison</i> , Poison: 磷 毒。  |
|     | 勅剌鯨鯨鯨景鯨鯨涼涼涼鯨鯨鯨<br>綜鯨鯨剌鯨。   | 420 | 青 <i>'ching</i> , Cæruleum, <i>Bleu</i> , Azure: 情 清 靖<br>請 精 清 鵲 靚 淸 淸 睛 睛 睛 青 晴 晴<br>晴 晴 蜻 猜。        |
| 398 | 采 <i>shên</i> , Profundum, <i>Profond</i> , Deep; 深 琛<br>琛 琛   | 421 | 卦 <i>kua</i> , Augurium, <i>Pronostic</i> , Prognostic;<br>禡 掛 緝。                                      |
| 399 | 羌 <i>chiang</i> , Fortis, <i>Fort</i> , Strong; 漾 穰 穰 穰<br>穰 穰。  | 422 | 空 <i>lu</i> , Via terrestris. <i>Chemin par terre</i> , Land<br>route; 陸 鶴 陸 陸 陸 陸 達。                  |
| 400 | 炎 <i>uen</i> , Flamma, <i>Flamme</i> , A flame; 剌 琰<br>談 淡 談 痰 郊 氈 憐 綵 燄 燄 燄 燄。  | 423 | 菱 <i>ling</i> , Collis, <i>Colline</i> , A hill; 凌 凌 凌 陵<br>綾 菱 菱 菱 菱 菱 菱。                             |
| 401 | 奉 <i>fêng</i> , Offerre, <i>Offrir</i> , To offer; 捧 捧 捧<br>捧 捧 捧 捧 捧 捧。   | 424 | 亞 <i>ya</i> , Duo, <i>Deux</i> , Second 痘 亞 到 極 極<br>姬 啞 聖 惡。  |
| 402 | 長 <i>'chang</i> , Longum, <i>Lona</i> , Long; 悵 漲 謔<br>瘼 絳 根 根 張 張 銀 脹 蕤 賬 賬 帳。  | 425 | 東 <i>tung</i> , Oriens, <i>L'orient</i> , The east; 棟 凍 凍<br>棟 棟 棟 棟 陳。                                |
| 403 | 忝 <i>tien</i> , Dedecore afficere, <i>Courir de honte</i> ,<br>To treat disgracefully; 忝 添 添 忝 忝 忝。                        | 426 | 事 <i>shih</i> , Negotium, <i>Affaire</i> , An affair; 鐸<br>刺 俸。  |
| 404 | 武 <i>wu</i> , Miles, <i>Soldat</i> , Soldier; 鷁 斌 斌 斌<br>斌 賦。  | 427 | 亟 <i>chi</i> , Festinatio, <i>Hâte</i> , Haste; 殛 極。   |
| 405 | 妻 <i>'chi</i> , Uxor, <i>Eponse</i> , Wife: 淒 淒 淒 淒。   | 428 | 画 <i>'hua</i> , Pingere, <i>Peindre</i> , To paint: 畫 畫。   |
| 406 | 趺 <i>chieh</i> , Gradus machinae texoriae, <i>Les mar-</i><br><i>ches d'un métier</i> , A treadle; 捷 捷 捷 捷 捷 捷<br>。 捷 筴 捷。 | 429 | 取 <i>chien</i> , Fortis, <i>Fort</i> , Vigorous; 賢 腎 緊<br>豎 豎。   |
| 407 | 肩 <i>chien</i> , Humeri, <i>Les épaules</i> , The shoulders.   | 430 | 或 <i>'ho</i> , Vel <i>Ou</i> , Or: 惑 或 臧 臧 臧 臧 臧<br>臧 國 臧 臧 臧 域 閏 臧 臧 臧。                               |
| 408 | 奇 <i>'chi</i> , Mirabile, <i>Extraordinaire</i> , Wonder-<br>ful: 畸 詩 敲 剗 琦 崎 騎 崎 崎 崎 崎 崎<br>綺 踦 崎 崎 欹 椅 錡 倚 倚 寄 寄。        | 431 | 兩 <i>liang</i> , Duo, <i>Deux</i> , Two; 輛 倆 魍。  |
| 409 | 來 <i>lai</i> , Venire, <i>Venir</i> , To come; 徠 徠 徠 徠<br>賚 駭 徠 徠 萊 徠 徠 徠。   | 432 | 林 <i>ling</i> , Sylva, <i>Forêt</i> , Forest; 淋 淋 霖 琳<br>焚 淋 淋 彬。                                      |
| 410 | 厓 <i>yai</i> , Littus, <i>Rivage</i> , A bank; 涯 涯 涯 涯   | 433 | 析 <i>hsi</i> , Separare, <i>Séparer</i> , To separate; 泔<br>皙 晰 蜥。                                     |
| 411 | 直 <i>chih</i> , Rectum, <i>Droit</i> , Straight. 植 殖 植<br>殖 值 置 植 殖 殖 眞。   | 434 | 松 <i>sung</i> , Abies, <i>Sapin</i> , Fir tree: 滋 滋 鬆 儀。   |
| 412 | 豕 <i>ch</i> , Compedes, <i>Ceps</i> , Stocks; 豕 豕 豕 豕<br>豕 豕 豕 豕 豕 豕。  | 435 | 其 <i>chi</i> , Ille, <i>Lui</i> . He: 棋 淇 祺 旗 麒 祺 祺<br>琪 麒 麒 麒 棋 基 基 期 欺 拱 笑 棋 棋<br>棋 棋 基 基 棋 棋。       |
| 413 | 奄 <i>yen</i> , Abscondere. <i>Cacher</i> , To hide; 淹 詭<br>掩 醯 掩 掩 闕 旻 俺 醢 庵 庵 菴 菴 庵 庵<br>庵 燕 庵。                           | 436 | 昔 <i>hsi</i> , Antiquitus, <i>Anciennement</i> , Formerly;<br>惜 腊 藉 踏 借 階 階 階 階 階 階 階 階<br>措 措 錯 錯。    |
| 414 | 奈 <i>nai</i> , Quomodo? Comment? How?; 捺 捺。  | 437 | 戔 <i>chien</i> , Parvum, <i>Petit</i> , Small: 淺 淺 飛<br>棧 箋 錢 餞 賤 賤 賤 賤 賤 賤 賤 賤<br>殘 賤 剗 輶。            |
| 415 | 到 <i>tao</i> , Pervenire, <i>Arriver</i> , To arrive at; 倒。  | 438 | 帚 <i>chou</i> , Scopae, <i>Balai</i> , Broom: 帚 掃 掃 掃。   |
| 416 | 幸 <i>hsing</i> , Fortuna, <i>Fortune</i> , Auspicious; 悻<br>滓 滓 滓 倖 倖 倖 倖 倖。   | 439 | 門 <i>mén</i> , Janua, <i>Porte</i> , Door: 們 捫 悶 們 問。  |
| 417 | 取 <i>'chü</i> , Capere, <i>Prendre</i> , To take; 取 娶 趣<br>傾 娘 販 輟 取 輟 輟 輟 輟 輟。  | 440 | 逮 <i>tai</i> , Attingere, <i>Atteindre</i> , To reach 逮 逮。   |
| 418 | 表 <i>piao</i> , Vestis exterior, <i>Habit de dessus</i> ,<br>Outside of dress; 褱 褱 褱 褱。                                    | 441 | 居 <i>chü</i> , Habitare, <i>Habiter</i> , To dwell: 渠 裾<br>瑞 梧 据 鴿 鋤 鋤 鋤 鋤 鋤 鋤 鋤 鋤<br>鋤 鋤 鋤 鋤 鋤 鋤 鋤 鋤。 |
|     |  | 442 | 屈 <i>'chü</i> , Curvare, <i>Courber</i> , To bend: 謁 謁。  |



- [illegible]

- montagne, Top of a mountain; 爛 爛 爛 爛  
 鋼 鋼 鋼 鋼 鋼 鋼 鋼 鋼.
- 490 具 *chü*, Utensile, *Ustensile*, Instrument; 具  
 俱 俱 俱 俱.
- 491 昇 *ai*, Obstaculum, *Obstacle*, Hindrance; 碍  
 碍 碍 碍 碍.
- 492 果 *kuo*, Fructus, *Fruit*, Fruit; 窠 窠 窠 窠  
 窠 窠 窠 窠 窠 窠 窠 窠 窠 窠 窠 窠 窠 窠  
 窠 窠 窠 窠 窠 窠 窠 窠 窠 窠 窠 窠 窠 窠
- 493 明 *ming*, Clarum, *Clair*, Clear; 明 盟 萌.
- 494 易 *i*, Permutare, *Echanger*, To change; 易  
 易 易 易 易 易 易 易 易 易 易 易 易 易 易 易 易
- 495 昆 *'kun*, Frater natu major, *Frère aîné*, Eld-  
 est brother; 昆 昆 昆 昆 昆 昆 昆 昆 昆 昆 昆 昆 昆 昆 昆 昆  
 昆 昆 昆 昆 昆 昆 昆 昆 昆 昆 昆 昆 昆 昆 昆 昆
- 496 昌 *'chang*, Abundans, *Abondant*, Abundant;  
 昌 昌 昌 昌 昌 昌 昌 昌 昌 昌 昌 昌 昌 昌 昌 昌
- 497 固 *ku*, Firmum, *Ferme*, Firm; 固 固 固 固  
 固 固 固 固 固 固 固 固 固 固 固 固 固 固 固 固
- 498 昇 *pi*, Dare, *Donner*, To give; 昇 算.
- 499 囤 *'kung*, Horreum, *Grenier*, Granary; 囤  
 囤 囤 囤 囤 囤 囤 囤 囤 囤 囤 囤 囤 囤 囤 囤 囤
- 500 典 *tien*, Lex, *Loi*, A rule; 典 典 典 典 典 典 典 典  
 典 典 典 典 典 典 典 典 典 典 典 典 典 典 典 典
- 501 尙 *shang*, Adhuc, *Encore*, Still, yet; 尙 尙  
 尙 尙 尙 尙 尙 尙 尙 尙 尙 尙 尙 尙 尙 尙 尙 尙
- 502 杏 *ta*, Grave, *Pesant*, Heavy; 杏 杏 杏 杏 杏 杏  
 杏 杏 杏 杏 杏 杏 杏 杏 杏 杏 杏 杏 杏 杏 杏 杏
- 503 宣 *hsüan*, Publicare, *Publier*, To spread  
 abroad; 宣 宣 宣 宣 宣 宣 宣 宣 宣 宣 宣 宣 宣 宣 宣 宣
- 504 客 *'ko*, Hospes, *Hôte*, Guest; 客 客 客 客 客 客  
 客 客 客 客 客 客 客 客 客 客 客 客 客 客 客 客
- 505 突 *'tu*, Repente, *Tout d'un Coup*, Suddenly;  
 突 突 突 突 突 突 突 突 突 突 突 突 突 突 突 突
- 506 恆 *'hêng*, Perpetuum, *Perpétuel*, Continually.
- 507 帝 *ti*, Imperator, *Empereur*, Ruler; 帝 帝 帝 帝  
 帝 帝 帝 帝 帝 帝 帝 帝 帝 帝 帝 帝 帝 帝 帝 帝
- 508 音 *yin*, Sonus, *Son*, Sound; 音 音 音 音 音 音  
 音 音 音 音 音 音 音 音 音 音 音 音 音 音 音 音
- 509 旂 *yu*, Vexillum volitans, *Drapeau qui flotte*,  
 A floating banner; 旂 旂 旂 旂 旂 旂 旂 旂 旂 旂 旂 旂 旂 旂 旂 旂
- 510 施 *shih*, Concedere, *Accorder*, To bestow; 施  
 施 施 施 施 施 施 施 施 施 施 施 施 施 施 施 施
- 511 度 *tu*, Mensura, *Mesure*, Measure; 度 度 度 度  
 度 度 度 度 度 度 度 度 度 度 度 度 度 度 度 度
- 512 彦 *yen*, Sapiens, *Sage*, Wise; 彦 彦 彦 彦 彦 彦  
 彦 彦 彦 彦 彦 彦 彦 彦 彦 彦 彦 彦 彦 彦 彦 彦
- 513 亭 *'ting*, Porticus, *Portique*, Portico; 亭 亭  
 亭 亭 亭 亭 亭 亭 亭 亭 亭 亭 亭 亭 亭 亭 亭 亭
- 514 复 *fu*, Iterum, *De nouveau*, Again; 复 复 复 复  
 复 复 复 复 复 复 复 复 复 复 复 复 复 复 复 复
- 515 軍 *chiün*, Exercitus, *Armée*, An army; 軍 軍  
 軍 軍 軍 軍 軍 軍 軍 軍 軍 軍 軍 軍 軍 軍 軍 軍
- 516 首 *shou*, Caput, *La tête*, The head; 首 首 首 首  
 首 首 首 首 首 首 首 首 首 首 首 首 首 首 首 首
- 517 前 *'chien*, Ante, *Avant*, Before; 前 前 前 前 前 前  
 前 前 前 前 前 前 前 前 前 前 前 前 前 前 前 前
- 518 杏 *tzü*, Suspirari, *Soupirer*, To sigh; 杏 杏 杏 杏  
 杏 杏 杏 杏 杏 杏 杏 杏 杏 杏 杏 杏 杏 杏 杏 杏
- 519 奏 *tsou*, Aliquid superiori exponere, *Exposer*  
*une chose au supérieur*, To inform a superi-  
 or; 奏 奏 奏 奏 奏 奏 奏 奏 奏 奏 奏 奏 奏 奏 奏 奏
- 520 春 *'chun*, Ver, *Le printemps*, Spring; 春 春 春 春  
 春 春 春 春 春 春 春 春 春 春 春 春 春 春 春 春
- 521 匣 *chieh*, Arca, *Coffre*, A box; 匣 匣 匣 匣  
 匣 匣 匣 匣 匣 匣 匣 匣 匣 匣 匣 匣 匣 匣 匣 匣
- 522 膏 *'to*, Cadere, *Tomber*, To fall; 膏 膏 膏 膏  
 膏 膏 膏 膏 膏 膏 膏 膏 膏 膏 膏 膏 膏 膏 膏 膏
- 523 威 *wei*, Majestas, *Majesté*, Majesty; 威 威 威 威  
 威 威 威 威 威 威 威 威 威 威 威 威 威 威 威 威
- 524 咸 *hsien*, Simul, *Ensemble*, At the same time;  
 咸 咸 咸 咸 咸 咸 咸 咸 咸 咸 咸 咸 咸 咸 咸 咸
- 525 頁 *yeh*, Caput, *La tête*, The head; 頁 頁 頁 頁  
 頁 頁 頁 頁 頁 頁 頁 頁 頁 頁 頁 頁 頁 頁 頁 頁
- 526 面 *mien*, Vultus, *Visage*, Face; 面 面 面 面  
 面 面 面 面 面 面 面 面 面 面 面 面 面 面 面 面
- 527 奕 *juan*, Molle, *Mou*, Soft; 奕 奕 奕 奕 奕 奕  
 奕 奕 奕 奕 奕 奕 奕 奕 奕 奕 奕 奕 奕 奕 奕 奕
- 528 奔 *pên*, Currere, *Courir*, To run; 奔 奔 奔 奔  
 奔 奔 奔 奔 奔 奔 奔 奔 奔 奔 奔 奔 奔 奔 奔 奔
- 529 套 *cha*, Jactantia, *Jactance*, Boasting; 套 套 套 套  
 套 套 套 套 套 套 套 套 套 套 套 套 套 套 套 套
- 530 封 *fêng*, Sigillare, *Cacheter*, To seal up; 封 封  
 封 封 封 封 封 封 封 封 封 封 封 封 封 封 封 封
- 531 者 *chê*, Ille qui, *Celui qui*, He who; 者 者 者 者  
 者 者 者 者 者 者 者 者 者 者 者 者 者 者 者 者
- 532 東 *chien*, Seligere, *Choisir*, To select; 東 東 東 東  
 東 東 東 東 東 東 東 東 東 東 東 東 東 東 東 東

576 侯 'hou Vir nobilis. Un noble. A noble; 侯

**誨 候 猴 喉 痼 候 猴 喉.**

577 禹, ü, Vermis, Ver, Worm, 禹 偶 梟 鄙 蛄 踬.

578 保 *pao*, *Protegere*, *Protéger*, To protect;  
 保 堡 葆.

579 𡵓 *yen*, Co-operire, *Couvrir*, To cover; 𡵓  
揜揜揜.

580 俞 *yü*, Annuere, *Consentir*, To consent; 窳  
 洵 愉 諠 瘰 綸 璣 榆 璿 掄 隄 猶 逾 愈  
 覩 嬭 喻 諭 踰 蚰 鎬 偷 劄 輸 膺 餉.

581 酋 *chiu*, Caput, *Chef*, The chief; 酋 𪛗 𪛘 𪛙 𪛚 𪛛 𪛜 𪛝 𪛞 𪛟 𪛠 𪛡 𪛢 𪛣 𪛤 𪛥 𪛦 𪛧 𪛨 𪛩 𪛪 𪛫 𪛬 𪛭 𪛮 𪛯 𪛰 𪛱 𪛲 𪛳 𪛴 𪛵 𪛶 𪛷 𪛸 𪛹 𪛺 𪛻 𪛼 𪛽 𪛾 𪛿 𪜀 𪜁 𪜂 𪜃 𪜄 𪜅 𪜆 𪜇 𪜈 𪜉 𪜊 𪜋 𪜌 𪜍 𪜎 𪜏 𪜐 𪜑 𪜒 𪜓 𪜔 𪜕 𪜖 𪜗 𪜘 𪜙 𪜚 𪜛 𪜜 𪜝 𪜞 𪜟 𪜠 𪜡 𪜢 𪜣 𪜤 𪜥 𪜦 𪜧 𪜨 𪜩 𪜪 𪜫 𪜬 𪜭 𪜮 𪜯 𪜰 𪜱 𪜲 𪜳 𪜴 𪜵 𪜶 𪜷 𪜸 𪜹 𪜺 𪜻 𪜼 𪜽 𪜾 𪜿 𪝀 𪝁 𪝂 𪝃 𪝄 𪝅 𪝆 𪝇 𪝈 𪝉 𪝊 𪝋 𪝌 𪝍 𪝎 𪝏 𪝐 𪝑 𪝒 𪝓 𪝔 𪝕 𪝖 𪝗 𪝘 𪝙 𪝚 𪝛 𪝜 𪝝 𪝞 𪝟 𪝠 𪝡 𪝢 𪝣 𪝤 𪝥 𪝦 𪝧 𪝨 𪝩 𪝪 𪝫 𪝬 𪝭 𪝮 𪝯 𪝰 𪝱 𪝲 𪝳 𪝴 𪝵 𪝶 𪝷 𪝸 𪝹 𪝺 𪝻 𪝼 𪝽 𪝾 𪝿 𪞀 𪞁 𪞂 𪞃 𪞄 𪞅 𪞆 𪞇 𪞈 𪞉 𪞊 𪞋 𪞌 𪞍 𪞎 𪞏 𪞐 𪞑 𪞒 𪞓 𪞔 𪞕 𪞖 𪞗 𪞘 𪞙 𪞚 𪞛 𪞜 𪞝 𪞞 𪞟 𪞠 𪞡 𪞢 𪞣 𪞤 𪞥 𪞦 𪞧 𪞨 𪞩 𪞪 𪞫 𪞬 𪞭 𪞮 𪞯 𪞰 𪞱 𪞲 𪞳 𪞴 𪞵 𪞶 𪞷 𪞸 𪞹 𪞺 𪞻 𪞼 𪞽 𪞾 𪞿 𪟀 𪟁 𪟂 𪟃 𪟄 𪟅 𪟆 𪟇 𪟈 𪟉 𪟊 𪟋 𪟌 𪟍 𪟎 𪟏 𪟐 𪟑 𪟒 𪟓 𪟔 𪟕 𪟖 𪟗 𪟘 𪟙 𪟚 𪟛 𪟜 𪟝 𪟞 𪟟 𪟠 𪟡 𪟢 𪟣 𪟤 𪟥 𪟦 𪟧 𪟨 𪟩 𪟪 𪟫 𪟬 𪟭 𪟮 𪟯 𪟰 𪟱 𪟲 𪟳 𪟴 𪟵 𪟶 𪟷 𪟸 𪟹 𪟺 𪟻 𪟼 𪟽 𪟾 𪟿 𪠀 𪠁 𪠂 𪠃 𪠄 𪠅 𪠆 𪠇 𪠈 𪠉 𪠊 𪠋 𪠌 𪠍 𪠎 𪠏 𪠐 𪠑 𪠒 𪠓 𪠔 𪠕 𪠖 𪠗 𪠘 𪠙 𪠚 𪠛 𪠜 𪠝 𪠞 𪠟 𪠠 𪠡 𪠢 𪠣 𪠤 𪠥 𪠦 𪠧 𪠨 𪠩 𪠪 𪠫 𪠬 𪠭 𪠮 𪠯 𪠰 𪠱 𪠲 𪠳 𪠴 𪠵 𪠶 𪠷 𪠸 𪠹 𪠺 𪠻 𪠼 𪠽 𪠾 𪠿 𪡀 𪡁 𪡂 𪡃 𪡄 𪡅 𪡆 𪡇 𪡈 𪡉 𪡊 𪡋 𪡌 𪡍 𪡎 𪡏 𪡐 𪡑 𪡒 𪡓 𪡔 𪡕 𪡖 𪡗 𪡘 𪡙 𪡚 𪡛 𪡜 𪡝 𪡞 𪡟 𪡠 𪡡 𪡢 𪡣 𪡤 𪡥 𪡦 𪡧 𪡨 𪡩 𪡪 𪡫 𪡬 𪡭 𪡮 𪡯 𪡰 𪡱 𪡲 𪡳 𪡴 𪡵 𪡶 𪡷 𪡸 𪡹 𪡺 𪡻 𪡼 𪡽 𪡾 𪡿 𪢀 𪢁 𪢂 𪢃 𪢄 𪢅 𪢆 𪢇 𪢈 𪢉 𪢊 𪢋 𪢌 𪢍 𪢎 𪢏 𪢐 𪢑 𪢒 𪢓 𪢔 𪢕 𪢖 𪢗 𪢘 𪢙 𪢚 𪢛 𪢜 𪢝 𪢞 𪢟 𪢠 𪢡 𪢢 𪢣 𪢤 𪢥 𪢦 𪢧 𪢨 𪢩 𪢪 𪢫 𪢬 𪢭 𪢮 𪢯 𪢰 𪢱 𪢲 𪢳 𪢴 𪢵 𪢶 𪢷 𪢸 𪢹 𪢺 𪢻 𪢼 𪢽 𪢾 𪢿 𪣀 𪣁 𪣂 𪣃 𪣄 𪣅 𪣆 𪣇 𪣈 𪣉 𪣊 𪣋 𪣌 𪣍 𪣎 𪣏 𪣐 𪣑 𪣒 𪣓 𪣔 𪣕 𪣖 𪣗 𪣘 𪣙 𪣚 𪣛 𪣜 𪣝 𪣞 𪣟 𪣠 𪣡 𪣢 𪣣 𪣤 𪣥 𪣦 𪣧 𪣨 𪣩 𪣪 𪣫 𪣬 𪣭 𪣮 𪣯 𪣰 𪣱 𪣲 𪣳 𪣴 𪣵 𪣶 𪣷 𪣸 𪣹 𪣺 𪣻 𪣼 𪣽 𪣾 𪣿 𪤀 𪤁 𪤂 𪤃 𪤄 𪤅 𪤆 𪤇 𪤈 𪤉 𪤊 𪤋 𪤌 𪤍 𪤎 𪤏 𪤐 𪤑 𪤒 𪤓 𪤔 𪤕 𪤖 𪤗 𪤘 𪤙 𪤚 𪤛 𪤜 𪤝 𪤞 𪤟 𪤠 𪤡 𪤢 𪤣 𪤤 𪤥 𪤦 𪤧 𪤨 𪤩 𪤪 𪤫 𪤬 𪤭 𪤮 𪤯 𪤰 𪤱 𪤲 𪤳 𪤴 𪤵 𪤶 𪤷 𪤸 𪤹 𪤺 𪤻 𪤼 𪤽 𪤾 𪤿 𪥀 𪥁 𪥂 𪥃 𪥄 𪥅 𪥆 𪥇 𪥈 𪥉 𪥊 𪥋 𪥌 𪥍 𪥎 𪥏 𪥐 𪥑 𪥒 𪥓 𪥔 𪥕 𪥖 𪥗 𪥘 𪥙 𪥚 𪥛 𪥜 𪥝 𪥞 𪥟 𪥠 𪥡 𪥢 𪥣 𪥤 𪥥 𪥦 𪥧 𪥨 𪥩 𪥪 𪥫 𪥬 𪥭 𪥮 𪥯 𪥰 𪥱 𪥲 𪥳 𪥴 𪥵 𪥶 𪥷 𪥸 𪥹 𪥺 𪥻 𪥼 𪥽 𪥾 𪥿 𪦀 𪦁 𪦂 𪦃 𪦄 𪦅 𪦆 𪦇 𪦈 𪦉 𪦊 𪦋 𪦌 𪦍 𪦎 𪦏 𪦐 𪦑 𪦒 𪦓 𪦔 𪦕 𪦖 𪦗 𪦘 𪦙 𪦚 𪦛 𪦜 𪦝 𪦞 𪦟 𪦠 𪦡 𪦢 𪦣 𪦤 𪦥 𪦦 𪦧 𪦨 𪦩 𪦪 𪦫 𪦬 𪦭 𪦮 𪦯 𪦰 𪦱 𪦲 𪦳 𪦴 𪦵 𪦶 𪦷 𪦸 𪦹 𪦺 𪦻 𪦼 𪦽 𪦾 𪦿 𪧀 𪧁 𪧂 𪧃 𪧄 𪧅 𪧆 𪧇 𪧈 𪧉 𪧊 𪧋 𪧌 𪧍 𪧎 𪧏 𪧐 𪧑 𪧒 𪧓 𪧔 𪧕 𪧖 𪧗 𪧘 𪧙 𪧚 𪧛 𪧜 𪧝 𪧞 𪧟 𪧠 𪧡 𪧢 𪧣 𪧤 𪧥 𪧦 𪧧 𪧨 𪧩 𪧪 𪧫 𪧬 𪧭 𪧮 𪧯 𪧰 𪧱 𪧲 𪧳 𪧴 𪧵 𪧶 𪧷 𪧸 𪧹 𪧺 𪧻 𪧼 𪧽 𪧾 𪧿 𪨀 𪨁 𪨂 𪨃

582 變 *tsung*, Hilaris, Gai, Cheerful; 稷 稷 稷  
稷 稷 稷 稷 稷 稷 稷 稷.

583 飛 *sei*, *Volare*, *Voler*, To fly;

584 豕 *tuan*, Statuere, *Etablir*, To establish; 祿  
 琰 樣 塚 隲 篆 滕 樣 鷄 蹂 揉 緣 喙.

585 𪛗 *nao*, Littera mere phonica, *Caractère*  
*purement phonique*, A phonetic; 惱 譟 璫 璫  
𪛗 𪛗 𪛗 𪛗.

586 貞 *chen*, Rectum, *Droit*, Right; 貞禎楨楨貞.

587 若 *je*, *Sl*, *Sl*, *If*; 楷箬偌惹啫𪛗諾𪛗.

588 英 *ging*, Florens, *florissant*, Flourishing;  
瑛 鍊.

532 苗 *miao*, Segetes erumperites, *Moissons qui*  
*poussent*, Growing grain; 描 貓 貓 緇 鑄 備 嬌.

590 昱 *yü*, Lux, *Lumière*, Light; 煜.

591 則 *tsê*, Regula, Règle, A rule; 測 側 厠 側.

54 易 yang, Mas, Mile, A male; 瘍楊揚陽龐  
湯湯腸暢湯湯湯場惕.

593 是 *shih*, *Esse*, *Être*, 'To be; 寔 寔 寔 寔  
 寔 寔 寔 寔 寔 寔 寔 寔 寔 寔 寔 寔  
 寔 寔 寔 寔.

594 眇 *miao*, Luscus, *Louche*, Dim-sighted; 眇眇.

595 星 *hsing*, *Sidus*, *Etoile*, A star; 惺 醒 猩 猩  
醒 醒 鐵.

596 曷 ho, Quare? Pourquoi? Wherefore?; 謁 謁  
謁 謁 謁 謁 謁 謁 謁 謁 謁 謁 謁 謁 謁 謁 謁 謁  
謁 謁 謁 謁 謁 謁 謁 謁 謁 謁 謁 謁 謁 謁 謁 謁

597 冒 *miao*, Illicitum, *Illicite*, Unlawful; 冒 冒 瑁  
帽 帽 帽 帽 帽 帽.

598 *Ma yü, Simius, Singe*, An ape; 寓隅遇愚  
馬耦偶齟齬.

9 去 *chi*, *Adulari*, *Flatter*, To flatter; 輯緝葛

戢 楫 揖 滅。

600 思 ssü, Cogitare, *Penser*, To think; 攄 憇 總  
認 鰓 蕙 悵 摠 腮 鰓 頤.

601 畏 *wei*, Timere, *Craindre*, To fear; 畏懼 畏  
限 餵 猥 猥 猥 猥.

602 胃 *wei*, Stomachus, *L'estomac*, The stomach;  
 渭 悞 謂 駮 緝 脬 獾 蝟 喙.

603 号 o, Timorem incutere, *Epouvanter*, To  
frighten; 愕 愕 愕 愕 愕 愕 愕 愕 愕 愕  
鴞 鴞 鴞 鴞 鴞 鴞 鴞 鴞 鴞 鴞.

604 曲 'hui, Curvare, Courber, To bend.

605 𪗇 *kuo*, Os contortum, *Bouche de travers*, a distorted mouth; 𪗈 𪗉 𪗊 𪗋 𪗌 𪗍 𪗎 𪗏 𪗐 𪗑 𪗒 𪗓 𪗔 𪗕 𪗖 𪗗 𪗘 𪗙 𪗚 𪗛 𪗜 𪗝 𪗞 𪗟 𪗠 𪗡 𪗢 𪗣 𪗤 𪗥 𪗦 𪗧 𪗨 𪗩 𪗪 𪗫 𪗬 𪗭 𪗮 𪗯 𪗰 𪗱 𪗲 𪗳 𪗴 𪗵 𪗶 𪗷 𪗸 𪗹 𪗺 𪗻 𪗼 𪗽 𪗾 𪗿 𪘀 𪘁 𪘂 𪘃 𪘄 𪘅 𪘆 𪘇 𪘈 𪘉 𪘊 𪘋 𪘌 𪘍 𪘎 𪘏 𪘐 𪘑 𪘒 𪘓 𪘔 𪘕 𪘖 𪘗 𪘘 𪘙 𪘚 𪘛 𪘜 𪘝 𪘞 𪘟 𪘠 𪘡 𪘢 𪘣 𪘤 𪘥 𪘦 𪘧 𪘨 𪘩 𪘪 𪘫 𪘬 𪘭 𪘮 𪘯 𪘰 𪘱 𪘲 𪘳 𪘴 𪘵 𪘶 𪘷 𪘸 𪘹 𪘺 𪘻 𪘼 𪘽 𪘾 𪘿 𪙀 𪙁 𪙂 𪙃 𪙄 𪙅 𪙆 𪙇 𪙈 𪙉 𪙊 𪙋 𪙌 𪙍 𪙎 𪙏 𪙐 𪙑 𪙒 𪙓 𪙔 𪙕 𪙖 𪙗 𪙘 𪙙 𪙚 𪙛 𪙜 𪙝 𪙞 𪙟 𪙠 𪙡 𪙢 𪙣 𪙤 𪙥 𪙦 𪙧 𪙨 𪙩 𪙪 𪙫 𪙬 𪙭 𪙮 𪙯 𪙰 𪙱 𪙲 𪙳 𪙴 𪙵 𪙶 𪙷 𪙸 𪙹 𪙺 𪙻 𪙼 𪙽 𪙾 𪙿 𪚀 𪚁 𪚂 𪚃 𪚄 𪚅 𪚆 𪚇 𪚈 𪚉 𪚊 𪚋 𪚌 𪚍 𪚎 𪚏 𪚐 𪚑 𪚒 𪚓 𪚔 𪚕 𪚖 𪚗 𪚘 𪚙 𪚚 𪚛 𪚜 𪚝 𪚞 𪚟 𪚠 𪚡 𪚢 𪚣 𪚤 𪚥 𪚦 𪚧 𪚨 𪚩 𪚪 𪚫 𪚬 𪚭 𪚮 𪚯 𪚰 𪚱 𪚲 𪚳 𪚴 𪚵 𪚶 𪚷 𪚸 𪚹 𪚺 𪚻 𪚼 𪚽 𪚾 𪚿 𪛀 𪛁 𪛂 𪛃 𪛄 𪛅 𪛆 𪛇 𪛈 𪛉 𪛊 𪛋 𪛌 𪛍 𪛎 𪛏 𪛐 𪛑 𪛒 𪛓 𪛔 𪛕 𪛖 𪛗 𪛘 𪛙 𪛚 𪛛 𪛜 𪛝 𪛞 𪛟 𪛠 𪛡 𪛢 𪛣 𪛤 𪛥 𪛦 𪛧 𪛨 𪛩 𪛪 𪛫 𪛬 𪛭 𪛮 𪛯 𪛰 𪛱 𪛲 𪛳 𪛴 𪛵 𪛶 𪛷 𪛸 𪛹 𪛺 𪛻 𪛼 𪛽 𪛾 𪛿 𪜀 𪜁 𪜂 𪜃 𪜄 𪜅 𪜆 𪜇 𪜈 𪜉 𪜊 𪜋 𪜌 𪜍 𪜎 𪜏 𪜐 𪜑 𪜒 𪜓 𪜔 𪜕 𪜖 𪜗 𪜘 𪜙 𪜚 𪜛 𪜜 𪜝 𪜞 𪜟 𪜠 𪜡 𪜢 𪜣 𪜤 𪜥 𪜦 𪜧 𪜨 𪜩 𪜪 𪜫 𪜬 𪜭 𪜮 𪜯 𪜰 𪜱 𪜲 𪜳 𪜴 𪜵 𪜶 𪜷 𪜸 𪜹 𪜺 𪜻 𪜼 𪜽 𪜾 𪜿 𪝀 𪝁 𪝂 𪝃 𪝄 𪝅 𪝆 𪝇 𪝈 𪝉 𪝊 𪝋 𪝌 𪝍 𪝎 𪝏 𪝐 𪝑 𪝒 𪝓 𪝔 𪝕 𪝖 𪝗 𪝘 𪝙 𪝚 𪝛 𪝜 𪝝 𪝞 𪝟 𪝠 𪝡 𪝢 𪝣 𪝤 𪝥 𪝦 𪝧 𪝨 𪝩 𪝪 𪝫 𪝬 𪝭 𪝮 𪝯 𪝰 𪝱 𪝲 𪝳 𪝴 𪝵 𪝶 𪝷 𪝸 𪝹 𪝺 𪝻 𪝼 𪝽 𪝾 𪝿 𪞀 𪞁 𪞂 𪞃 𪞄 𪞅 𪞆 𪞇 𪞈 𪞉 𪞊 𪞋 𪞌 𪞍 𪞎 𪞏 𪞐 𪞑 𪞒 𪞓 𪞔 𪞕 𪞖 𪞗 𪞘 𪞙 𪞚 𪞛 𪞜 𪞝 𪞞 𪞟 𪞠 𪞡 𪞢 𪞣 𪞤 𪞥 𪞦 𪞧 𪞨 𪞩 𪞪 𪞫 𪞬 𪞭 𪞮 𪞯 𪞰 𪞱 𪞲 𪞳 𪞴 𪞵 𪞶 𪞷 𪞸 𪞹 𪞺 𪞻 𪞼 𪞽 𪞾 𪞿 𪟀 𪟁 𪟂 𪟃 𪟄 𪟅 𪟆 𪟇 𪟈 𪟉 𪟊 𪟋 𪟌 𪟍 𪟎 𪟏 𪟐 𪟑 𪟒 𪟓 𪟔 𪟕 𪟖 𪟗 𪟘 𪟙 𪟚 𪟛 𪟜 𪟝 𪟞 𪟟 𪟠 𪟡 𪟢 𪟣 𪟤 𪟥 𪟦 𪟧 𪟨 𪟩 𪟪 𪟫 𪟬 𪟭 𪟮 𪟯 𪟰 𪟱 𪟲 𪟳 𪟴 𪟵 𪟶 𪟷 𪟸 𪟹 𪟺 𪟻 𪟼 𪟽 𪟾 𪟿 𪠀 𪠁 𪠂 𪠃 𪠄 𪠅 𪠆 𪠇 𪠈 𪠉 𪠊 𪠋 𪠌 𪠍 𪠎 𪠏 𪠐 𪠑 𪠒 𪠓 𪠔 𪠕 𪠖 𪠗 𪠘 𪠙 𪠚 𪠛 𪠜 𪠝 𪠞 𪠟 𪠠 𪠡 𪠢 𪠣 𪠤 𪠥 𪠦 𪠧 𪠨 𪠩 𪠪 𪠫 𪠬 𪠭 𪠮 𪠯 𪠰 𪠱 𪠲 𪠳 𪠴 𪠵 𪠶 𪠷 𪠸 𪠹 𪠺 𪠻 𪠼 𪠽 𪠾 𪠿 𪡀 𪡁 𪡂 𪡃 𪡄 𪡅 𪡆 𪡇 𪡈 𪡉 𪡊 𪡋 𪡌 𪡍 𪡎 𪡏 𪡐 𪡑 𪡒 𪡓 𪡔 𪡕 𪡖 𪡗 𪡘 𪡙 𪡚 𪡛 𪡜 𪡝 𪡞 𪡟 𪡠 𪡡 𪡢 𪡣 𪡤 𪡥 𪡦 𪡧 𪡨 𪡩 𪡪 𪡫 𪡬 𪡭 𪡮 𪡯 𪡰 𪡱 𪡲 𪡳 𪡴 𪡵 𪡶 𪡷 𪡸 𪡹 𪡺 𪡻 𪡼 𪡽 𪡾 𪡿 𪢀 𪢁 𪢂 𪢃 𪢄 𪢅 𪢆 𪢇 𪢈 𪢉 𪢊 𪢋 𪢌 𪢍 𪢎 𪢏 𪢐 𪢑 𪢒 𪢓 𪢔 𪢕 𪢖 𪢗 𪢘 𪢙 𪢚 𪢛 𪢜 𪢝 𪢞 𪢟 𪢠 𪢡 𪢢 𪢣 𪢤 𪢥 𪢦 𪢧 𪢨 𪢩 𪢪 𪢫 𪢬 𪢭 𪢮 𪢯 𪢰 𪢱 𪢲 𪢳 𪢴 𪢵 𪢶 𪢷 𪢸 𪢹 𪢺 𪢻 𪢼 𪢽 𪢾 𪢿 𪣀 𪣁 𪣂 𪣃 𪣄 𪣅 𪣆 𪣇 𪣈 𪣉 𪣊 𪣋 𪣌 𪣍 𪣎 𪣏 𪣐 𪣑 𪣒 𪣓 𪣔 𪣕 𪣖 𪣗 𪣘 𪣙 𪣚 𪣛 𪣜 𪣝 𪣞 𪣟 𪣠 𪣡 𪣢 𪣣 𪣤 𪣥 𪣦 𪣧 𪣨 𪣩 𪣪 𪣫 𪣬 𪣭 𪣮 𪣯 𪣰 𪣱 𪣲

606 端 *tuan*, Solus, Seul, Alone, only; 湍 煥 端  
餽 僞 剗 瞞 喘 顛 邊 惓 搥 蹠 瑞.

607 宰 *tsai*, Gubernare, Gouverner, To govern;  
𢆶𢆶𢆶𢆶𢆶𢆶.

608 寒 *chien*, Littera mere phonica, *Lettre purement phonique*, A phonetic; 寒 寒 寒 寒 寒  
寒 寒 寒 寒.

609 家 *chia*, Familia, *Famille*, A family; 稼 嫁 嫁.  
610 害 *'hai*, Nocere, *Nuire*, To injure; 悻 悻 轄

511 窄 *chai*, Strictum, *Etroit*, Narrow; 醅 榨 榨.

612 窅 *wa*, Profunditas, *Profondeur*, Low, deep;  
 𡵿 𡵿 𡵿.

613 容 *yung*, Capere, *Contenir*, To take, to hold;  
溶 輅 培 鎔 喀 蓉 榕 峪.

614 莹 ying, Littera mere phonica, Lettre purement phonique, A phonetic; 莹 莹 莹 莹 莹  
莹 莹 莹 莹 莹 莹 莹 莹 莹

615 旁 'pang, Latus, Côté, Side; 滂 滂 滂 滂 滂  
 滂 滂 滂 滂 滂 滂 滂 滂 滂 滂.

疾 *chi*, Festinatio, Hâte, Quickly; 嫉.  
 唐 *'tang*, Magnum, Grand, Great; 糖 糖 糖

塘 塘 糖 糖 塘 塘 塘.  
618 袞 *kun*, Vestis regia, *Habit royal*, Royal

619 茲 *tzū*, Hoc, Ceci, This; 滋 孳 孳 孳 茲

慈 鷄 磁 磁 磁.  
620 畜 'chu, Animal, Bête brute. A domestic an-

imal; 憤憤懣懣憤懣蓋



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|---|---|
| <p>621 衰 shuai, Vetustum, Usé, Worn out; 衰 縗<br/>縗 衰.</p> <p>622 高 kao, Altum, Haut, High; 煥 膏 膏 稿<br/>稿 稿 膏 稿 膏 膏 膏 膏 膏 膏 膏 膏<br/>煥 膏 膏 膏 膏 膏 膏 膏 膏.</p> <p>623 冢 mêng, Rudis, Ignorant, Untaught; 冢<br/>塚 塚.</p> <p>624 郎 lang, Maritus, Mari, A husband; 廊 榔<br/>榔 榔.</p> <p>625 冢 chung, Magnus, Grand, Great.</p> <p>626 霍 ho, Altum, Haut, High; 鶴 確 雅 催 雀.</p> <p>627 冥 ming, Obscurum, Obscur, Obscure; 冥 冥<br/>冥 冥 冥 冥 冥 冥 冥 冥.</p> <p>628 羔 kao, Agnus, Agneau, Lamb; 糕 餒 羔.</p> <p>629 差 cha, Errare, Se tromper, To err; 差 差 劉<br/>差 差 差 差 差 差 差 差 差 差 差 差.</p> <p>630 朔 so, Novilunium, La nouvelle lune, New<br/>moon; 朔 朔 朔 朔.</p> <p>631 迷 mi, Obœcare, Aveugler, To delude; 謎.</p> <p>632 脊 chi, Spina dorsalis, L'épine dorsale, Back<br/>bone; 脊 脊 脊 脊.</p> <p>633 秦 chin, Cognomen, Nom propre, A name;<br/>秦 秦 秦 秦 秦 秦 秦 秦.</p> <p>634 素 su, Commune, Commun, Ordinary; 素 素<br/>素 素 素 素 素 素 素 素.</p> <p>635 溝 kou, Fœdus, Alliance, An alliance; 溝 溝<br/>溝 溝 溝 溝 溝 溝 溝 溝.</p> <p>636 辱 ju, Contumelia, Affront, Disgrace; 辱 辱<br/>辱 辱 辱 辱 辱 辱 辱 辱.</p> <p>637 原 yüan, Origo, Origine, Origin; 源 源 愿<br/>愿 愿 愿 愿 愿 愿 愿 愿.</p> <p>638 夏 hsia, Æstas, L'été, Summer; 厦 厦 厦.</p> <p>639 致 chih, Efficere ut, Faire en sorte, To cause<br/>that; 致 致 致.</p> <p>640 晉 chin, Crescere, Croître, To grow; 晉 晉 晉.</p> <p>641 索 so, Funis, Corde, A rope; 索 索 索.</p> <p>642 馬 ma, Equus, Cheval, Horse; 嗎 嗎 瑪 碼<br/>嗎 嗎 嗎 嗎 嗎 嗎 嗎 嗎.</p> <p>643 設 kou, Littera mere phonica, Lettre pure-<br/>ment phonique, A phonetic; 設 設 設 設 設 設<br/>設 設.</p> <p>644 耄 ch, Sexagenarius, Vieillard de 60 ans,<br/>A man 60 years old; 耄 耄 耄 耄 耄 耄.</p> | <p>645 盍 ho, Quidni? Pourquoi pas? Why?; 盍 盍<br/>盍 盍 盍 盍 盍 盍 盍 盍.</p> <p>646 貢 kung, Donum, Cadeau, Tribute; 貢 貢 貢 貢.</p> <p>647 袁 yüan, Toga, Toge, A robe; 袁 袁 袁 袁.</p> <p>648 專 fu, Publicare, Publier, To scatter about;<br/>專 專 專 專 專 專 專 專 專 專 專 專.</p> <p>649 隔 ko, Separare, Séparer, To expect; 隔 隔<br/>隔 隔 隔 隔 隔 隔 隔 隔.</p> <p>650 哥 ko, Frater major, Frère aîné, Elder broth-<br/>er; 哥 哥 哥.</p> <p>651 栗 li, Castanea, Châtaigne, The chestnut; 栗<br/>栗 栗 栗 栗 栗 栗 栗 栗.</p> <p>652 蓐 pei, Præparare, Préparer, To prepare; 備<br/>備 備 備 備 備 備 備.</p> <p>653 軺 kan, Aurora, L'aurore, Dawn of day; 軺<br/>軺 軺 軺 軺 軺 軺 軺 軺.</p> <p>654 退 tui, Retrocedere, Reculer, To retire; 腿 腿.<br/>腿 腿 腿 腿 腿 腿 腿 腿.</p> <p>655 弱 jè, Debile, Faible, Feeble; 溺 溺.<br/>溺 溺 溺 溺 溺 溺 溺 溺.</p> <p>656 屢 hsi, Tarde, Lentement, Slowly.</p> <p>657 展 chan, Extendere, Étendre, To stretch<br/>out; 展 展 展 展 展 展 展 展.</p> <p>658 屑 hsieh, Dedignari, Dédaigner, To slight;<br/>屑 屑 屑 屑 屑 屑 屑 屑.</p> <p>659 脅 hsieh, Costæ, Les côtes, The ribs; 脅 脅 脅<br/>脅 脅 脅 脅 脅 脅 脅 脅.</p> <p>660 烝 cheng, Ad vaporem coquere, Cuire à la<br/>vapeur, To cook by steam; 蒸 蒸.</p> <p>661 孫 sun, Nepos, Petit-fils, A nephew; 遜 遜.<br/>遜 遜 遜 遜 遜 遜 遜 遜.</p> <p>662 酉 yao, Haurire, Puiser, To draw, to drink;<br/>怡 怡 怡 怡 怡 怡 怡 怡.</p> <p>663 奚 hsi, Quomodo? Comment? How? 奚 奚<br/>奚 奚 奚 奚 奚 奚 奚 奚.</p> <p>664 氣 chi, Aer, L'air, The air; 氣 氣 氣.</p> <p>665 乘 cheng, Quadriga, Châr, A chariot; 慊 慊<br/>慊 慊 慊 慊 慊 慊 慊 慊.</p> <p>666 朕 teng, Littera mere phonica, Lettre pure-<br/>ment phonique, A phonetic; 騰 騰 騰 騰 騰 騰<br/>騰 騰 騰 騰 騰 騰 騰 騰.</p> <p>667 芻 chu, Fenum, Foin, Grass; 雛 雛 雛 雛<br/>雛 雛 雛 雛 雛 雛 雛 雛.</p> <p>668 缶 yao, Fictilia, Poteries, Earthenware; 缶 缶<br/>缶 缶 缶 缶 缶 缶 缶 缶.</p> |
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- 669 桀 chieh, Scolestus, Scélérat, Villainous; 樵傑.  
 670 般 pan, Modus, Manière, Manner; 搬磐槃  
 癢盤.  
 671 扇 shan, Flabellum, Eventail, A fan; 煽諷  
 扇騙偏.  
 672 廐 ti, Nomen loci, Nom d'en-droit, Name of  
 a place; 誠鋟遞暇哱蹠蠅穉儼.  
 673 留 liu, Hospitari, Loger, To lodge; 溜瘤瑣  
 榴腦輻榴留溜遛醵剖.  
 674 眞 chên, Verum, Vrai, True, the truth; 眞  
 禪璡鎮張鎮稹膜嬋縝瞋慎漬瘴  
 碩填損閏整顚寔.  
 675 叟 sou, Senex, Vieillard, An old man; 誨餽  
 賄搜瘦俶搜餽搜餽瘦嫂.  
 676 息 hsi, Lucrum, Gain, Gain, profit; 熄戇  
 總認媳.  
 677 臭 chou, Fetor, Puanteur, A stench; 嗅糗  
 揆餒踈嗅嗅.  
 678 臬 yeh, Lex, Loi, A regulation; 凜嶮.  
 679 杲 kao, Littus, Rivage, A shore; 皖.  
 680 烏 wu, Nigrum, Noir, Black; 鴟鳩鴞鳩鳩  
 隲鄔歃劓鳴鷁.  
 681 射 shè, Jacere sagittas, Lance des flèches, To  
 shoot arrows; 麇謝榭.  
 682 追 chui, Expellere, Chasser, To drive away;  
 緹槌捶鎚腿緹噍髓燧礎埤.  
 683 師 shih, Magister, Maître, Master; 飾獅螭.  
 684 鬼 kuei, Genius, Génie, Spirit of a dead  
 person; 愧塊餽魁傀塊隗嵬塊菟槐醜.  
 685 毘 pi, Clarum, Clair, Clear; 攺提貔筮饕  
 脆狻婢.  
 686 蚤 tsao, Tinea, Vermoulure, A flea; 怪蚤齎  
 騷搔蚤蚤蚤蚤蚤蚤.  
 687 倉 tsang, Horreum, Grenier, A granary; 滄  
 滄船僧鶯蒼蟾詮琿槍搶贍嗆跄愴  
 瘡戩鎗創.  
 688 兼 chien, Simul, Ensemble, Together; 謙謙  
 殫嫌嫌嫌嫌嫌嫌嫌嫌歉黦藪縑嫌嫌  
 謙謙嫌嫌嫌嫌嫌嫌嫌嫌賺.  
 689 益 i, Lucrum, Gain, Profit; 溢證殛錳艦  
 鸛益隘隘隘隘.  
 690 翁 weng, Senex, Vieillard, Old man; 淪轡塥  
 騰騰額蔚蔚騰騰騰.

- [illegible]

- 模動摸僅佳縵觀鄞.  
 758 萌 *man*, Planum, *Plane*, Full; 滿滿滿滿  
 滿滿滿.  
 759 强 *'chianq*, Fortis, *Fort*, Violent; 强强强  
 强强强.  
 760 尉 *wei*, Consolari, *Consoler*, To comfort; 尉  
 尉尉.  
 761 漏 *lou*, Fluere, *Couler*, To flow; 漏漏.  
 762 習 *hsi*, Assuescere. *S'habituer*, To practice;  
 習習習習習習習.  
 763 寥 *liao*, In altum volare, *S'élever dans les airs*.  
 To fly on high: 寥寥寥寥寥寥寥.  
 764 陰 *yin*, Femina, *Femelle*, Female; 陰陰陰.  
 765 悉 *hsi*, Minutatim, *Minutieusement*, Minute-  
 ly; 悉悉.  
 766 造 *tsao*, Creare, *Créer*, To create; 造造造.  
 767 筭 *shang*, Littera mere phonica, *Lettre pure-*  
*ment phonique*, A phonetic; 筭筭筭.  
 768 祭 *chi*, Sacrificium, *Sacriſice*, To sacrifice;  
 祭祭祭祭祭祭祭.  
 769 扈 *'hu*, Famulus, *Serviteur*, Servant; 扈扈.  
 770 斛 *'hu*, Mensura decem modiorum, *Dix*  
*boisseaux*, Measure holding ten pecks; 斛.  
 771 從 *'tsung*, Sequi, *Suivre*, To follow; 從從從  
 從從從從從從從.  
 772 御 *yü*, Imperiale, *Impérial*, Imperial; 御.  
 773 徙 *hsi*, Transferre, *Transporter*, To remove;  
 徙.  
 774 逢 *feng*, Obviam habere, *Rencontrer*, To  
 meet; 逢逢逢逢逢逢逢.  
 775 鳥 *niao*, Avis, *Oiseau*, A bird; 鳥鳥鳥.  
 776 既 *chi*, Quoniam, *Puisque*, Since; 既既既  
 既既既既既既既.  
 777 兜 *tu*, Galea, *Casque*, A helmet; 兜.  
 778 殺 *sha*, Occidere, *Tuer*, To kill; 殺殺殺  
 殺殺殺.  
 779 貪 *'tan*, Concupiscere, *Désirer ardemment*,  
 To covet; 貪貪.  
 780 參 *'san*, Consiliarius, *Conseiller*, Counsellor;  
 參參參參參參參.  
 781 貫 *kuan*, Filo trajicere, *Enfiler*, To thread,  
 to fill; 貫貫貫.  
 782 巢 *chao*, Nidus. *Nid*, A nest; 巢巢巢巢巢  
 巢巢巢巢巢巢巢.  
 783 將 *chiang*, Nota temporis futuri. *Marque du*  
*futur*, A sign of the future; 將將將將將將將.  
 784 虛 *'hu* Clamare, *Crier*, To cry out; 虛虛虛  
 虛虛虛.  
 785 虐 *cha*, Tigris ferox, *Tigre féroce*, Fierce  
 tiger; 虐虐虐虐虐虐虐.  
 786 堂 *'tang*, Palatium, *Palais*, Temple; 堂堂堂  
 堂堂堂.  
 787 鹵 *lu*, Sal, *Sel*, Salt; 鹵鹵鹵鹵鹵.  
 788 莫 *mo*, Non, *Ne pas*, No, do not. 莫莫莫  
 莫莫莫莫莫莫莫.  
 789 窳 *lou*, Vacuum, *Vide*, Empty; 窳窳窳窳  
 窳窳窳窳窳窳窳.  
 790 曼 *man*, Longum, *Long*, Slow; 曼曼曼曼  
 曼曼曼曼曼曼曼.  
 791 畢 *pi*, Complere, *Achever*, To finish; 畢畢  
 畢畢畢畢畢畢畢.  
 792 異 *i*, Mirable, *admirable*, Wonderful; 異異  
 異異異異異異異.  
 793 累 *lei*, Implicare, *Compromettre*, To impli-  
 cato; 累累累累累累累累累累累累.  
 794 國 *kuo*, Regnum, *Royaume*, Kingdom; 國國  
 國國國國國國國.  
 795 患 *'huan*, Erumna, *Tribulation*, Trouble; 患  
 患患患患患患患.  
 796 崔 *tsui*, Abruptum, *Précipice*, Precipitous;  
 崔崔崔崔崔崔崔.  
 797 渠 *chü*, Canalis, *Canal*, Drain; 渠渠渠  
 渠渠渠渠渠渠渠.  
 798 湯 *'tang*, Aqua calida, *Eau chaude*, Hot  
 water; 湯湯湯湯湯湯湯.  
 799 戕 *chih*, Incendium, *Incendie*, A fire; 戕  
 戕戕戕戕戕戕戕.  
 800 童 *'tung*, Puer, *Infant*, Child; 童童童童  
 童童童童童童童.  
 801 散 *'chê*, Littera mere phonica, *Lettre pure-*  
*ment phonique*, A phonetic; 散散散散散散散.



- 12 敦 *tun*, Sincerus, *Sincère*, Sincere; 燉 燉  
燉 燉 燉 燉 燉 燉.
- 13 就 *chiu*, Statim, *Aussitôt*, Immediately; 驚  
儼 儼 儼.
- 14 善 *shan*, Bonum, *Bon*, Good; 鄒 鄒 鄒 鄒  
鄒 鄒 鄒 鄒.
- 15 鄰 *lin*, Exhalationes, *Exhalaisons*, Exhala-  
tion; 鄰 鄰 鄰 鄰 鄰 鄰 鄰 鄰 鄰 鄰 鄰 鄰  
鄰 鄰 鄰 鄰 鄰 鄰 鄰.
- 16 勞 *lao*, Labor, *Fatigue*, Toil; 勞 勞 勞 勞 勞  
勞 勞.
- 17 疑 *jui*, Suspiciari, *Soupçonner*, To suspect; 蕊.
- 18 貳 *êrh*, Duo, *Deux*, Two; 貳 貳 貳.
- 19 潔 *chieh*, Purum, *Pur*, Pure; 潔 潔.
- 0 厥 *chüeh*, Ille, *Lui*, He; 厥 厥 厥 厥 厥 厥  
厥 厥 厥 厥 厥.
- 1 寮 *liao*, Incedere, *Mettre le feu*, To set on  
fire; 寮 寮 寮 寮 寮 寮 寮 寮 寮 寮 寮 寮  
寮 寮 寮 寮 寮 寮 寮 寮.
- 2 奢 *chê*, Prodigalitas, *Prodigalité*, Prodigali-  
ty; 奢 奢 奢 奢.
- 3 督 *tsan*, Impius, *Impie*, Impious; 督 督 督  
督 督 督 督 督 督 督 督 督 督 督 督.
- 4 壹 *i*, Unum, *Un*, One; 壹 壹 壹 壹 壹 壹 壹 壹  
壹 壹 壹 壹 壹 壹 壹 壹.
- 5 敢 *kan*, Audere, *Oser*, To dare; 敢 敢 敢 敢  
敢 敢 敢 敢 敢 敢 敢 敢.
- 6 堯 *yao*, Praecellens, *Excellent*, Excellent; 堯  
堯 堯 堯 堯 堯 堯 堯 堯 堯 堯 堯 堯  
堯 堯 堯 堯 堯 堯 堯 堯 堯 堯 堯 堯.
- 7 彭 *pêng*, Tympanisonitus, *Bruit du tambour*,  
Noise of a drum; 彭 彭 彭.
- 8 喜 *hsi*, Laetari, *Se réjouir*, Joy, to rejoice;  
喜 喜 喜 喜 喜 喜 喜 喜 喜 喜 喜 喜  
喜 喜 喜 喜 喜 喜 喜 喜.
- 9 惡 *ê*, Malum, *Le mal*, Wicked; 惡 惡.
- 0 惠 *hui*, Beneficium, *Bienfait*, Favor; 惠 惠  
惠 惠 惠 惠.
- 1 棼 *fan*, Sepes, *Haie*, Hedge; 棼.
- 2 覃 *tan*, Amplum, *Vaste*, Immense; 覃 覃 覃  
覃 覃 覃 覃 覃 覃 覃 覃 覃 覃 覃 覃.
- 3 斯 *ssü*, Hoc, *Ceci*, This; 斯 斯 斯 斯 斯 斯  
斯 斯 斯 斯.
- 24 黃 *huang*, Flavum, *Jaune*, Yellow; 黃 黃 黃  
黃 黃 黃 黃 黃 黃 黃 黃.

- 825 散 *san*, Spargere, *Répandre*, To scatter; 散  
散 散 散 散 散 散 散 散.
- 826 朝 *chao*, Aula, *La cour*, The court; 潮 潮 廟.
- 827 項 *hsiang*, Collum, *Le cou*, The neck; 項 項.
- 828 裔 *yü*, Perforare, *Percer*, To pierce; 裔 裔  
裔 裔 裔 裔 裔 裔 裔 裔 裔 裔 裔 裔.
- 829 尋 *hsün*, Quererere, *Chercher*, To seek for; 尋  
尋 尋 尋 尋 尋 尋 尋 尋.
- 830 閔 *min*, Invaletudo, *Indisposition*, Disease;  
閔 閔.
- 831 閏 *yün*, Luna intercalaris, *Lune intercalaire*,  
Intercalary month; 閏 閏 閏 閏 閏.
- 832 閒 *hsien*, Otium, *Loisir*, Leisure; 閒 閒 閒  
閒 閒 閒 閒 閒 閒 閒 閒.
- 833 孱 *chuan*, Debilis, *Faible*, Feeble; 孱 孱  
孱 孱 孱 孱 孱 孱 孱 孱 孱 孱 孱 孱.
- 834 巽 *hsüan*, Obsecundare, *Condescendere*, To  
comply; 巽 巽 巽 巽 巽 巽 巽 巽 巽 巽 巽 巽.
- 835 隆 *lung*, Magnum, *Grand*, Great; 隆 隆.
- 836 筑 *chu*, Cithara, *Guitare*, Guitar; 築.
- 837 答 *ta*, Respondere, *Répondre*, To reply; 答  
答 答 答 答 答 答 答 答 答 答 答 答.
- 838 舜 *shun*, Nomen Imperatoris antiqui, *Nom*  
*d'un ancien Empereur*, Shun; 舜 舜 舜.
- 839 爲 *wei*, Propter, *Pour*, On account of; 爲 爲  
爲 爲 爲 爲 爲 爲 爲 爲 爲 爲 爲 爲.
- 840 番 *fan*, Advena, *Etranger*, Foreign; 番 番  
番 番 番 番 番 番 番 番 番 番 番 番  
番 番 番 番 番 番 番 番 番 番 番 番.
- 841 登 *têng*, Ascendere, *Monter*, To ascend; 登  
登 登 登 登 登 登 登 登 登 登 登 登  
登 登 登 登 登 登 登 登 登 登 登 登.
- 842 發 *fa*, Emittere, *Emettre*, To send forth; 發  
發 發 發 發 發 發 發 發 發 發 發 發  
發 發 發 發 發 發 發 發 發 發 發 發.
- 843 毳 *chui*, Avium plumæ tenues, *Le duvet des*  
*oiseaux*, Down of birds; 毳 毳 毳.
- 844 無 *wu*, Non, *Nepas*, No, not; 無 無 無 無  
無 無 無 無 無 無 無 無 無 無 無 無.
- 845 喬 *chiao*, Altum, *Haut*, High; 喬 喬 喬 喬  
喬 喬 喬 喬 喬 喬 喬 喬 喬 喬 喬 喬 喬 喬 喬 喬 喬 喬.
- 846 然 *jan*, Certe, *Certainement*, Certainly; 然  
然 然 然 然 然 然 然 然 然 然 然 然.
- 847 須 *hsü*, Convenit, *Il convient*, Necessary; 須



- 壁壁劈壁臂僻霹壁。  
899 澀 *sè*, Asperum, *Apré*, Rough; 澀。  
900 愛 *ai*, Amore, *Aimer*, To love; 愛暖優愛  
暖暖暖。  
901 詹 *chan*, Multum loqui, *Parler beaucoup*, To  
speak much; 譚詹轡戲瞻瞻瞻瞻瞻  
瞻瞻瞻瞻瞻瞻瞻。  
902 解 *chieh*, Explicare, *Expliquer*, To explain;  
癖癖癖癖癖癖癖。  
903 微 *wei*, Parvum, *Petit*, Small; 微薇。  
904 雋 *tsun*, Pingue, *Gras*, Fat; 鷗鷗鷗鷗  
鷗鷗。  
905 詠 *hsiao*, Littera mere phonica, *Caractère  
purement phonique*, A phonetic; 望學覺覺。  
906 毀 *'hui*, Frangere, *Briser*, To destroy; 毀燬。  
907 敷 *chi*, Venerari, *Vénérer*, To venerate; 敷  
敷敷敷敷敷敷。  
908 奧 *ao*, Mysteriosum, *Mystérieux*, Mysterious;  
奧奧奧奧奧奧奧。  
909 禽 *'chin*, Aves, *Les oiseaux*, Birds; 禽擒禽  
擒。  
910 遂 *sui*, Sequi, *Suivre*, To follow; 遂遂遂遂  
遂遂遂遂遂遂遂。  
911 僉 *'chien*, Omnes, *Tous*, All; 僉僉僉僉  
僉僉僉僉僉僉僉。  
912 會 *'hui*, Congregatio, *Assemblée*, An assem-  
bly, society; 繪繪繪繪繪繪繪。  
913 鄉 *hsiang*, Pagus, *Village*, Village; 響響響  
響。  
914 當 *tang*, Oportet, *Il faut*, Ought; 當當當  
當當當當當當當。  
915 戔 *chü*, Simius, *Singe*, Monkey; 戔戔戔戔  
戔戔戔戔戔戔戔。  
916 盧 *hsi*, Q. vas antiquum, *Sorte de vase anti-  
que*, A kind of ancient vase; 戲噉噉。  
917 虜 *lu*, Captivare, *Faire captif*, To take cap-  
tive; 虜虜。  
918 粲 *'tsan*, Optimum, *Excellent*, Excellent; 燦燦。  
919 歲 *sui*, Annus, *Année*, A year; 歲歲歲  
歲歲歲。  
920 敬 *ching*, Venerari, *Respecter*, To venerate;  
敬敬敬敬敬敬敬。  
921 萬 *wan*, Decem millia, *Dix mille*, Ten thou-  
sand; 購購購購購。  
922 龜 *min*, Testudo, *Tortue*, A tortoise; 龜龜  
龜龜龜龜龜龜。  
923 噪 *sao*, Avium voces, *Le chant des oiseaux*,  
The voice of birds; 譟噪噪噪噪噪噪  
噪噪噪噪噪噪噪。  
924 過 *kuo*, Transire, *Passer*, To pass over; 過  
過過。  
925 農 *nung*, Agricola, *Laboureur*, Farmer; 農  
農農農農農農。  
926 豐 *li*, Rituum vas, *Vase usité dans certains  
rites*, A kind of vase; 禮禮禮禮。  
927 導 *i*, Dirigere, *Diriger*, To direct; 導導  
導導導導導導導。  
928 辰 *hsüan*, Tenue, *Fin*, Fine, slender; 辰  
辰辰辰辰辰辰。  
929 蜀 *shu*, Eruca, *Chenille*, A caterpillar; 蜀  
蜀蜀蜀蜀蜀蜀。  
930 業 *yeh*, Patrimonium, *Patrimoine*, Patrimo-  
ny, 業業業業。  
931 寧 *ning*, Malle, *Préférer*, To prefer; 寧  
寧寧寧寧寧寧。  
932 賓 *pin*, Hospes, *Hôte*, A host; 賓賓賓  
賓賓賓賓賓賓賓。  
933 辨 *pien*, Se mutuo accusare, *S'accuser mutu-  
ellement*, To accuse mutually; 辨辨辨辨辨。  
934 齊 *'chi*, Æquale, *Egal*, Equal; 齊齊齊齊  
齊齊齊齊齊齊齊。  
935 豪 *'hao*, Heros, *Héros*, Hero; 豪豪豪豪  
豪豪豪豪豪豪豪。  
936 需 *hsü*, Quod est necesse, *Le nécessaire*,  
What is necessary; 需需需需需需需。  
937 爾 *érh*, Tu, *Toi*, Thou; 爾爾爾爾爾  
爾爾爾爾爾爾爾。  
938 臧 *tsang*, Bonum, *Bon*, Good, virtuous; 臧  
臧臧臧臧臧臧。  
939 厭 *yen*, Fastidium, *Dégout*, Disgust; 厭  
厭厭厭厭厭厭厭。  
940 堯 *'ti*, Obstaculum, *Obstacle*, Obstacle; 堯  
堯堯堯堯堯堯。  
941 聚 *'chü*, Congregare, *Ramasser*, To collect;  
聚聚聚聚聚聚聚。  
942 壽 *shou*, Longaevitae, *Longévité*, Longevity.





**Sleeves of a garment; 懷 壞.**

991 駕 *t'eng*, Ascendere, *Monter*, To ascend; 騰.

992 霍 'ho, Festinare, *Se hâter*, To hasten; 瘧  
 鶴 騾 擣 臙 罐.

993 歷 *li*, Transire, *Passer*, To pass over; 瀝 癢  
躑 蹌 礫 輾 轆 纏 噎 蔭 躋.

994 驚 o, Perterritus, *Epouvanté*, Frightened;  
驚 恐.

995 覽 *lan*, Ictus oculi, *Un coup d'œil*, A glance;  
 攪攪攪攪.

996 賴 *lai*, Confidere, *Se confier*, To intrust; 瀨  
癩 禪 鎭 瀝 擷 縵 懶 嬾 賴.

997 燕 *yen*, Hirundo, *Hirondelle*, A swallow; 燕  
臨 嚙.

998 蘇 *su*, Resurgere, *Ressusciter*, To raise to life again; 蘇 蘇 蘇 蘇 蘇.

999 盧 *lu*, Arator, *Laboureur*, A husbandman;  
 瀘 爐 轡 植 墮 鑪 鑪 臚 臚 獮 續 顧  
 廬 鷗 蘆 噓 鹽 廬 驢.

1000 𪔐 *hsieh*, Fortis, Fort, Vigorous; 慍 𪔐.

1001 頻 *pin*, Multoties, *Plusieurs fois*, Many times; 頻頻 頻頻 頻頻 頻頻.

1002 縣 *hsien*, Civitas 3ae classis, *Ville de 3e.*  
*ordre*, City of 3rd order; 懸.

1003 規 *hsi*, Regula, Règle, Regulations; 規  
矩.

1004 蹇 'chien, Claudicare, *Boiter*, To limp; 蹇  
襪 蹇 蹇

1005 襄 *hsiang*, Auxiliari, Secourir, To assist;  
 襄 攘 攘 攘 攘 攘 攘 攘 攘 攘 攘 攘  
 攘 攘 攘 攘 攘 攘 攘 攘 攘 攘 攘 攘.

1006 義 *hsi*, Cognomen, *Nom propre*, Name; 義  
 膳膳.

1007 霜 *shuang*, Pruina, Gelée blanche, Frost; 霜  
霜 霜 霜

1008 聯 *lien*, Unire, *Joindre*, To unite; 潘 獮.

1009 闕 *lan*, Deficere, Manquer, To fail; 闕  
欄 爛 欄 欄 欄 欄 欄 蘭 蘭 蘭 蘭.

1010 錢 'chien, Porri, *Porreaux*, Leeks; 薺類  
穢 筵 臟 噉 穢 穢 憾.

1011 兔 'chan, Lepus, Lièvre, Hare; 兎 說機輶  
擗擗鑼擗僂獫𪚩𪚩𪚩𪚩𪚩𪚩.

1012 鮮 *hsien*, Recens, *Frais*, *Fresh*; 鮮鮮.

1013 龠 *yo*, *Fistula musica*, *Flageolet*, A musical pipe; 淪 燐 輪 簫 鑰 踰 顛.

1014 薛 *hsieh*, *Juncus*, *Jonc*, A rush; 薹藁 藁.

1015 嬰 *ying*, Infantulus, *Petit enfant*, A babe;  
 癭 瓔 櫻 櫻 櫻 櫻 鸚 嚶.

1016 竄 *tsuan*, Fugere, *Fuir*, To flee; 驅 攘.

1017 雜 *tsa*, Miscere; *Mêler*, To mingle; 確囉.

1018 聾 nieh, Ad aures loqui, Parler à l'oreille,  
To whisper in the ear of another; 譊 譌 譎  
驕 攝 鐵 曷 曷 曷 曷 曷 曷 曷 曷 曷 曷.

1019 爵 *chüeh*, Calix, Calice, Cup; 燭 燭 燭 燭  
燭 燭.

1020 歸 *kuei*, Reverti, *S'en retourner*, To return;  
歸.

1021 豐 *fēng*, Abundans, *Abondant*, Abundant;  
 禮儷豐儷 艷.

1022 藎 kuan, Ciconia, Cigogne, Stork; 懽 懽 懽  
璫 璫 璫 鸛 觀 謹 驢 獾 獾 歡 噉 權 顙 勸 謹

1023 瞿 chü, F'aciem immutare, *Changer de Couleur*, To change color; 懼 顰 擢 擢 脛 衡 戲  
駭 鶴 躍.

1024 絲 *lūan*, Regula, Règle, Rules; 懸 擊 稽 橫  
變 驚 稽 變 驚 變 變.

1025 糜 *mi*, Non, Non, No; 糜 醅 餗.

1026 麗 *li*, Pulchrum, *Joli*, Handsome; 驪 選 麗  
鵬 劇 鱣 儺 嬋 纏 韃 跪 醺 漚 囑.

1027 難 *nan*, *Difficile*, *Difficile*, *Difficult*; 攤 攤  
瘡 瘡.

1028 贊 *tsan*, Auxiliari, Secourir, To aid; 憤 潰  
 贖 瓚 趲 攢 鑽 饋 鄧 臘 儗 嬾 嶸 潰 橫 積  
 鑽 循 續 剴 嘖.

1029 顛 *tien*, Vertex, Cime, Summit; 癩癩巔.

1030 邊 *pien*, Latus, Côté, The side; 邊.

1031 羅 lo, Rete venatorium, *Filet pour la chasse*,  
A hunting net; 羅羅羅羅羅羅羅羅羅羅.

1032 黨 *tang*, Turba, Foule, A throng; 黨 黨 黨  
燭 撈 儻.

1033 獻 *hsien*, Sacrificium, *Sacrifice*, A sacrifice,  
獻 獻 獻 獻.

1034 畏 'huo, Paverò, *Être effrayé*, To be afraid;  
懼懼銀跣.

1035 嚴 *yen*, Severus, Sèvère, Severe; 嚴儼嚴  
1036 霸 *pa*, Tyrannus, Tyran, Tyrant; 橫暴

...and the

礪礪礪.

1037 屬 *shu*, Pertinere ad \* \* \* *Qui appartient à*, To belong to; 禍福禍福禍福.

1038 囊 *nang*, Saccus, Sac, A bag, 囊囊囊囊囊囊.

1039 贍 *kung*, Donare, *Faire des présents*, To donate; 贍贍贍.

1040 靈 *ling*, Anima, *Le âme*, Soul; 靈靈靈靈靈.

### LIII.—PROVERBS IN CHINESE AND ENGLISH.

The Chinese text is from Perny's *Proverbes Chinois* 中國俗語. The English Translation is by HERBERT J. ALLEN, Esq. Where the original text has been amended, it has been done by Characters put in parenthesis, and in such cases one or more of the Characters preceeding that in parenthesis usually should be omitted. Mr. Allen has generally followed the amended text. The 20 subdivisions are a literal translation of the corresponding French in the French Edition of the Proverbs—for which Mr. Allen is not responsible.

#### I.—On Heaven.

人不看見天看見, Heaven sees what is invisible to man.

人間私語天聞若雷, 暗室虧心神目如電, Whispers sound like thunder in the hearing of heaven, and one's secret thoughts are as clear as lightning in the eyes of the gods.

天眼昭昭, 報應甚速, Heaven has eyes more penetrating than the light and will speedily give to all their deserts.

禍從天上來, 但求心無愧, Misfortunes come from heaven, but search the heart to see that you have nothing to be ashamed of.

一切都是命, 半點不由人, The universe exists by the fiat of heaven, the smallest thing does not depend on man.

神欽, 作惡彼(被)天譴, A good man is

honoured by both gods and demons, but the evil doer will be rebuked by heaven.

人靠天工, 船靠舵工, Man is guided by heaven as the ship by the helmsman.

人見目前, 天見久遠, Man views the present, heaven sees the past and future.

善人得福爲之賞, 惡人得福爲之殃, Wealth is a blessing to the good, but a curse to the wicked.

稍善雖無人見, 存心自有天知, The smallest desire to do good is, though unseen by man, certainly known to heaven.

閑時不燒香, 急時抱佛脚, Neglect to burn incense at the proper time and you will some day have to clasp Buddha's feet.

聖賢言語神欽鬼伏, The gods respect and the demons adore the maxims of the sages.

人害人不死, 天害人纔害死了, Man's injuries may be borne, but the hand of heaven destroys.

#### II.—On Study.

造燭救明, 讀書救(究)理, 明以照暗室, 理以照人心, You make a candle to save the light and you study to gain understanding. The light illumines a dark room, and understanding the hearts of men.

學然後知不足, The more a man learns the more he sees his ignorance.

三日不讀書, 語言無味, Three days without study makes a man's discourse insipid.

能學則庶民之子爲公卿, 不學則公卿之子爲庶民, By study a boor's son may be a statesman, but indolence will turn a statesman's son into a boor.

士者國之寶, 儒爲席上珍, The savant is the Empire's jewel, the student the gem of the hearth.

萬般皆下品, 惟有讀書高, Study is the highest pursuit a man can follow.

學在一人之下, 用在萬人之上, The learner is the inferior of one man, but when he makes use of his learning he is the superior of a myriad.

讀書須用意，一字值千金，In study application is needed, for every letter is worth 1,000 pieces of money.

同君一夜話，勝讀十年書，One night's talk with an intelligent companion is worth more than ten years' study.

### III.—On the Brevity of Life.

長江後浪催前浪，世上新人趕舊人，On the great river one wave follows another, and in life new men drive out the old.

古人不見今時月，今月曾經照古人，The ancients see not now the moon which in times past shed its light on them.

天下無不散的筵席，There is no permanent feast on earth.

苦日難熬，歡時易過，The days of adversity are hard to bear, prosperous times glide easily along.

送君千里，終有一別，Though you escort a friend for a thousand li, the parting must come at last.

多少少年亡，不到白頭死，Numbers die before they attain old age.

人情似紙張張薄，世事如棋局局新，Human affection is thin as a sheet of paper, men's actions alternate like moves on a chessboard.

豹死留皮，人死留名，The leopard when he dies leaves his skin, the man his reputation.

人生不滿百，常懷千歲憂，Man though hardly living to a hundred, is ever anxious (that his fame) should endure for a thousand years.

### IV.—Discretion in Words.

一言傾事，一人定國，One word ruins an affair, one man subdues a state. C.

逢人且說三分話，未可全拋一片心，When you meet a man speak but three tenths of your thoughts, do not lay bare your heart.

好言難得，惡語易施，一言既出，驢馬難退(追)，Good words are hard to get, but bad are easily said; a word once uttered

will hardly be overtaken by a chariot with four horses.

成事莫說，覆水難收，A thing once done should not be talked about, water upset cannot be recovered.

守口如瓶，防意如城，Let your mouth be closed like a bottle, guard your thoughts as you would a city.

牆有縫，壁有耳，Walls have cracks and partitions ears.

訥訥寡言者未必愚，喋喋利口者未必智，He that hesitates, and is slow of speech need not be a fool, nor is a glib and fluent speaker necessarily a sage.

家醜不可外揚，Domestic foibles should not be exposed.

離人(背)後無人說，那人前不說人，Every one is talked of when absent, and talks of his neighbours in the presence of others.

三思而行，再(思)斯可矣，Some act after thinking thrice over a matter, but one's second thoughts are best. 三思而行，再(思)斯可矣，Some act after thinking thrice over a matter, but one's second thoughts are best.

見官莫向前，做客莫在後，Do not be too forward before an official, or too backward in business.

知者不言，言者不知，The sage is not a talker, nor the talker a sage.

### V.—On Education.

養子不教如養驢，養女不教如養豬，Sons and daughters brought up without education are like donkeys and pigs.

有田不耕倉庫虛，有書不讀子孫愚，If your fields lie fallow, your granaries will be empty, if your books are not studied your children will be fools.

大家種教子弟，小家兒惡教兒郎，High-born children are taught to be polite and virtuous, but the sons of lowbred parents learn to be unmannerly and vicious. Like father like son.

惜錢莫教子，護短莫從師，In educating your sons spare no money, and be not partial to their faults.

養兒防老, 積穀防飢, Bring up your sons to be a mainstay for your old age, store your corn to guard against famine.

訓子嬰孩, 教婦初來, Instruct your sons from infancy, and your wife from the time she enters your house.

#### VI.—On Evil Speaking.

人多處, 是非多, Many men many tongues.

是非終日有, 不聽自然無, Backbiting goes on from morn to night, but be deaf and it must die.

是非只爲多開口, 煩惱皆因強出頭, Backbiting is merely the result of gossip, all troubles come from over-anxiety to excel.

平生只會說人短, 何不回頭把自量, Why do those who always slander others not weigh their own actions?

利刀割體瘡在, 惡語傷恨不消, A cut from a sharp knife leaves a curable wound, but unkind words that wound cause undying hate.

頭可斬, 舌不可禁, You can cut off a man's head but cannot stop his mouth.

害得性命, 玷不得清名, A man may be deprived of life, but his good name cannot be tarnished.

鋼刀雖快不斬無罪, The steel sword, sharp though it is, cannot behead the innocent.

#### VII.—On Woman.

一家養女, 百家求, One woman is sought by hundreds.

紅顏女子多薄命, 聰明子弟少容顏, Beautiful women have generally an evil fate, intelligent men are seldom handsome.

女德無極, 婦怒(怨)無終, A woman's virtue and a wife's jealousy are illimitable.

青竹蛇兒口, 黃蜂尾上針, 兩狀不算毒, 最毒婦人心, The bite of the green bamboo-snake and the sting of the wasp are not so deadly as a wife's hatred.

妻賢夫禍少, 子孝父心寬, With a sensible wife a man's troubles are few, and with a virtuous son he is happy.

娶妻娶德, 娶妾娶色, A wife is sought for her virtue, a concubine for her beauty.

十個女人, 九個妒, Nine women in ten are jealous.

#### VIII.—On Forethought.

池塘積水因防旱, 田地深耕足養家, Collect water in your ponds to provide against thirst, and till your fields well that your family may have enough.

晴帶雨傘, 飽帶飢糧, Carry an umbrella in fine weather, and food after eating your fill.

一年之計在於春, 一日之計在於寅, Make your plans for the year in spring, and those for the day in the early morning.

年年防饑, 夜夜防盜, Guard against famine every year, and against thieves every night.

安不可忘危, 治不可忘亂, Forget not dangers when in security, nor troublous times when the government enjoys peace.

富人思來年, 貧人思日前, The rich man thinks but of the future, the poor man of the present.

人情莫道春光好, 只怕秋來有冷時, Let not man pride himself on the bright spring of prosperity, for the bleak autumn of adversity is at hand.

人無遠慮, 必有近憂, To the man who cares not for the future, troubles are nigh at hand.

得寵思辱, 安居慮危, He who enjoys favours should be prepared for reverses, and he who lives in security should be forewarned against danger.

少年不努力, 老來徒傷悲, Youth may, old age cannot.

聽其前, 便知其後, Consider the past and you will know the future.

前事之不忘, 後事之師也, The remembrance of the deeds of past ages is our best guide in the future.

富從升合起, 貧因不算來, Riches spring from small beginnings, poverty is the result of unthriftiness.

利(利)錢猶如針挑土, 用錢猶如水冲沙,



Money comes like earth dug up with a needle but goes like sand washed away by water.

## IX.—On Good Counsels.

一毫之惡勸人莫作, 一毫之善與人方便, The smallest wrong, men should be urged to abstain from, and the slightest good helped to perform.

人不勸不善, 鐘不撞不鳴, Man unimpelled by the force of example does no good, so a bell unring does not sound.

木從繩則正, 君從諫則聖, If the mark is followed, the wood will be well sawn; if the prince attends to his counsellors, he will be a sage.

好問則裕, 自用則小, The liberal mind likes to ask advice but the small mind depends on itself alone.

## X.—On Friends.

天下無不是的父母, 世間最難得者兄弟, One's father and mother never do wrong, brothers are very hard to find.

少時是兄弟, 長大各鄉里, Brothers in their youth, but separated when grown up.

君子之交淡如水, 小人之交甜如蜜, A superior man's friendship is tasteless as water and that of an inferior man sweet as honey.

有茶有酒多兄弟, 急難何曾見一人, If you have tea and wine, your dear friends will be numerous; but let adversity come, and you will see no one.

相見易得好, 久住難爲人, On first acquaintance it is easy to be on good terms, but live together for a time and you will be a bore.

交官窮, 交客富, 交和尚得緣部 (簿), Be friends with an official and you will get poor, with a merchant and you will get rich, with a priest and you will get a subscription book.

好人相逢, 惡人相離, Good men seek each other, the bad mutually repel.

君子愛人以德, 小人之愛(人)以姑息, The superior man does good to the man he loves, the inferior man is indulgent to his foibles.

酒逢知己飲, 詩向會人吟, Drink wine with your intimate friends and talk poetry with those who appreciate it.

## XI.—On Gratitude.

忘恩背義, 禽獸之徒, An ungrateful man is no better than a wild beast.

寧可人負我, 不可我負人, Better be the victim of ingratitude than be ungrateful.

當家纔知鹽米貴, 養子方知父母恩, You must be a steward to know the value of provisions, and have children to appreciate a parent's love.

羊有跪乳之恩, 鴉有反哺之義, Even sheep kneel to give their milk, and crows feed their young by disgorging.

## XII.—On Goods.

偷得利而後有害, Gain dishonestly acquired will do a man harm.

錢財如糞土, 仁義值千金, Money is as dirt, benevolence and goodness are worth one thousand taels of gold.

貧窮自在, 富貴多憂, The poor are happy, the rich have many cares.

黃金何足貴, 安樂值錢多, Gold is worth nothing, but to be happy and secure is a priceless treasure.

子孫賢而多財則損其心, 愚而多財則益其過, If your children are wise, money will corrupt them; if foolish, it will magnify their vices.

富貴肉食, 貧賤藿食, The rich and noble eat meat, the low born eat vegetables.

運去金成鐵, 時來鐵似金, If luck is absent, gold turns into iron, but let luck be with you and iron becomes gold.

有錢使得鬼動, 無錢喚不得人來, With money one can raise a spirit, without it he cannot command a man.

非針不引線, 無水不渡船, The thread cannot pass without the needle, nor the boat cross without water.

不求金玉重重貴, 但願子孫個個賢, Do not seek to amass wealth, let your sole desire be that your posterity may all be wise.

公人見錢如螻蛄見血, Public men at the sight of money are like flies that see blood.

錢落差手, 羊落虎口, Money dropping into the hands of a yamun runner is like a sheep in a tiger's mouth.

衙門八字開, 有理無錢莫進來, The doors of the Yamun stand wide open, but though you may be in the right do not go in without money.

有錢高三輩, 無錢三輩低, Money brings destruction with it.

## XIII.—On Adversity.

大難不死, 必有厚祿, He who does not succumb under great hardships is sure to come to great honour.

所樂者淺, 所患者深, Joy is superficial, troubles lie deep.

無錢休入衆, 遭難莫尋親, Without money do not enter a crowd, and in adversity do not seek your relations.

玉不琢不成器, 人不磨不成道, A piece of jade unless cut forms no article of vertu nor is man perfected without trials.

若藥不瞑眩, 厥疾不瘳, If the medicine does not create dizziness, you will not recover from your sickness.

十年寒窗無人問, 一舉成名天下知, Toil for ten years in poverty without any one to speak to, but once make a name and you are known to the world.

#### XIV.—On Capital Vices.

天道虧盈而益謙, By the law of Heaven the proud are reduced, and the humble enriched.

天地人神俱欣謙而不喜盈, 謙者賜之福, 盈者賜之禍, Heaven, earth, men and spirits like humility and detest pride; so prosperity is given to the humble, and misfortunes to the proud.

滿招損, 謙受益, The proud bring calamity on themselves, the humble are blessed with riches.

貧寒休要怨, 富厚不須驕, The poor should not repine, the rich should not be proud.

從儉入奢易, 從奢入儉難, It is easy for the economical to become prodigal, but not for the prodigal to be economical.

同道者相愛, 同藝者相嫉, Those who follow the path of virtue love each other, but men of the same trade are envious of each other.

飽煖生淫慾, 飢寒起盜心, Those who live in luxury have sensual ideas, cold and hunger make men thieves.

國清才子貴, 家富兒子驕, When the empire flourishes, the talented are held in honour; when the family is rich the children are proud.

入山不怕傷人虎, 只怕人情兩面刀, Fear not the man-killing tiger of the hills, the double-faced man is alone to be dreaded.

外披羊皮, 內藏狼心, A wolf in sheep's clothing.

千鈞之弩不爲驅鼠發機, Don't use a balista of thirty thousand catties to kill a mouse.

#### XV.—On Parents.

有兒窮不久, 無子富不長, If you have sons, you will not long remain poor; but if you have none, your riches will not last long.

父子安而家不退, 兄弟和而家不分, If father and son are on good terms, the house will never fall; if brothers agree, the patrimony will not be divided.

人莫知其子之惡, 農莫知其苗之碩, Men know not their children's faults, the husbandman knows not when his corn is ripe.

父債子還之, 子債父不知, The son pays the father's debts, the father knows nothing of those of his son.

父子恩深終有別, 夫妻義重也分離, The father and son must separate, however great the favours shown; the husband and wife must part, however deep their love.

有兒靠兒, 無兒靠婿, If you have a son depend on him; if not, on your son-in-law.

#### XVI.—On Judging.

人不可貌相, 海不可斗量, A man cannot be known by his looks, nor can the sea be measured by a bushel.

無以容貌取人, Don't judge by appearances. 畫水無風空作浪, 繡花雖好不聞香, In sketching water, the waves are made without wind; in embroidery, the flowers, beautiful though they are, have no smell.

人人有臉, 樹樹有皮, All men have a face (i. e. reputation), all trees their bark.

#### XVII.—On Prudence.

明知山有虎, 莫向虎山行, If you know there are tigers in the hills, don't go there.

再三須重事, 第一莫欺心, Think again and again of the gravity of an affair, the first requisite is not to deceive one's self.

念念有如臨淵日, 心心常似過橋時, Reflect well as if you stood on the brink of an abyss, and be at all times as careful as when you cross a plank-bridge.

出外做客, 不要露白, When you engage in trade abroad, don't show your money.

差之毫厘, 失之千里, A slight deviation makes you lose one thousand li.

#### XVIII.—On Patience.

忍得一時之氣, 免得百日之憂, Keep down the temper of the moment, and you will save one hundred days' anxiety.

少間弗忍, 終身之羞, Give way to your temper for an instant and you may rue it your whole life.

百年成之不足, 一日壞之有餘, One day will easily destroy what it has taken more than one hundred years to make.

## XIX.—On Wisdom and Virtue.

茫茫四海人無數, 那个男人是丈夫, There are countless myriads of men scattered through the world, but what man can be called a hero.

君子愛財取之有道, 尊富愛色納之以禮, Superior men like wealth but they attain it by honest means; the rich and noble like beauty but they acquire it legally.

君子樂得做君子, 小人枉自做小人, The superior man is glad in that he has attained to knowledge, the small minded man has no ambition to improve himself.

知者樂水, 仁者樂山, The wise man likes the water, the pious man the hills.

善必壽考, 惡必早亡, The virtuous are sure to live long, the wicked are sure to die early.

善惡隨人作, 禍福自己招, Men are free to be virtuous or wicked, so their good or bad fortune is of their own making.

人老心不老, 家窮行不窮, Man grows old in years, but his heart does not grow old; he may be poor, but still capable of noble actions.

爲善最樂, 爲惡難逃, The greatest pleasure is to be virtuous, the woes which result from wickedness cannot be escaped.

善人聽說心中刺, 惡人聽說耳邊風, Evil counsel stings a good man's heart, good advice cannot penetrate the ears of a wicked man.

雅不好鬥, 雅不嗜酒, Gentlemen are not fond of strife nor are they immoderately fond of wine.

君子喻於義, 小人喻於利, The superior man seeks after goodness, the small minded man seeks the acquisition of wealth.

先有自己, 後有他人, Charity begins at home. 若要不知, 除非莫爲, If you don't want a thing to be known, you must not do it.

賞以勸善, 罰以懲惡, A reward is an inducement to the good, a punishment is a warning to the wicked.

善積者昌, 惡積者喪, Accumulated good leads to prosperity, accumulated wrong to death.

善花不足, 惡花有餘, (善話勸人多, 惡話誘人偏), There is too little good advice and too much bad in the world.

## XX.—On Union and Diligence.

一家之計在於和, 一生之計在於勤, Harmony should be the policy of the family, diligence that of the individual.

家中不和隣里欺, 隣里不和說是非, If the family is disunited, the neighbours take advantage of its members; if the neighbours, tale-bearing prevails.

和得鄉里好, 猶如撿片寶, To be on good terms with one's neighbour is better than finding a jewel.

路不行不到, 事不爲不成, If you do not travel, you will not arrive at your destination; if you do not act, you will never accomplish anything.

## LIV.—MISCELLANEOUS PROVERBS IN CHINESE AND ENGLISH.

*The French and Chinese texts of this Article are selected from Perny's Proverbs Chinois. The English Translation is by HERBERT J. ALLEN, Esq. Chinese Characters in parenthesis denote an amendment of the original text, and in such cases one or more of the preceding characters should be omitted. Mr. Allen has usually followed the Chinese sentence thus amended. C. Schmidt, Esq. has assisted in reading the French proofs of this article.*

Être assis sur son âne et chercher son âne; 騎驢, 覓驢, To go after a donkey on the back of another.

Qui langue a, à Rome va; 家家門口通北京, Every road leads to Peking.

Vendre chat en poche; 隔口袋買貓, To buy a pig (lit. a cat in a bag) in a poke.

Nous sommes tous de la côte l'Adam; 四海之內, 皆兄弟也, All men are brothers.

Manger son pré en herbe; 砍穀花; ou, 賣空倉, To cut grain when in flower; or, To sell an empty granary.

Avoir plus grands yeux que grand ventre; 眼(睜)大肚脾小, If the eyes are large, the ability is small.

Qui trop embrasse mal étreint. Littéralement: si les murs sont trop élevés ils crouleront; 城峭者必崩, 岸峭者必弛, A perpendicular city wall is sure to fall, (i. e. avoid obstinacy).

A défaut de grives, on mange des merles; 不得魚也要得蝦, If you cannot catch a fish you will get a shrimp.

Autant de têtes, autant de sentiments; 人各有心, 心各有見, Many men many notions.

- Chercher un noeud dans un jonc, *Ou* : Chercher midi à quatorze heures ; 緣木求魚, To climb a tree to look for fish.
- A chacun son métier. *Ou* : Laisser la rivière aux pêcheurs ; 隔行如隔山, Modes of action are as various as the hills.
- Tant que la racine demeure, l'herbe repousse ; 草不去根, 絡當復生, If the plant is not pulled up by the roots, it will revive.
- L'ivore ne pousse pas dans la gueule des rats ; 象牙不出鼠口, Ivory does not grow out of a rat's mouth.
- Celui qui poursuit un cerf ne s'occupe pas d'un lapin ; 逐鹿者不顧兔, He who hunts a deer does not look at a hare.
- Les cerfs ne vont pas avec les tigres ; 虎鹿不同遊, The tiger does not consort with the deer.
- Travaillez pendant le jour, reposez-vous la nuit ; 日出而作, 日落而息, Begin work at sunrise and cease at sunset.
- Qui se fait brebis, le loup le mange ; 人善被人欺, 馬善被人騎, A quiet man is taken advantage of, and a quiet horse is ridden by every one.
- Donner la brebis à garder au loup ; 牽羊入虎羣, To lead a sheep into a herd of tigers.
- Il n'est si bon cheval qui ne bronche ; 人有失錯, 馬有漏蹄, A man makes a mistake, and a horse stumbles.
- A bon chat, bon rat ; 以情還情, Return affection for affection shown.
- Prendre la lune avec les dents. *Littéralement* : La fourmi voulant transérer le mont Tây ; 螞蟻搬泰山, An ant moving the mountain.
- Corsaire attaquant corsaire ne firent jamais leurs affaires ; 銅鍋遇着鐵刷把, A brass kettle coming in contact with an iron brush.
- La nature est la même partout. *Littéralement* : Partout les corbeaux sont noirs ; 處處老鴉一般黑, Crows are always black.
- Comme on fait son lit on se couche ; 各人修各人得, As you make your bed, so you must lie on it.
- Le mer n'a pas de bornes et le KIANG n'a pas de fond ; 海無濱, 江無底, A sea without a coast and a river without a bottom, (i. e. a man of great ability).
- Jeune qui veille et vieux qui dort ne sont pas loin de la mort ; 老睡幼醒, 與暮相近, A sleepy old age or a wakeful youth is the sure precursor of death.
- S'entendre comme larrons en faire ? *Littéralement* : Les rats connaissant bien la route des rats, 耗子纔知耗子路, The rat knows the rat's road, (set a thief to catch a thief.)
- Donner une chandelle à Dieu et une au Diable. 快刀打豆腐, 兩面都光生, Cut bean-cake with a sharp sword so that both sides are equally bright (i. e. be impartial.)
- Le cœur de l'homme n'est jamais satisfait. *Littéralement* ! A-t-on obtenu le comté de Lóng, on désire celui de Choñ ; 人心不足, 得隴望蜀, A man's heart is never satisfied, possessing the Lung he covets the Chow state.
- Si le supérieur est faible ses inférieurs le méprisent ; 上不緊則下慢, If the seniors are not strict, the juniors are remiss.
- Rendre fève pour pois ; 以李代桃, To give plums for peaches.
- Fermer l'écurie quand le cheval est dehors ; 亡羊補牢, To pay a cow for a sheep.
- Semer les perles devant les pourceaux. *Littéralement* : Toucher du luth en présence d'un âne ; 對驢拊琴, To play the lute before a donkey, (to cast pearls before swine).
- A tout péché miséricorde ; 悔罪必得赦, The repentant will be forgiven.
- Pour une bonne action, on oublie cent torts d'un homme ; 見人一善, 忘其百非, One good deed covers a multitude of sins.
- Chat échaudé craint l'eau froide ; 一回着蛇咬, 二回不趨草, He who is once bitten by a snake does not twice walk in the grass, (a burnt child dreads the fire.)
- Il faut battre le fer, quand il est chaud. *Littéralement* : Ce qu'on ne règle pas quand il est temps devient plus embrouillé ; 當斷不斷, 反受其亂, Trouble neglected becomes still more troublesome.
- Soyez riche et vos paroles sont tenues pour vraies ; soyez pauvre, on ne les tient pas pour vraies ; 有錢道真語, 無錢語不真, If you are rich, you speak the truth ; if poor your words are untrue.
- Un bon cheval ne détourne pas la tête en mangeant ; une bonne épouse ne convole pas à des secondes noces ; 好馬不喫迴頭草, 好妻不嫁二丈夫, The good horse does not graze twice over the same ground ; the good wife does not marry again.
- Si un mandarin est honnête, les gens de sa suite



sont maigres ; si une idole est puissante, la Pagode est dans l'abondance ; 官清司吏瘦, 神靈廟主肥, If an official is honorable, his clerks grow lean ; if a spirit is efficacious, the temple-keeper grows fat.

Pour un cheval qui n'avance pas, cent chevaux trépignent ; 一馬不行百馬憂, Where one horse won't go, a hundred fear to step.

Parole donnée parole sacrée, Littéralement : Avez-vous promis une chose, ne vous dèdites pas même pour gagner cent livres d'or ; 許人一物, 千金不移, Keep your promise no matter at what cost.

Jeune prêtre, vieux médecin. Littéralement : Dans le vêtement on prise la nouveauté, dans l'homme le grand âge ; 衣莫若新, 人莫若故, New clothes and old friends are the best.

Jeter des pierres dans la jardin d'autrui. Littéralement ; montrer du doigt une courge et maudire une calabasse ; 指冬瓜, 罵葫蘆, To point at a gourd by reviling a calabash.

Vous semez du chanvre, vous récoltez du chanvre ; vous semez des pois, vous récoltez des pois ; 種麻得麻, 種豆得豆, If you sow hemp, you will reap hemp ; if peas, you will get peas.

Le roi est semblable à un vase, le peuple, à l'eau ; si le vase est carré, l'eau aura la forme d'un carré ; si le vase est rond, l'eau aura une forme ronde ; 君猶盃也, 民猶水也, 盃方水方, 盃圓水圓, The sovereign is the cup, the people the water ; whether the cup is round or square, the water takes its form from it.

L'urbanité et la justice naissent tout naturellement chez les nobles et les gens aisés ; le vol et la révolte semblent un apanage des classes pauvres ; 禮義生于富足, 盜賊生于貧窮, Prosperity begets correct behaviour, theft is the offspring of adversity.

Celui qui habite les rives d'un fleuve connaît la nature du poisson ; celui qui habite le montagne connaît le chant des oiseaux ; 近水知魚性, 近山識鳥音, Those who live near water know the habits of fish, and those who live in the hills can tell the notes of birds.

Celui qui mange le riz ne connaît pas les fatigues du boeuf qui a labouré ; celui qui porte des habits ne connaît pas les travaux du tisserand ; 喫飯不知牛辛苦, 穿衣不知紡棉人, The eater of rice knows nothing of the labour,

of the ox, nor he who wears clothes of the trouble of spinning.

Il ne faut parler de musique qu'en présence de musiciens ; 知音說與知音聽, 不是知音不與彈談, Converse on music with a musician.

Quand on a faim, on ne choisit pas les mets ; quand on a froid on ne choisit pas les vêtements ; 饑不擇食, 寒不擇衣, The hungry man does not select his food, nor the man who is cold his clothing.

L'artisan qui veut rendre son oeuvre parfaite commence par bien aiguïser ses instruments ; 工欲善其事, 必先利其器, The workman who seeks to do his work well, will of course first sharpen his tools.

Pour un qui dit faux, cent autres disent vrai ; 一人傳虛, 百人傳實, Idle talk circulated by a single man seems real when bandied about by many.

Si le coeur désire, la salive vient à la bouche ; si le coeur est triste, les larmes viennent aux yeux ; 慕心痰出, 悲心淚出, If you ardently desire a thing, saliva will come forth ; if sad at heart, tears will fall.

Un cheval qui est en voyage n'est faible que parce qu'il est maigre ; celui qui ne suit pas la mode montre en cela qu'il est pauvre ; 馬行無力皆因瘦, 人不風流只爲貧, If a horse walks feebly, it is because he is half-starved ; if a man does not follow the fashion, it is because he is poor.

Une table d'un pied de long en pierres précieuses n'est pas censée chose précieuse ; un instant du temps l'est bien d'avantage ; 尺璧非寶, 寸陰是競, One inch on the dial is of greater worth than a piece of jade a foot long.

Le bon fer n'est pas employé pour faire des clous ; un homme de bien ne se fait pas soldat ; 好鐵不打釘, 好人不當兵, Good iron is not used for nails, nor are soldiers made of good men.

Qui langue a, à Rome va ; 路在口裏, 一問就知, He who has a tongue can find his way.

Une petite poutre ne peut soutenir un grand poids ; 不大其棟, 不能任重, A small pillar cannot support a great weight.

Si deux hommes sont en procès, le bénéfice en revient à un tiers ; 鷸蚌相持, 漁人得利, If the oyster-catcher and oyster catch each other, the fisherman is in luck.

*fighting the oyster (fisherman)*

with money.

On n'ajoute pas foi aux paroles ornées ; les paroles croyables ne le sont pas ! 美言不信, 信言不美, Fine words are not believed, the truth is unadorned.

Entrer par une oreille, sortir par l'autre ; 這隻(邊)耳躲進, 那隻(邊)耳躲出, In at one ear and out at another.

Ne savoir de quel bois faire flèche ; 無法各(可)施上天無路, 下(入)地無門, No way of doing it, no road to heaven, no gate in to the earth.

Ne voir pas plus loin que le bout de son nez ; 火燒眉毛, 只顧眼前, Not to see further than the tip of one's nose.

Partout les pierres sont dures ; 豐熟年年有, 災殃各地方, Every year and in every country there is both plenty and dearth.

La lumière est semblable à une flèche ; le soleil et la lune, à la navette du tisserand ; 光陰似箭, 日月如梭, The light flies like an arrow, days and months like a weaver's shuttle.

Les anciens avaient les formes sauvages ; mais leur coeur était très-saint et très-vertueux ; 古人形似獸, 心有大聖德, The ancients resembled wild beasts in outward form, but in their minds they possessed the virtue of the sages.

Les livres n'épuisent pas les paroles, les paroles n'épuisent pas les idées ; 書不盡言, 言不盡意, Writing does not express what is said, words do not convey the meaning.

Les oiseaux des montagnes chantent durant le jour ; ceux des eaux, la nuit ; 林鳥以朝嘲, 水鳥以夜咳, Wood-land birds sing in the morning, water-birds cry by night.

Ceux qui se plaisent à nous flatter en face sont les premiers à nous blâmer en notre absence ; 好面諛人者 ; 亦皆[背]而毀之, Those who flatter us to our faces, calumniate us behind our backs.

Le coeur de l'homme esemble au fer, la règle du mandarin est comme la fournaise dans laquelle on le prépare ; 人心似鐵, 官法如爐, Though man's heart is iron, the law is a furnace.

Il vaut cent fois mieux être pauvre, passant sa vie à raccommoder de vieux habits que d'être riche en devenant la concubine d'un riche ; 寧可爲窮人補破衣, 豈肯與富

人爲妻妾, Better mend the torn clothes of a pauper than be the wife or concubine of a rich man.

Les gens de la campagne prennent le parti des gens de la campagne ; les voisins celui de leurs voisins, les Bonzes agissent de même à l'égard des Bonzes ; 鄉爲鄉鄰爲鄰, 和尚只爲出家人, In villages and hamlets men live together, the Buddhist priest alone forsakes his family.

Après le 15 de chaque lune, la lumière de cet astre va diminuant ; après le milieu de la vie ; les affaires vont en déclinant ; 月過十五光明少, 人到中年萬事休, The moon wanes after the 15th day, so when man is middle-aged his energies fail him.

La vertu n'attend pas le nombre des années ; 有志不在年高, 無志空長百歲, Resolution may be displayed in youth, without it a long life is of no avail.

Pardonner à son ennemi n'est pas le fait d'un esprit faible ; celui-ci n'est pas capable de la faire ; 饒人不是痴漢, 痴漢不會饒人, To pardon a man is not the part of a fool, for a fool is incapable of such action.

Corsaires attaquant corsaires ne firent jamais leurs affaires ; 強中自有強中手, 惡人終受惡人磨, An obstinate man finds one more obstinate than himself ; the bad man suffers in the end from the wickedness of others.

Si un char s'arrête, celui qui suit ne peut avancer ; 前車覆, 後車誡, The upsetting of the front cart warns the one following.

L'amour ne suffit pas, il faut en donner des marques. Littéralement : Il ne suffit de venir à la rivière avec le désir de prendre du poisson, il faut y venir un filet à la main ; 臨淵羨魚不如退而結網, Rather than stand on the brink and long for the fish better go back and make your net.

Après cinq générations, la renommée s'éteint pour les bons et pour les méchants ; 君子小人之澤五世而絕, After five generations the fame both of superior and inferior men disappears.

Les choses passées sont claires comme un miroir, l'avenir est noir comme la laque ou vernis ; 過去事明如鏡, 未來事暗如漆, Past events are lustrous mirrors, coming events dark as varnish.

ne point désirer l'avenir; ne point regretter le passé; 未來休指望, 過去莫思量, Do not anticipate the future or regret the past.

la science, la vertu, la clémence, la justice, ne sont point parfaites sans l'urbanité pour compagnie; 道德仁義無禮不成, Reason, virtue, benevolence and goodness are not brought to perfection without politeness.

un bon sujet ne sert pas deux souverains; une femme vertueuse ne prend pas deux époux; 忠臣不事二君, 貞婦不事二夫, The loyal subject serves not two masters nor the virtuous woman two husbands.

celui qui s'abaisse beaucoup sera certainement élevé beaucoup; 大屈必有大伸, Great hardships are sure to be followed by great blessings.

celui qui a du talent ne quitte point sa patrie; celui qui a une réputation entachée ne quitte point la maison paternelle; 有才不使(沒)于國, 有辱不使于家, The able are not forgotten in the state, tyrants are of no use to the family.

un homme très-intelligent ne surpasse point le roi; l'homme très-clairvoyant ne surpasse pas le ministre; 聰明不過帝王, 伶俐不過宰相, In intelligence you cannot surpass the sovereign nor in cleverness the minister.

un mari sage édifie des villes; une femme sage les démolit; 哲夫成城, 哲婦傾城, A wise man builds the city, a wise woman demolishes it.

celui qui ne gravit pas le faite d'une montagne élevée, ne peut embrasser de sa vue la surface de la terre; 不上高山, 不顯平地, He who has not ascended a high hill, cannot appreciate level ground.

un mandarin a la loi de son côté; le peuple a des conventions secrètes; 官有正條, 民有私約, The officials have the regular code, the people private contracts.

désirer un boisseau de riz du prochain, c'est perdre la nourriture de six mois de l'année; 貪他一斗米, 失去半年糧, To covet a man's peck of rice, and lose half a year's rations.

êtes-vous pauvre, aucun riche ne viendra vous offrir un secours; êtes-vous malade, des hommes élevés viendront vous offrir leur recette de médecine; 貧無達士將金贈, 病有高人說藥方, If you are poor there is no

clever man who will befriend you, but a doctor will give a prescription if you are ill.

Tout nouveau, tout beau, 新是香, 陳是臭, What is new smells sweet, what is old stinks.

Si l'eau est pas trop limpide, on n'y trouve pas de poisson; si quelqu'un est trop parcimonieux, alors il manque de prudence: 水太清則無魚, 人太緊則無智, Water which is too clear will not do for fish, a man who is too strict is indiscreet.

Dans l'ivresse, le ciel et la terre paraissent immenses; dans un miroir, le soleil et la lune semblent sans bornes; 醉後乾坤大, 壺中日月長, When you are drunk heaven and earth are large; in the pot the days and months are long. (Text probably erroneous.)

Dans les lieux couverts d'herbes les plus communes on trouve parfois des fleurs d'un parfum exquis, dans les chaumières les plus misérables on rencontre parfois aussi de véritables héros, comme YAO; (高)草之下或有蘭香, 茅茨之屋或有堯王, You may find a sweet magnolia in a jungle, or a Yao in a thatched cottage.

Dis-moi qui tu fréquentes, je dirai qui tu es. Littéralement: celui qui suit un devin apprend à le devenir; celui qui suit un sage apprend à devenir sage: 跟三姑學跳神, 跟好人學好人, You know a man from the company he keeps.

Une petite étincelle négligée peut causer un vaste incendie; 壹一(星)之火, 能燒萬頃之薪, A spark will create a great conflagration.

Il ne faut pas regarder ce qu'on désire; alors le cœur ne se trouble pas; 不見所欲, 其心不亂, Look not at what you love and your mind will be at rest.

Un miroir sous les yeux représente la figure du moment; l'étude des anciens fait connaître le temps présent; 明鏡可以察形, 往古可以知今, As in a lustrous mirror one sees a reflection, so in the deeds of antiquity one may know how to act.

Tout les fleuves vont à la mer et la mer ne déborde pas; 萬川歸海而海不盈, All streams flow into the sea yet the sea is not filled.

Si les yeux sautillent, c'est un mauvais présage; 眼睛跳悔氣道(到), When the eyes quiver, it is a bad omen.

Le tigre ne mange pas la viande qu'il rencontre sur son chemin, c'est-à-dire pardonne aux-

faibles ; 大蟲不吃依肉, A tiger will not even eat his flesh.

Donner une brebis pour un boeuf; 以羊易牛, To give a sheep for a cow.

Grosjean qui en remontre à son curé: 泥佛勸土佛, How black you are, said the pot to the kettle.

Un âne, un bât, 一馬一鞍 One horse one saddle, (i. e. marry one wife).

Chacun a son bon et son mauvais côté: *Littéralement*: L'odieuse femme Moï avait quelques belles qualités; la charmante Sy Ché avait quelques défauts; 嫫母有所美, 西施有所醜, Mu-mu has her beauties, Hsi-Shi her defects.

Il vaut mieux être incivil qu'importun; 恭敬不如從命; Obedience is better than respect.

La vertu ne se pare point; sa beauté éclate suffisamment; 德妙文無色, Virtue requires no colouring.

Celui qui apporte des cadeaux est toujours le bienvenu; 山有木工則度之, 賓有禮主則擇之, Men are sought for their good qualities.

En présence de son père, de sa mère, de son beau-père et de sa belle-mère, on ne doit point manifester ses désirs; 在父母舅姑之所養不敢搔, Don't scratch yourself before your own or your wife's parents.

Opiner du bonnet; 風大隨風, 雨大隨雨, Give a Roland for an Oliver.

L'oiseau choisit l'arbre sur lequel il veut reposer; l'arbre peut-il choisir l'oiseau? 鳥則擇木, 木豈能擇鳥, The bird chooses its tree, not the tree the bird.

Le jeune homme qui a des sapèques est vaillant, le jeune homme vaillant, sans sapèques, est dénué de courage; 有錢男子漢, 無錢漢子難, A man with money is a man made, without it he's but a sorry jade.

Pour dépenser à propos, il ne suffit pas d'être noble et opulent; pour suivre la mode convenablement, il ne suffit pas de porter beaucoup de vêtements; 會使不在家豪富, 風流不在着衣多, The rich and trouble do not alone know how to spend money, it is not the clothes that make the man.

Dans le mode, on trouve toutes les belles maximes dans les livres; il n'est aucune montagne célèbre qui ne soit habitée par de nombreux Bonzes; 世間好語書說盡, 天下名山僧多, Books are as full of good advice as

the celebrated hills are of Buddhist priests. Celui qui n'a que dix taelles ne doit pas acheter de beaux habits; celui qui n'en a que cent ne doit pas encore de marier; 拾兩不治衣, 百兩不求姜, Do not spend ten taelles on clothes, nor a hundred to procure a beautiful woman.

Le jeune homme qui n'a pas de barbe au menton ne peut disposer une affaire solidement; 上無毛, 辦事不牢, The youth who has no beard is unfit for business.

Le serpent se réfugie dans le tube du bambou; une nature tortueuse s'amende difficilement; 蛇入竹筒, 曲性難改, Like a snake in a bamboo tube, a crooked nature is hard to change.

En entrant dans un salon, ne demandez pas l'état de fortune de la famille; considérez les visages de ses membres et vous le saurez; 入門休問榮枯事, 觀着容顏便得知, Ask not after the fortunes of the family, but look simply at their faces.

On ne punit pas un homme du peuple comme un dignitaire de l'Empire, ni celui-ci comme un homme du peuple; 履雖鮮不加於枕, 冠雖敝不似苴(薦子)履, Don't put your new boots on the pillow, nor your old hat under your feet.

Celui qui a des sapèques ose paraître en public; celui qui manque d'habits n'ose franchir le seuil de sa demeure; 有錢堪出衆, 無錢懶出門, He who has money may take precedence, but he who has no clothes will not venture out.

Si l'on n'est pas parfait soi-même, peut-on songer à perfectionner les autres? 其心不正如何, How can one who is bad at heart make others good.

Se connaître, c'est connaître les autres; on peut prendre son cœur pour mesurer celui du prochain: 知己知彼, 將心比心, To know oneself is to know others, for you compare their feelings with your own.

Il faut se perfectionner et le faire sans relâche; il ne faut pas mal agir et demeurer dans la voie du mal; 寧可正而不足, 不可邪而有餘; Better be straight-forward and wanting in ability than unprincipled and clever.

C'est le propre du sage de se mortifier; l'homme vulgaire n'y songe pas; 克己者君子, 忌克者小人, The superior man subdues



himself, the mean man is envious and overbearing.

Donner un ordre n'est pas comparable à l'acte que l'on fait soi-même ; examiner les autres ne vaut pas l'examen que l'on fait de soi ; 求人不如求己, 使口不如自走, Better do a thing yourself than order it to be done ; better help yourself than be helped by others.

## LV.—BOOK PHRASES AND PROVERBS USED BY PREACHERS.

TRANSLATED AND ARRANGED BY C. SCHMIDT, ESQ.

*The basis of this article is a collection of Chinese Book Phrases and Proverbs gathered for the Editor by two Native Preachers at Foochow. They were requested to write out only such sentences as were used to illustrate, explain or enforce the doctrines and precepts of Christianity by Chinese Preachers or by Foreign Missionaries. The collection was sent to Mr. SCHMIDT with the request to arrange and translate it. Some phrases in the original list have been omitted and others have been added. The Translation of most of the Classical Phrases have been taken out of Dr. Legge's Chinese Classics, though in several instances changes have been made from the rendering given in them. Mr. Schmidt has read the proofs of his article.*

The following abbreviations are used :— (C. A.) for Confucian Analects ; (M.) for Mencius ; (A. S.) for Ancient Saying ; (Gt. L.) for Great Learning ; (Shu Kg.) for Shu King ; (P.) for Proverb ; (D. M.) for Doctrine of the Mean ; (Sh kg) for Shē King ; (S. tz K.) for 3. Char. Classic.

### I.—CLASSICAL PHRASES.

1. When I walk along with two others, they may serve me as my teachers. (C. A.) 三人行, 必有我師焉.
2. One who in the morning hears the right way may in the evening die without regret. (C. A.) 朝聞道, 夕死可矣.
3. Death and life are decreed, riches and honors depend upon heaven. (C. A.) 死生有命, 富貴在天.
4. To obey heaven is preservation, to disobey heaven is ruin. (Shu Kg.) 順天者存, 逆天者亡.

5. Adversity and prosperity in all cases are of man's own seeking. (M.) 禍福無不自己求之者.
6. He who looks up to heaven and has no occasion to be ashamed, needs not to feel abashed before men. (M.) 仰不愧於天, 俯不作於人.
7. Days and months are gone, years do not wait for us. (C. A.) 日月逝矣, 歲不我與.
8. When gain is in view, think of righteousness. (C. A.) 見利思義.
9. When heaven sends calamities, one may escape ; if we bring calamities on ourselves, to live is no longer possible. (Shu Kg.) 天作孽, 猶可畏, 自作孽, 不可追.
10. What I do not like myself, I should not do unto others. (C. A.) 己所不欲, 勿施於人.
11. What you do not like, when done to yourself, do not do to others. (C. A.) 施諸己而不願, 亦勿施於人.
12. Being possessed of the good qualities, one may require them from other people ; not having bad qualities, one may require that they are not in other people. (Gt. L.) 有諸己而后求諸人, 無諸己而后非諸人.
13. What truly is within will be manifested without. (D. M.) 誠於中, 形於外.
14. Observe a man's actions, look at his motives. (C. A.) 視其所以, 觀其所由.
15. Four horses cannot overtake the tongue. (C. A.) 駟不及舌.
16. A flaw in a white sceptre stone may be ground away ; but for a flaw in speech nothing can be done. (Sh Kg.) 白圭之玷, 尚可磨也, 斯言之玷, 不可為也.
17. As there are no two suns in the heavens, so the people cannot have two rulers. (M.) 天無二日, 民無二王.
18. To go half way and then give it up. (D. M.) 半途而廢.
19. To nourish the heart there is nothing better than to make the desires few. (M.) 養心莫善於寡欲.
20. Taking its length with its breadth. (M.) 絕長補短.
21. The wise are free from perplexities ; the virtuous from anxiety ; and the bold from fear. (C. A.) 知者不惑, 仁者不憂, 勇者不懼.
22. To know the truth is not what is difficult, but to follow it is difficult. (Shu Kg.) 非知之艱, 行之惟艱.
23. A case of not doing it, is not a case of not being

- able to do it. (M.) 是不爲也, 非不能也.
24. Who knows the right and does it not has no courage. (C. A.) 見義不爲無勇也.
25. He who is possessed of benevolence has boldness. (C. A.) 仁者必有勇.
26. The progress of the superior man is upwards, the progress of the mean man is downwards. (C. A.) 君子上達, 小人下達.
27. The superior man stands in awe of three things:— he stands in awe of the decree's of heaven, — he stands in awe of great men, — he stands in awe of the words of sages. (C. A.) 君子有三畏, 畏天命, 畏大人, 畏聖人之言.
28. What proceeds from you will return to you again. (M.) 出乎爾, 反乎爾.
29. There is a great course for the production of wealth. (Gt. L.) 生財有大道.
30. No utensil can be formed without cutting the gem. (S. tz. K.) 玉不琢, 不成器.
31. If (a child) is not nourished and taught, it is the father's fault. (S. tz. K.) 養不教, 父之過.
32. The man who has no learning does not know the rules of propriety. (S. tz. K.) 人不學, 不知義.
33. Birds will leave dark valleys to remove to lofty trees. (M.) 出于幽谷, 遷于喬木.
34. When any one told *Tzu lu* that he had a fault he rejoiced. (M.) 子路人告之以有過則喜.
35. When *Yü* heard good words, he paid his respects to (the speaker). (M.) 禹聞善言則拜.
36. *Yü* disliked the pleasant tasting wine and loved good words. (M.) 禹惡旨酒, 而好善言.
37. Therefore he who understands heaven's decree, will not stand under a precipitous wall. (M.) 是故知命者不立乎巖墻之下.
38. It is better to be without the Book of History than to believe it entirely. (M.) 盡信書則不如無書.
39. Pleasant like the sun in winter and to be dreaded like the sun in summer. (Ch'un-ch'in,) 如冬日之可愛, 如夏日之可畏.
40. If they (the people) have a certain livelihood they will have a fixed heart. (M.) 有恒產者有恒心.
41. If there were no superior men, there would be none to rule the country men. If there were not country men, there would be none to support the superior man. (M.) 無君子莫
- 治野人, 無野人莫養君子.
42. He who advances hastily will retire with speed. (M.) 其進銳者其退速.
43. The hungry man is easily satisfied with food and the thirsty man is easily satisfied with drink; i.e. *Any food and drink is welcome.* (M.) 飢者易爲食, 渴者易爲飲.
44. When those who are near are made happy, those who are far off will come. (C. A.) 近者悅, 遠者來.
45. Only value what is good; (*lit. precious.*) (Gt. L.) 惟善以爲寶.
46. If the virtuous and wise are not confided in, the state will become empty and void. (M.) 不信仁賢, 則國空虛.
47. Without the rules of propriety and distinctions of right, high and low will be thrown into confusion. (M.) 無禮義, 則上下亂.
48. First consider the difficulty (to be overcome) and subsequently think about success. (C. A.) 先難而後獲.
49. When a nation or family are about to flourish, there are sure to be happy omens; when it is about to perish there are sure to be unlucky omens. (D. M.) 國家將興, 必有禎祥, 國家將亡, 必有妖孽.
50. He who is not in office, needs not to plan for public affairs. (C. A.) 不在其位, 不謀其政.
51. You look for them and cannot see them; listen and cannot hear them; i.e. *spirits.* (D. M.) 視之而弗見, 聽之而弗聞.
52. Soft melting looks (of women) afford an inducement to lewdness; the accumulation of a hoard is an inducement to robbery. (Chu-fu-tz) 冶容誨淫, 慢藏誨盜.
53. Riches adorn the mansion and virtue the person. (Gt. L.) 富潤屋, 德潤身.
54. Cherish old knowledge and learn new ideas. (C. A.) 溫故而知新.
55. What is contrary to propriety do not look at, listen not to it, do not speak of it, and make no movement towards it. (C. A.) 非禮勿視, 非禮勿聽, 非禮勿言, 非禮勿動.
56. The benevolent man loves others, and the intelligent man understands others. (C. A.) 仁者愛人, 智者知人.
57. All within the four seas are brethren. (C. A.) 四海之內, 皆兄弟也.
58. The superior man helps the needy but does not increase the wealth of the rich. (C. A.) 君子周急不濟富.

- 誨人不倦。

and prudence in affairs will generally be found to have been in sickness and trouble. (M.) 人之有德慧術智者, 恒存乎疾疾。

97. If a man himself do not walk in the right path, it will not be walked in even by his wife and children. (M.) 身不行道, 不行於妻子。
98. The people are the most important element in a nation; the spirits of the land and grain are the next; the sovereign is the lightest. (M.) 民爲貴, 社稷次之, 君爲輕。
99. The commander of the forces of a large state may be carried off, but the will of even a common man cannot be taken from him. (C. A.) 三軍可奪帥也, 匹夫不可奪志也。
100. Desire to have things done quickly prevents their being done thoroughly. (C. A.) 欲速則不達。

## II.—ANCIENT SAYINGS AND PROVERBS.

1. The fragrance of a virtuous man will descend to hundred generations, and a bad man will have an eternal reproach; (*lit. disagreeable odour*). (A. I.) 善人流芳百世, 惡人遺臭萬年。
2. Add oil to the fire. (P.) 添油撥火。
3. When there are no correct (principles) above, there is disrespect below. (A. S.) 上不正, 則下慢之。
4. As quick as a shadow (follows the form) and echo (the sound), do those below imitate the actions of those above. (A. S.) 上行下效, 捷如影響。
5. To go along with the current and forget to return. (A. S.) 流而忘返。
6. The resolutions of a poor man are weak; (*lit. short*). (A. S.) 人貧志短。
7. The rich have thousands of gold, the poor not an inch of iron. (P.) 富有萬金, 窮無寸鐵。
8. To reverence the old and honor the wise. (A. S.) 敬老尊賢。
9. The strong impose upon the weak. (A. S.) 強欺弱。
10. To save the people from fire and water. (A. S.) 救民於水火之中。
11. Wine is a poison passing through the heart. (A. S.) 酒乃串心毒藥。
12. Wine can throw man's nature into disorder. (A. S.) 酒能亂性。
13. A physician can cure a man's disease, but cannot guarantee life. (P.) 郎中醫病, 不能醫命。

14. At ordinary times not to burn incense, but in difficulties to take hold of Buddha's foot. (P.) 閒時不燒香, 急來抱佛脚。
15. A good man is (often) imposed upon, and a quiet horse is ridden. (P.) 人善被人欺, 馬善被人騎。
16. Take care (of your words), for on the other side of the partition wall are ears. (P.) 隔牆防有耳。
17. When (walking) on the road be careful of what you say, for in the grass are listeners. (P.) 路中說話, 草裏有人。
18. To blow away the hair to detect a fault; *i. e. be over particular*. (A. S.) 吹毛求疵。
19. The heart of man is like a small heaven and earth. (A. S.) 人心小天地。
20. Wine, lust, wealth and anger. 酒色財氣。
21. To seek calamity and provoke misfortune. 招災惹禍。
22. To sow dissension with a view to raise a quarrel. 挑唆尋事。
23. Not to alter till death. 至死不變。
24. From beginning to end perfect. 全始全終。
25. There is a beginning and an end (to everything). 有始有終。
26. Beginning and end alike. 始終如一。
27. Courage goes straight forward. 勇往直前。
28. To grasp the wind is like grasping a shadow. 捕風捉影。
29. There are many ways to plan deception. 詭計多端。
30. One principle and the same custom. 一道同風。
31. To regulate intercourse with others according to circumstances. 隨機應變。
32. Arrange your affairs according to the place you are in. 隨地措宜。
33. To covet life and be afraid to die. 貪生怕死。
34. No trace. 無形無跡。
35. Not to distinguish rectitude from depravity. 邪正不分。
36. Not to know truth from falsehood. 真偽不辨。
37. Not to distinguish heat from cold. 寒暑不分。
38. Not to know good from bad. 善惡不知。
39. Faithful, filial and correct in conduct. 忠孝廉節。
40. The three relations and five constant virtues. 三綱五常。
41. Benevolence, righteousness, propriety, intelligence and trustworthiness. 仁義禮智信。
42. Not to let the book out of the hand. 手不釋卷。



43. Man is the "*Ling*" or spiritual part of nature. (S. A.) 人爲萬物之靈。
44. Without some false charges an accusation (against another) cannot be got up. (A. S.) 無捏不成詞。
45. The yamen doors are in the shape of the letter Pa (or eight), though you have justice on your side, but no money, you cannot gain an entrance. (P.) 衙門八字開, 有理無錢不能進來。 118 1/2 - 15
46. A household (or family) may be established through avarice, but according to the principle of what is right, (such family) will not enjoy (their wealth) long. 刻薄成家, 理無久享。
47. Happiness and long life as also misery and calamities are decreed by heaven. If you sin against heaven how can *Spirits* save you. If you wish to obtain the approval of heaven, reform your evil ways and become virtuous. There is no advantage in fasting and praying (to the spirits), it is only burdensome. (A. S.) 福壽與禍災, 實是天所主, 獲罪於上天, 神豈能救汝, 遷善與改過, 自得天歡喜, 食菜與誦經, 無益徒勞耳。
48. Three feet above the head are spirits. (A. S.) 舉頭三尺有神明。
49. To bring calamities on oneself is like opening one's clothing and embracing fire. (P.) 自惹其災謂之解衣抱火。
50. What final benefit is there in flattering the rich and honorable? Insult the poor and needy and you give an occasion for enmity. (A. S.) 奉承富貴人, 畢竟有何益, 欺負貧窮人, 與汝結仇隙。
51. Do good, and good days will be added unto you; reform, and evil days will diminish. Don't ask can I or can I not, only ask am I willing or not. (A. S.) 爲善善日增, 改過過日減, 莫問能不能, 但問肯不肯。
52. A blind man riding on a blind horse and at midnight approaching a deep pool. (P.) 盲人騎瞎馬, 夜半臨深池。
53. A flower is not in bloom a hundred days, nor a man in his prime a thousand. (P.) 人無千日好, 花無百日紅。
54. A mean man who's resolutions are carried out is like conquering heaven. (A. S.) 小人得志, 勝過登天。
55. Heaven having let me be born as a man, requires me to follow its doctrine. Not to follow heaven's principles and thus disobey the heavenly spirits, how can we obtain their favor? 天生我爲人, 要我循道理, 無理逆天神, 那得天歡喜。
56. He who has been a sailor has tasted sea water. (P.) 舵公有日做, 海水有日食。
57. As days finish, months draw near. (P.) 日就月將。
58. As days accumulate, months are heaped up. (P.) 日積月累。
59. As days are added, months are completed. (P.) 日增月盛。
60. For evil is certainly a reward, the eyes of heaven are near and not to be blind-folded. The time will come sooner or later and it will not do to say, by mere luck I may escape. (P.) 爲惡無不報, 天眼近難掩, 遲速自有時, 莫謂可倖免。
61. In public one must stand in awe of men, in private in awe of heaven. In public matters men cannot be deceived, in matters of the heart heaven cannot be deceived. (P.) 人前須畏人, 背後須畏天, 事瞞不得人, 心瞞不得天。
62. Heaven delights in the liberal man, and dislikes the stingy man. The liberal man in his days will increase in virtue, the stingy man in vice. (A. S.) 天喜人忠厚, 不喜人刻薄, 忠厚日積善, 刻薄日積惡。
63. The covetous man does not care for his life, all he wants is money in abundance; but his name ruined and body not sure of life, what use is his money. (P.) 貪人不顧命, 只要錢爲重, 名壞身不保, 要錢何所用。
64. The man who only covets wealth and good living has no sense of honor. Though he dresses like a human being, he is only a brute. (A. S.) 貪食與貪財, 全不顧廉恥, 雖服人衣冠, 禽獸而已矣。
65. One may be acquainted with all under heaven, but know the hearts of but few. (A. S.) 相識滿天下, 知心無幾人。
66. It is better to die with a wise man, than to live with a fool. (A. S.) 寧與智人同死, 不與愚人同生。
67. It is easier to obtain thousands of gold than a good word. (P.) 千金容易得, 好語實難求。
68. A clever man decides for himself, an ignorant man determines according to public opinion. (A. S.) 智人自斷, 愚人公斷。
69. The emperor *Leang-wu* wished to be a genii,

and the millionaire *Shē tsung* felt miserable because (he thought) he had not money enough. *Si-shē* when looking in a mirror thought her appearance vulgar (though she was handsome) while the venerable old *P'ang* burnt incense and prayed for long life. When will the heart of man be satisfied? — (when) the mountains turn into yellow gold and the sea into land. (P.) 梁武皇帝要做仙, 石崇大富苦無錢, 西施照鏡嫌貌醜, 彭祖焚香祝壽綿, 人心要足何時足, 山變黃金海變田.

70. Who steals needles when young will steal gold when old. (P.) 小時偷針, 大時偷金.
71. The eyes of the world are not penetrating, it is a man's clothes which are estimated not the person. (P.) 當今世界目頭淺, 只重衣裳不重人.
72. If a man does not dress (as good) as others only the ignorant will laugh; but if your actions and words are not according to sense the intelligent will satirize you. (P.) 衣裳不如人, 惟爲愚人笑, 言行不如人, 難逃智者誚.
73. The superior man though poor still entertains benevolence, the mean man relying on his riches oppresses others. (A. S.) 君子雖貧存人義, 小人藉富便欺人.
74. Words spoken in private by men are heard by heaven like thunder. (A. S.) 人間私語, 天聞若雷.
75. He who loves and covets riches is a fool. (A. S.) 貪愛財物, 謂之愚人.
76. An earthen idol when crossing a river cannot be surety for its own body. (P.) 土菩薩過江, 自身難保.
77. Man looks to the spirits for strength, and the herbs wait for the spring to make them spring forth. (P.) 人望神力, 草望春生.
78. To do evil is to transgress the laws of heaven. (A. S.) 作惡事, 犯天條.
79. Better to be hungry and have a pure (mind) than to be filled and have an evil (mind). (A. S.) 寧可清飢, 不可濁飽.
80. To covet much (food) and not be able to chew it properly. (P.) 貪多嚼不爛.
81. If you don't soar high you will not fall low. (P.) 飛不高, 跌不深.
82. Great riches are providential, small riches come by diligence. (A. S.) 大富由命, 小富由勤.

83. If you wish to become a (useful) man (then) toil, if slothful you cannot become a (useful) man. (P.) 成人不自在, 自在不成人.
84. Without labor and trouble one cannot become a (useful) man. 不勞不碌不成人.
85. Neither civil nor military. (P.) 文不文, 武不武.
86. He who is a thief cannot conceal it from his neighbours, and he who steals eatables cannot conceal it from his mouth and teeth. (P.) 做賊不瞞得鄉里, 偷食不瞞得嘴齒.
87. Does not know when (he) has enough. 不知足.
88. To use overbearing speech and pervert what is right. (A. S.) 強詞奪正理.
89. Argue obstinately whether right or wrong. (A. S.) 強辯是非.
90. Poor words and crooked reason. (A. S.) 詞窮理屈.
91. Right reason and words accordingly. (A. S.) 理正言順.
92. From small to great. 由小至大.
93. From near to far. 由近至遠.
94. From shallow to deep. 由淺及深.
95. On account of a trivial (matter) neglect an important affair; (*lit. lose a large affair.*) (A. S.) 因小失大.
96. Alone and unacquainted with the world; *i. e. A scholar without learned society and whose knowledge is confined.* (A. S.) 孤陋寡聞.
97. If above is peace, below is harmony. (A. S.) 上和下睦.
98. The strong and weak mutually assist each other. (A. S.) 剛柔相濟.
99. The soft can overcome the hard. (A. S.) 柔能尅剛.
100. To injure others is to injure one's own body. (P.) 害人害己害自身.
101. A name without reality. (P.) 有名無實.
102. When painting a dragon one only paints the external appearance, but not the bones; so to know a man is to know his appearance not his heart. (P.) 畫龍畫皮難畫骨, 知人知面不知心.
103. A man without energy is like a knife without steel. (P.) 人無志氣刀無鋼.
104. True gold will stand being tried with fire. (P.) 真金不怕火煉.
105. A distant well will not satisfy your present thirst. (P.) 遠井救不了近渴.
106. A tiger's head and a serpent's tail. (P.) 虎頭蛇尾.

17. What is depraved cannot overcome what is upright. (A. S.) 邪不勝正.
18. The suspicious heart often sees phantoms; *lit. spirits.* (A. S.) 疑心多見鬼.
19. To induce evil spirits to enter the house. (A. S.) 引鬼入室.
20. Where there is an incense burner more, there is a spirit more. (P.) 多個香爐多個鬼.
1. When the heart is at peace one may venture over the sea and scull to the eastern foreign states. (P.) 心平過得海, 搖櫓去東番.
2. He who in daily life does not anything to injure others, is not afraid when at midnight some one knocks at his door. (P.) 平生不做虧心事, 半夜敲門我不驚.
3. The principles of heaven may not be disclosed. (A. S.) 天機不可漏洩.
4. Just as the (coming) of wind and clouds cannot be predicted, so man has misery and happiness alternately, early or late. (A. S.) 天有不測風雲, 人有旦夕禍福.
5. To day is not answerable for to-morrow's affairs; when going to bed it is difficult to tell if one rises again. (P.) 今朝不保明朝事, 上床難保下床來.
6. The morning is no guarantee for the evening; this floating life is like a dream. (P.) 朝不保暮, 浮生若夢.
7. Man's life is like a spring dream, honors and riches like a floating cloud. (A. S.) 人生如春夢, 富貴如浮雲.
8. Poor families produce filial sons; when the empire is in disorder faithful ministers appear. (A. S.) 家貧出孝子, 國亂見忠臣.
9. Great affairs turn into small affairs, and small affairs into nothing. (P.) 大事化小事, 小事化無事.
10. Because a man yields somewhat to others, he is not therefore a fool. (P.) 讓人三分未算痴.
1. One who represses anger for a moment escapes hundred days' calamities. (P.) 忍得一時之氣, 免受百日之災.
2. The branches of the willow tree must be bent when young, when grown to maturity they cannot be bent. (P.) 柳條從小彎, 長大彎不屈.
3. He who comes in contact with virtue becomes good, and he who comes in contact with vice becomes bad. (A. S.) 近其善則善, 近其惡則惡.
124. That which touches vermilion is reddened, and that which touches ink blackened. (A.S.) 近硃者赤, 近墨者黑.
125. A man who wishes to do good, heaven will certainly accord with him. (A. S.) 人有善願, 天必從之.
126. There is nothing difficult under heaven, only there is a fear of a want of application. (P.) 天下無難事, 只怕心不專.
127. Strike a stone continually and (ultimately) it will be perforated. (P.) 有心打石石自穿.
128. A bar of iron may be ground down to a needle; with resolution everything may be accomplished. (P.) 鐵尺磨成針, 有志事竟成.
129. (Everything) depends on heaven and fate, and not on man. (A. S.) 由天由命不由人.
130. Wealth, sons and old age cannot be attained in any place by pertinacious solicitation. (A. S.) 財子壽三般無處強求.
131. To have sons is the will of providence, to have none is decreed by heaven. (P.) 有子原是命, 無子天註定.
132. Birth and death are decreed and fixed. (A. S.) 生死分定.
133. Man proposes, heaven disposes. (P.) 謀事在人, 成事在天.
134. All the plans of man are not like the one (fixed) determination of heaven. (P.) 千算萬算, 不如天一算.
135. Virtue has a good reward, and vice is punished; if not now, it is because the time for it has not yet come. (A. S.) 善有善報, 惡有惡報, 若然不報, 時辰未到.
136. Virtue and vice are sure to be rewarded in the end; only at times sooner, at times later. (A. S.) 善惡到頭終有報, 只爭來早與來遲.
137. The reward for virtue and vice is like the shadow following the form. (A. S.) 善惡之報, 如影隨形.
138. The evil will oppress the evil. (P.) 惡人自有惡人磨.
139. Heaven does not countenance lewdness and robbery. (A. S.) 天不容姦盜.
140. If the heart is upright there need not be any apprehension of depravity. (A. S.) 心正不怕邪.
141. The habit of gambling may be reformed, and for blotches is a remedy. (P.) 賭錢能變, 病癩有藥.
142. For ten years to act virtuous is not enough.

- and one day's vice is superabundant. (P.) 十年行善不足, 一日作惡有餘.
143. A day may have been well spent, there is still a little sin. (*lit. four ounces of sin.*) (P.) 一日平平過, 尙有四兩罪.
144. To have virtuous principles is to advance; to have none is to retrograde. (A. S.) 是道則進, 非道則退.
145. How can one beam uphold a mansion? (A. S.) 一木焉能支大廈.
146. The husband sings and the wife accompanies. (P.) 夫唱婦隨.
147. To burn tallow to continue the day. (A. S.) 焚膏繼晷.
148. A virtuous family is sure to have abundance of felicity; but a family without virtue abundance of misery. (A. S.) 作善之家, 必有餘慶, 作不善之家, 必有餘殃.
149. On those who do good, great felicity will be bestowed; but on those who practice vice, great calamity will come down. (A. S.) 作善降之百祥, 作不善降之百殃.
150. A word once uttered the fleetest horse cannot overtake it. (P.) 一言既出, 駟馬難追.
151. To take hold of the good and help on virtue. (A. S.) 取善輔仁.
152. Assist the needy and help those who are in danger. (A. S.) 濟急扶危.
153. Following what is good is like ascending a steep; following vice like rushing down a precipice. (A. S.) 行善如登, 行惡如崩.
154. To do good is difficult; to do bad easy. (A. S.) 行善則難行惡則易.
155. To assume the appearance of a superior man to assist the mean heart: *i. e. to carry out evil designs.* (A. S.) 竊君子之貌, 以濟小人之志.
156. To annex happiness to virtue, and misery to lewdness is the way of heaven. (A. S.) 天道福善禍淫.
157. The principles of heaven revolve in a circle with not a hair's breadth of deviation. (A. S.) 天理循環, 毫釐不爽.
158. To forget mercy and be ungrateful for benevolence. (A. S.) 忘恩負義.
159. A man who never has enough is like a serpent wishing to swallow an elephant. (P.) 人心不足蛇吞象.
160. (On account) of a blind attachment not to distinguish (a person's faults). 溺愛不明.
161. While grinding a knife to be afraid it will not sharpen, but after it has become sharp to cut one's own finger, is like seeking for riches without satiety, and after having obtained much wealth, find it is to one's own injury. (P.) 磨刀恨不利, 刀利傷人指, 求財恨不多, 財多害人己.
162. The poor and needy are without anxiety, but the rich and honorable have much sorrow. (A. S.) 貧窮自在, 富貴多憂.
163. Of all vices lewdness is the chief; of all virtues filial piety stands first. (A. S.) 萬惡淫爲首, 百行孝爲先.
164. A man who does not support his parents whilst living, has no benefit by sacrificing to them after they are dead. (A. S.) 生不奉養, 死祭無益.
165. Copper produces verdigris and iron rust, both to their own detriment. 銅生鏽害本身, 鐵生鏽害自身.
166. The family has a head and the state a ruler. (A. S.) 家有主, 國有王.
167. Trees have roots and waters a source. (A. S.) 木有本, 水有源.
168. The state may not be without a ruler for a single day. (A. S.) 國不可一日無君.
169. A faithful officer does not serve two chiefs, and a virtuous woman does not marry twice. (A. S.) 忠臣不事二主, 烈女不嫁二夫.
170. The outward appearance of man may be known, but not the heart. (A. S.) 知人知面不知心.
171. If you do not know (a man's) motives, hear first what he says. (A. S.) 不知心內事, 且聽口中言.
172. By a long journey we know a horse's strength; so length of days shows a man's heart. (P.) 路遙知馬力, 時久見人心.
173. Heaven does not produce a man who needs no nourishment, and the earth contains no herbs without a root. (P.) 天不生無祿之人, 地不載無根之草.
174. The hills and rivers are easily altered, (in appearance) but man's disposition is difficult to be moved. 江山容易改, 脾性最難易.
175. An oily mouth and a heart like a razor. (P.) 油嘴剃刀心.
176. First consider and afterwards speak. (A. S.) 先思而後言.
177. One word not to the point, (often) makes a thousand words of none effect. (P.) 一言不中, 千言無用.
178. It is not wine that makes a man drunk,



- man intoxicates himself. (A. S.) 酒不醉人, 人自醉.
179. The fruit of gambling is robbery, the fruit of lewdness is murder. (A. S.) 賭必盜, 姦必殺.
180. Former men acted and after generations hand down; i.e. *the history of former men's actions*. (A. S.) 前人作, 後人傳.
181. The rules of propriety are according to what nature teaches is right; affairs in general are transacted in accordance with custom. (A. S.) 禮從宜, 事從俗.
182. Brothers are like hands and feet (*of one body*). (A. S.) 兄弟如手足.
183. Brothers are blood relations; (*lit. flesh and bone relation*). A. S. 兄弟骨肉之親.
184. Relatives afar off are not like friends near at hand. (P.) 遠親不如近鄰.
185. With water at a far distance, it is not easy to stop a fire near at hand. (P.) 遠水難救近火.
186. Friends act on the principle of wealth in common. (A. S.) 朋友有通財之義.
187. The fortune teller dies in the prime of life, the *Fung shuy* philosopher has no burying place. (P.) 看命先生半路死, 地理先生無處埋.
188. The virtuous heart has happiness. (A. S.) 有心田必有福地.
189. Life is a temporary residence, death is returning (home). (A. S.) 生者寄也, 死者歸也.
190. Time flies like an arrow, days and months are like a weaver's shuttle. 光陰似箭, 月日如梭.
191. An inch of time and an inch of gold; but an inch of gold cannot buy an inch of time. Lose an inch of gold and you may find it again; lose an inch of time and there is no place to look for it. (A. S.) 一寸光陰一寸金, 寸金難買寸光陰, 失去寸金有尋處, 失去光陰無處尋.
192. Man brings nothing at birth, and at death takes nothing away. (P.) 生不帶來, 死不帶去.
193. To be fond of gambling, fond of licentiousness, and fond of opium; these three will certainly break up a family. Many wealthy men, after having been ruined, then repent of their own errors. (P.) 好賭好嫖好吃鴉, 不戒三般定破家, 破盡多少富豪子, 到後貧窮悔已差.
194. When you have erred, you may not put the blame on others; he who after having done wrong will acknowledge his error is a good

- man. (P.) 事是汝做錯, 不可推別人, 做錯肯認錯, 即此是好人.
195. When you owe money you wrong your creditors; when you are not filial you wrong your parents. (P.) 欠債怨財主, 不孝怨父母.
196. The *Fung shuy* philosophers while pointing to the south, north, west and east mumble unmeaning words. If among the hills there are places (which ensure) nobility (to after generations), why do they not seek such a place and bury their own ancestors there? (P.) 地理先生慣說空, 指南指北指西東, 山中若有王侯地, 何不搜尋葬祖宗.
197. The burnt paper is blown away by the wind, and the reading of prayers feeds the priests. 燒紙風颳了, 念經和尚飽.
198. (Like) a tiger entering a flock of sheep. 虎入羊羣.
199. Water flows towards low places, and man aims high. 水往低處流, 人往高處走.
200. When there are no calamities from without, there is sure to be sorrow within. 寧外患必有內憂.
201. A faithful officer is not afraid to die: he who is afraid to die is not a faithful officer. 忠臣不怕死, 怕死非忠臣.
202. A good son does not covet the property of his ancestors, and a good daughter does not (always) wear the garments given to her at her wedding. 好兒不貪祖上業, 好女不穿嫁時衣.
203. When getting thirsty, to think about digging a well. 臨渴掘井.
204. When the son is unmarried the family has no head, when the daughter has no husband it is like a house without beams. 男子無妻家無主, 女子無夫屋無樑.

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## LVI.—CHRISTIAN FUNERAL CEREMONY. 耶穌教會喪禮.

*Prepared and adopted by the Am. Baptist and Am. Presbyterian Missions of Tungchow and Chefoo. Translated by REV. T. P. CRAWFORD.*

When a Christian is dangerously ill, his pastor should be informed, who, if possible, will visit him, — exhort him to trust in the Saviour, — use Scripture arguments to confirm

his faith, — pray for him and administer such comfort as circumstances require. 教友若有重病,可以告訴牧師,牧師若能去,必肯去和他講話,勸他全靠救主,用道理堅固他的信德,替他禱告,隨時合宜以處之。Should the pastor be himself unable to go he may request an Elder, Deacon or some other brother to go in his stead. 若牧師不能自己去,他可以請長老,或是會役,或是別的教友,代他去。All members of the church should treat their sick brethren with kindness; but should not vow for them chants, theatricals and sacrifices, or perform any other superstitious rites; on the other hand they should rely for their recovery upon prayer, proper nursing, skillful physicians and good medicines. 會中的人都要一體待有病的教友,不給他許經許戲許神痞連別樣異端的事,是要替他禱告,伺候他,用好醫生,用好藥,靠這些望他活。

When it becomes evident the person cannot live, he should be made as comfortable as possible in order that he may speak his parting words to his family and friends, and peacefully leave the world. 若看他不能活,臨死的時候,要教他身體穩當,容易和家裏的人連朋友說出臨終的話來,太太平平的去世。

After death the friends should shave the head, dress the hair, wash the face and change the clothes (of the corpse.) 死了以後,給他剃頭,理髮,洗臉,換衣服。Neighboring brethren should come and assist in placing the body in the coffin. The bereaved family and friends may, as they choose, wear mourning and weep according to their feelings. 臨近的教友該來相幫殮在棺材裏,喪家的人連親友都可以隨意穿喪服,隨心哀哭。Christians do not needlessly spend money or falsely pretend to weep for the dead; but regard real emotions and principles as important. 耶穌教中的人不妄費錢財,也不假意哭泣,是以真實的人情事理為要緊。

On the day of the burial either the pastor, or elder or a deacon may attend and perform the funeral ceremonies. 到了出殯的日期,或牧師,或長老,或會役,可以去送殯行禮。During the service (the congregation having assembled at the appointed place), the pastor may stand at the foot of the coffin

— the men on one side — the women on the other; members of the bereaved family being nearest it, the friends and relatives immediately behind them. The men should take off their hats. 行禮的時候,衆人要聚在一處,牧師可站在棺腳下,男女分列,各在一旁,喪家的男女靠近棺材,親友的男女站在後邊,男人一概免冠。  
*The pastor will say.* 牧師可以說。

Man's days on earth are few and full of trouble, — like a flower he flourisheth and is suddenly cut down, as a cloud he fleeth and abideth not. It is the Lord that giveth and the Lord that taketh away, — blessed be the name of the Lord. 人生在世,日期少,憂慮多,如花茂盛,忽然見折,如雲行走,不能停住,是主賜之,是主取之,頌美主之名。  
*The congregation will sing the following, or some other hymn.* 衆人要唱這首詩,或是別的詩。

Alas! this world's an empty dream &c.

一	可嘆世間一場空夢,	地上榮華浮雲易散,
二	心裏掛念終要斷絕,	鮮花開過不能再綻,
三	早起看見輕山薄雪,	沒到日中已經消滅,
四	花門滿樹眼前富貴,	一陣風來忽然吹却,
五	萬物無常心中休想,	只有天堂可以永享,
六	憂愁不到恩光常亮,	富貴長生真福無量,
七	仰望天堂一心往上,	走過兩邊絆人羅網,
八	天使歡喜等候接望,	大眾讚美彈琴高唱。

At the close of the hymn the congregation kneeling, the pastor will stand and pray God to pity the bereaved family, protect them, forgive their sins and save them. He will also pray for mercy upon the congregation. He need not pray for the dead, because the state of the dead is already decided. 唱完了,衆人都跪下,牧師可以站着禱告,求與神可憐喪家的人,照應他,饒赦他們的罪,救他們,也給衆人禱告求恩,不用給死人禱告,因為死人的事情已經定規了。

The following is a sample of the prayer to be used. 禱告的樣如左。

O God our Heavenly Father! We now kneel in thy presence acknowledging thee as the Lord of heaven, earth and man. Life and death, sorrow and happiness are all subject to thy control. 天父與神啊,我們現在跪在你的面前,認你為天地連人的主宰,生死禍福都在你權下。Thy will is holy; we and our fathers have all sinned, and are justly

condemned to death. 你的旨意是善, 我們連祖宗都犯了罪, 受死理所應該。Not only must our bodies die, but our souls also deserve punishment. 不但肉體該死, 靈魂也該受罰。We have no plea, no excuse; and can only through the merits of our Saviour Jesus Christ pray our Heavenly Father to have mercy on us, and pardon our transgressions. 我們沒有話說, 沒法推諉, 只可為救主耶穌的功勞求天父可憐我們, 饒赦我們的罪。Thou, Heavenly Father, hast called this brother (or sister) away from earth and our society, filling us with grief, sighs and pain, thus also reminding us that our time is near at hand. 現在你天父教這位兄弟姊妹離開世上, 和我們不來往, 真是教我們悲傷嘆息難受, 從此可見我們的時候也不遠。We beseech thee by this affliction to warn us, causing us heartily to repent, fear thy name, and, trusting in the Saviour, prepare for the day of Judgment. 求天父用這個事做戒我們, 教我們痛心悔改, 畏懼你的名, 靠救主預備受審判。We also beseech thee to have mercy upon the bereaved family, protect them, comfort them and suffer them not to grieve beyond measure. 也求天父恩典喪家的人, 照應他們, 安慰他們, 不教他們憂愁過分。Lead them to know that those who trust in Jesus cannot after death suffer the miseries of hell, but shall ascend to heaven to enjoy everlasting life and happiness. 教他們知道靠耶穌的人, 死後不能下地獄遭罪, 是要上天永生享福。We pray thee, heavenly Father to grant the Holy Spirit to renovate their hearts, increase their strength, cause them to forsake the customs of the world, and believe in Jesus our Saviour. 求天父賜下聖靈, 感動他們的心, 加上力量, 教他們離開世俗, 都信耶穌救主。We also pray thee to lead us all through the journey of life, and give us after death to meet in thy Heavenly Kingdom, through the merits of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ: Amen. 也求天父領我們衆人生前行走, 死後相見同享天國, 為我救主耶穌的功勞。噯。

*After the prayer the pastor may read selections from the Scriptures referring to life and death.*

禱告完了, 牧師可以讀幾段聖經, 論及生死的事, 如左。

In the beginning God created man after his own image male and female, and gave them dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over the cattle, and over all the earth. 神原來是照着他自己的樣造出人來, 一男一女, 使他管理海裏的魚飛鳥牲畜連全地所有之物。And God planted a garden, and out of the ground made he to grow every tree that is pleasant to the sight and good for food. 於是立一個園, 把他所造的人置在園中, 也使好看好吃的許多樹從地發生出來。And God commanded the man saying, Of every tree of the garden thou mayest freely eat. But of the tree of knowledge of good and evil, thou shalt not eat of it; for in the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die. 神吩咐那個人說, 園裏許多樹的果子, 你們都可任意吃, 只是那別善惡樹上的果子不可吃, 吃的時候必要死。And the devil said unto the woman, Hath God said ye shall not eat of every tree of the garden? 有一天魔鬼來對女人說, 是神不教你吃園中許多樹的果子麼。And the woman answered, We may eat of the fruit of the tree of the garden; but of the fruit of the tree which is in the midst of the garden, God hath said, ye shall not eat of it, neither shall ye touch it, lest ye die. 女人回答說, 園裏許多果子我們都可以吃, 只有園中一科樹, 神說不可吃, 不可摸索免得死亡。The devil said, Ye shall not surely die; for God doth know that in the day ye eat thereof, then your eyes shall be opened and ye shall be as gods, knowing good and evil. 魔鬼說, 你未必死, 因為神知道你吃的日子你的眼要開了, 要像神一樣能分別善惡。And when the woman saw that the tree was good for food, and that it was pleasant to the eye, and a tree to be desired to make one wise, she took of the fruit thereof, and did eat, and gave also unto her husband; and he did eat. 於是女人看這科樹的果子好吃好看好長知識, 就摘下來吃了, 又給他男人吃。And the eyes of both of them were opened, and they knew they were naked. 他兩個人眼睛就開了, 纔覺赤身露體。And they heard the voice of God walking in the garden in the cool of the day, and they hid themselves from the presence

have done good, unto the resurrection of life; and they that have done evil, unto the resurrection of damnation. 不要把這事看做希奇，時候要到了，凡在墳墓裏的，都要聽見他的聲音就出來，行善的復活得永生，作惡的復活受罪。 Paul also says,—But I would not have you to be ignorant, brethren, concerning them which are asleep, that ye sorrow not, even as others which have no hope. 保羅也說，論到死了的人，我不願意弟兄們不明白，恐怕你們憂傷，像那無所指望的外人一般。 For if we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so them also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with him. 我們若信耶穌死而復活，也當相信神必將那作耶穌門徒死了的人，和耶穌一同領來。 For this we say unto you by the word of the Lord, that we which are alive and remain unto the coming of the Lord shall not prevent them which are asleep. 我現在按着主的話告訴你們，我們這活着直到主降臨的日子還存在世上的人，並不能在那已死的人之先。 For the Lord himself shall descend from Heaven with a shout, with the voice of the archangel, and with the trump of God, and the dead in Christ shall rise first. 因為主必親自從天降臨，有呼叫的大聲，天使長的聲音發出，神的號筒吹響，那作基督門徒死了的人，必先復活。 Then we which are alive and remain shall be caught up together with them in the clouds, to meet the Lord in the air: and so shall we ever be with the Lord. 以後我們這活着存在世上的人，必和他們忽然一同被接到雲裏，在空中與主相遇，這樣，我們就永遠同主在一處了。 Wherefore comfort one another with these words. 你們應當用這話彼此安慰。

The following hymn may then be sung. 可唱一首詩，如左。

- 一 耶穌門徒心裏快活，指望死後復活，
- 世上富貴都算虛華，異福終歸天國。
- 二 天國逍遙太平安樂，好人死後遇着，
- 感謝脫離生前苦難，永遠同享天國。

After singing the hymn the bearers will carry the coffin to the grave,—the congregation accompanying it in the following order:—first, in front, the brethren and friends,—after them the musicians (if there be any),—then the pas-

tor, elders and deacons,—after them the men of the bereaved family;—behind the coffin, the women of the family and their female friends—all should observe proper decorum. The pastor may take in his hand a sprig of arbor vitae, as an emblem of the hope of eternal life. Having arrived at the grave the bearers will place the coffin on the ground. 唱完了，臨往外抬棺的時候，教友和客都要二人一幫先走，若用吹手，要在客後走，此後有牧師長老會役，再後有喪家的男人，棺後有喪家的女人，和親友的女人，衆人都要肅靜徐行，牧師手裏可拿一枝片松表明永生的望頭，到了墳墓，把棺放在地下。

The pastor may then read the following passages of Scripture. 牧師要讀聖經，如左。

Paul says, But now is Christ risen from the dead, and become the first fruits of them that slept. 保羅說，基督誠然是從死裏復活，做了死人首先復活的，如先熟的果子一般。 For since by man came death, by man came also the resurrection of the dead. 既然因一個人有了死，也因一個人有了死裏復活。 For as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive. 因亞當人都死了，如此因基督也都要復活。 But every man in his own order; Christ the first-fruits; afterward they that are Christ's at his coming. 但各人復活是接着自己的次序，首先是基督，以後在他降臨的時候，屬基督的人都要復活。

John says,—And I heard a voice from heaven saying unto me, Write, Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth: yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them. 約翰說，我聽見天上有聲音吩咐我說，你寫在書上，從今以後，信主而死的人是有福的，聖靈說，是的，他們息了勞苦，功勞就隨着他們。 And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes; and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain; for the former things are passed away. 神又擦淨他們的眼淚，不再有死亡，悲哀，哭號，痛苦因為以前的事都過去了。

After the coffin is lowered into the grave the pastor may throw the sprig of arbor vitae upon it.



saying. 下葬以後,牧師把一枝片松丟在墳裏要說. Since it has pleased the Heavenly Father to take the soul of this our brother (or sister) to heaven, we now commit his body to the earth, confidently awaiting the resurrection when we shall again meet him, and with him enjoy everlasting life in the kingdom of heaven. 既然是天父的意思教我兄弟(姊妹)的靈魂歸到天上,我現在把他的身體安置在土裏,但等復活的時候與他相見,同享永生在天國。

*Sing the following doxology.* 可唱。

讚美天父耶穌聖靈,三位一真活神,  
天上地下萬民萬姓,讚美畏懼你名。

*Benediction.*—祝福。

May the Love of God, the Mercy of Jesus and the Influences of the Holy Spirit be with us forever. Amen. 求天父之愛,耶穌之恩,聖靈之滋潤,偕我們直到永遠,啞們。

*The congregation will respond,* Amen. 衆人也說,啞們。

*The chief mourner and relatives may then cast a handful of earth into the grave, and after them the brethren will do the same,—the pastor saying,* 此時孝子連近支的人,要拿一把土撒在墳裏,衆教友每人,也撒一把,在撒土的時候,牧師要說—

Dust returns to dust, earth returns to earth, the spirit returns to God the author of life. 塵歸塵,土歸土,靈歸於神生命之本。

*This ceremony over, the grave may be filled.* 規矩完了,然後可以覆土。

*The family should put the grave in proper order, set up a tombstone, and defend it against the depredations of man and beast. 喪家要作體面的墳墓,立上石碑,常看守不教人畜踐踏. Five or six days before the Feast of Ching Ming fresh earth should be added, and a few flowers planted upon it to show that it has a protector. 清明前五六天,要用新土添在上頭,栽上幾枝花,教人知道這個墳是有主的. The date of the birth and death of the deceased together with his personal appearance &c, should be written in the family record. 死人的生日,終日,連他的形體面貌,都要記在家譜上. At the end of the year the head of the family should assemble his household, read the record to*

*and give a history of its deceased member which he may read a chapter from the*

*Bible and pray for the blessing of God upon the family.* 過年的時候,爲家主的要教家裏的人聚在一處,把家譜念給他們聽,說出死人的來歷來,教他們記在心裏,然後讀一章聖書替家裏的人禱告. *So doing his acts will correspond to man's conscience and sense of propriety.* 如此是順乎人心合乎人情之禮也。

When the little children of Christians die they are also placed in coffins, buried with ceremony in the cemetery, and their graves cared for. 耶穌教中的人死了小孩子,也用棺材照規矩葬他在塋地裏,好好看守他的墳墓. Pastors and elders may attend and perform funeral services for persons not members of the church; but in such cases the Scripture read, hymns, prayers and discourses used should be different according to circumstances. 牧師長老可以給教外的人送殯行禮,但是教中教外迥有分別,讀聖書,唱詩,禱告講話,必要隨時合宜. Funeral services are for the benefit of the living and in no wise affect the dead. 喪禮是爲活人用的,於死人並無關係。

*The passages of Scripture quoted above may be found in the 1st, 2d, and 3d chapters of Genesis, 5th chap. of Romans, John's Gospel 5th chap. beginning at the 24th verse, 1st Thessalonians 4th chapter, beginning at the 13th verse, 1st Corinthians 15th chapter, Revelations 14th chapter, 13th verse, and 21st chapter, 4th verse. 以上所引的聖經,可看創世記第一二三章,羅馬第五,約翰福音書第五章二十四節起,帖撒羅尼迦前書第四章十三節起,哥林多前書十五章,默示錄十四章十三節二十一章四節。*

## LVII.—TWENTY-EIGHT TEMPLE ORACLES OR STANZAS.

*From a Temple in the southern suburbs of Foo-chow, where the Chiao-pei (or Ka-pue: see "Social Life of the Chinese," Vol. 2., page 108), are used three times in succession by a worshipper. Shêng is when the two blocks fall on the ground with one oval side up and one oval side down. Yin is when both flat sur-*

aces fall towards the ground. Yan is when both flat surfaces fall upwards. 'Tsê is when both pieces fall on their large end. The Chinese has been translated by C. F. R. ALLEN, Esq.

NOTE.—The first character in each of these 28 stanzas, is that of one of the 28 Chinese constellations.

The wondrous Oracles of Shui Lu Tsung Kwan Kung. [The universal Protector of land and water, i. e. the God of Travellers.] 水陸總管公靈籤.

No. 1. Shêng Shêng Yin. 聖聖陰. The horn is blown thrice. Though it is not winter time, your heart turns cold with fright. I advise you to lay your trouble and care aside, for throughout the camp the forces are resting in quiet. 角聲三弄響, 無雪心自寒, 勸君休憂慮, 合營人馬安.

No. 2. Yin Yin Yang. 陰陰陽. You bend your head, and take a shy look at her, and think what a pretty girl she is. But though you want to have a chat with her, I fear you will never be able to marry her. \* 低頭偷眼看, 暗想好佳人, 若與相談應, 只恐未成親. [\* The name of the constellation is 氏, not 低].

No. 3. Yang Yin Yin. 陽陰陰. You can think of no plan, and there is moreover a friend from hell to frighten you. I have been taking earnest thought for you but can find no means to help you, for you have lost your lamp on a dark road. 心事未分明, 又兼炎鬼驚, 細想難敢救, 暗路失明燈.

No. 4. Yang Shêng Shêng. 陽聖聖. The sieve and broom are husband and wife, \* whose duty is to clear out all dirt and filth. One day they are taken into the palace, and the most honourable handle them. 箕帚是夫妻, 搬盡垢濁泥, 一朝入皇殿, 便得貴人持. [\* The Poker and the Tongs, To each other belongs. S. Lover].

No. 5. Yin Yang Yang. 陰陽陽. The ox after eating his fill is sleeping in the stall, and the cowherd is looking after him. If there is any one that understands the meaning of this, he will be as happy as a spirit. [The meaning is: Be easy and contented, for there is a providence looking after you.]

牛飽欄中眠, 牧童在眼前, 有人知得我, 快樂似神仙.

No. 6. Shêng Yin Shêng. 聖陰聖. Heaven is propitious or the reverse according to your deserts. If you are true and sincere in your worship, every thing you pray for shall be granted you; for I am pretty sure you are faithful to the duties of relationship. 虛空多感應, 你必用虔誠, 所求皆遂意, 頗知有親情.

No. 7. Yang Yin Yang. 陽陰陽. Your marriage has been duly accomplished. The four seasons are all favourable. If you wish for complete happiness, you will emerge with blue clouds under your feet: [i. e. you will gain great honors.] 室家事已成, 四序盡和平, 若要心頭快, 青雲足下生.

No. 8. Shêng Yang Yang. 聖陽陽. The sound Kw'ei (in Fokien Ki'ai, the crowing of a cock at daylight) is borne to your ears. As soon as you hear it, you know what is meant. At first you meet the character for 11 persons, (i. e. 吉 fortunate) and afterwards that for 18 parts., (杌 the name of a wood.) [The meaning is, that you will be very lucky at first, but afterwards you will have only eighteen twentieths of your former luck.] 奎聲報與君, 你且聽知聞, 上看十一口, 下看十八分.

No. 9. Shêng Yin Yin, 聖陰陰. Your internal organs and your circulation are healthy, and you sleep with your body in perfect repose. Though he sets all his forces in motion, I should not trouble myself about him. 胃肚脈和調, 安身聯一宵, 任他兵馬動, 我且自無聊.

No. 10. Shêng Yang Yin, 聖陽陰. At last the west wind begins to blow, and certainly it blows in a way that astonishes strangers. But when autumn comes, you must not be disgusted at cold weather, for the moon at any rate shines brightly. [There is some good mixed with every ill fortune.] 畢竟西風起, 定招遠客驚, 秋下休嫌冷, 惟有月下明.

No. 11. San Shêng. 三聖. The constellation Tsan has ever been a lucky one. I advise you to have no fear. Everything you pray for shall be granted as you wish, and every one shall hear of your good for-

tune. 參宿元來吉, 勸君不用疑, 所求皆遂意, 好事大家知。

No. 12. *Yin Shéng Yang*. 陰聖陽。

Supernatural evils bring great calamities. But your guards and protectors shall be fortunate. Your horse will leap out of the flames, and no harm shall happen to you from any quarter. 鬼崇作災殃, 關防守看祥, 火中跳出馬, 四向却無傷。

No. 13. *Yin Yin Shéng*. 陰陰聖。

All the stars are shining bright. The river in heaven [The Milky Way] flows on. The *Niu* and the *Nü* stars \*have just met; and after weeping they go to opposite quarters. 星晨光燦爛, 河溪一路通, 牛女纔相見, 汨後各西東. [\*These stars are supposed to cross the Milky Way on a bridge formed by magpies. Their meeting takes place once a year on the 7th day of the 7th month.]

No. 14. *Yang Yin Shéng*. 陽陰聖。

The bird takes a flight for 10,000 li and mounts into the heavens. But after a year winds and clouds spring up, and it is blown away into the darkness. 翼飛萬里程, 引出在雲宵, 一載風雲起, 身歸黑裡飄。

No. 15. *Shéng Shéng Yang*. 聖聖陽。

The constellation K'ang hangs in heaven like a golden dragon. As a rule it passes to the Tzū Ch'ou period, but now its form is in Wei. So go and conceal yourself as fast as you can. 亢宿卦金龍, 常行子丑宮, 時存身在未, 急急避他鄉。

No. 16. *Yin Yang Yin*. 陰陽陰。

A beautiful plant is springing in your house. For you wife shall, to your joy, have a son. Your connexions and relations shall all come to congratulate you, and your descendants shall be famous and admirable. 房中生瑞草, 孕婦喜臨盆, 親眷皆來慶, 麒麟是子孫。

No. 17. *Yin Shéng Shéng*. 陰聖聖。

The end will be as the beginning neither hot nor yet cold. Let the travellers stop at once, and let the wayfarers search for a village to rest in. 尾與頭相似, 不寒亦不溫, 行人須早止, 宿客便尋村。

No. 18. *Yang Yang Yin*. 陽陽陰。

The measure and the balance are unequal. I fear that there is dishonesty there, and that intercourse between the two will cease, and hereafter there will be a quarrel between the

parties. 斗秤不公平, 恐他不至誠, 兩邊交易了, 到底亦相爭。

No. 19. *San Yin*. 三陰。

Your daughter has found a good marriage broker. The transaction on both sides have been duly completed. The meeting of the bride and groom is the only thing unaccomplished. May heaven grant all happiness. 女子覓良媒, 通情乃得成, 相看却未了, 好事自天宮。

No. 20. *Yin Shéng Yin*. 陰聖陰。

The path of the dragon is indeed a difficult one. You cannot avoid being anxious. You think of him who is so far away, while the hills and waters between you are so vast. [There is no constellation \*龍. There is one called 危.] \*龍途實可憂, 未免得無愁, 細思千里外, 山水兩悠悠。

No. 21. *Three Yang*. 三陽。

The bright moon is at present behind the clouds, and the fish are rushing madly up the rapids. If you want to catch fish or to see the moon, you will find it hard to succeed in either case. \*璧月在雲間, 躍魚上急灘, 若要魚共月, 上下兩艱難. [\*Should be 璧.]

No. 22. *Shéng Yin Yang*. 聖陰陽。

Hsiang put a pearl in her cap and disguised herself in Szū Lu's clothes. Every one said that she was right, but I cannot help feeling a little suspicious. \*姜氏頭戴珠, 身穿子路衣, 人人皆道是, 我且自生疑. [\*Should be 婁.]

No. 23. *Shéng Yang Shéng*. 聖陽聖。

The star Mao bears the sun over his head, and the heat will not last long now, although you are eager to get at the heat to warm yourself. I have none to give you for your comfort. [\*The phrase Ch'ü yen chih jen 趨炎之人 means a man who runs to the heat, a parasite, or in a better sense an eager petitioner.] 昂星頭戴日, 炎盛亦不多, 欲趨去就熱, 無便被應。

No. 24. *San ts'e*. 三側。

My predictions are like jade from the \*Kwen mountains, from which all may know their good and bad omens. I advise you to retrace your steps at once. For if you lose any more time you will fall into a pit. †嘴占崑山玉, 凡人知吉凶, 勸君急退步, 恐久墮坑中. [\*The Kuen Lun mountains in Thibet. †The name of the constellation is properly 觜.]

No. 25. *Yang Shêng Yin*. 陽聖陰.

The well water is bright and sweet, and the odorous wind blows from the South. Tell the lad to fetch me some water, and I will spring out and ascend to the highest point of enjoyment. 井泉清且甘, 薰風便是南, 呼童來取水, 跳出路高巖.

No. 26. *Yang Shêng Yang*. 陽聖陽

The willow flowers are blown about in the spring breeze and sway from east to west. Strangers laugh when they see it and say, You will be a regular old Lai. 柳絮舞春風, 向西又向東, 行人開口笑, 可作老萊翁. [\*One of the examples of filial piety].

No. 27. *Yang Yang Shêng*. 陽陽聖.

Distinguished characters come from the \*Chang family. In every generation there is a fresh one. At the end they all retire into private life. This is really a fact. [All fame and glory come to an end sooner or later.] 張舍出賢人, 流傳世代新, 到頭歸澗谷, 此事實爲真. [\*A family in Keangse who have hereditary charge of the 江西廣信府龍虎山天師府.]

No. 28. *Yin Yang Shêng*. 陰陽聖.

The constellation Chên must be the twenty eighth (and last.) My thoughts are troubled, for (being the last,) I can get no answer to my words, and am left murmuring alone. 軫當廿八位, 思想不甘心, 有話無相答, 依然口自吟.

## LVIII.—FIFTY-SIX TEMPLE ORACLES OR STANZAS.

*From a Taoist Temple 觀山道, on Consulate or Black-Rock Hill in the City of Foochow. Translated by C. F. R. ALLEN, ESQ.*

The character for *thousand* in the title or number of each Oracle is used for the character for *lot*, both having the same sound in the Foochow dialect. There are 56 lots used in the temple, each of which is numbered with one of the figures from one to fifty six. The lot which is drawn indicates the *Stanza* which is to be consulted in order to determine the nature of the reply.

No. 1. *Good*. 第一千上上.

Last night at the 3rd watch I met you. I saw that you were in a state of great anxiety. The two words peace and contentment were all you were in need of. To be sent home in this way is worth 10,000 taels. 昨夜三更會

見君, 見君來意甚慇懃, 只消兩個平安字, 贈汝回家抵萬金.

No. 2. *Good*. 第二千上上.

In former times [the scholar] Chi-tzu was journeying to Ch'in. He had attained no distinction, and had returned to Lo-yang. One day the roll of successful candidates bore his name, and he returned home, the bearer of the golden seals of the six countries. 昔年季子往秦邦, 功名不第返洛陽, 一朝紫閣題名日, 六國金印轉回鄉.

No. 3. *Good*. 第三千上上.

The red leaves with "Yuan" written on them are tied with a scarlet thread. From the moment they meet they become attached to each other. Marriage depends entirely on the decision of "Yueh-lao," so that it is useless to discuss the means of either party. 紅葉題緣繫赤繩, 一旦相逢情自親, 婚姻皆憑月老定, 何須更論富和貧.

No. 4. *Bad*. 第四千下下.

The great Huang-yu was a brave valiant man, but though he ruled over 10,000 miles of hill and river, of a sudden he lost it all, and of all his clan of 8000 none remained. With what feelings think you did he return to Chiang-tung. 巍巍項羽一英雄, 萬里江山一旦空, 八千子弟今已矣, 有何顏面返江東.

No. 5. *Good*. 第五千上上.

The waters are angry and the waves run fast, and [the fisherman] is using his rod. While diligently employed he comes to the Tzu-ling Shallows. The cloud, the waves, the winds and the moon go on their course without his attending to them. It is no strange story, then, if he catches a fish with gold scales. [Attend carefully to your business, and do not let your attention be distracted in any way, and you will succeed.] 急水波頭着一竿, 殷勤撐上紫陵灘, 烟波風月憑來往, 釣取金鱗信不難.

No. 6. *Middling*. 第六千中平.

Ts'ao with a million soldiers came down on Chiang-tung, when he was attacked by Chou-yü who employed fire as his weapon. All the preparations had been made beforehand by the direction of Kung-ming, who depended on the east wind [to blow the fire against Ts'ao's ships.] [The meaning apparently is: You cannot succeed by yourself: you must get some one to help you.] 曹兵百萬下江



東, 却被周瑜用火攻, 當時萬事俱已備, 猶仗孔明借東風。

No. 7. *Bad*. 第七千下下。

One morning when you are free from care, an action is unexpectedly brought against you. I expect that your geomantic influences are unpropitious. Alter them at once to get better luck. I advise you to lose no time in taking all precautions. 一朝無事忽遭官, 疑是陰陽宅未安, 急宜改正須吉利, 勸君莫作等閑看。

No. 8. *Middling*. 第八千中平。

The afflatus of genius, and the righteousness that pervades a man are the gift of heaven. But the heart must rectify and purify itself. When this is done, leave the hills and valleys, and one day you may attain to \* P'eng-lai. [\*A sort of "Land of Beulah"]. 仙風道骨本天生, 精心修煉自能成, 此日丹就謝巖谷, 一朝蓬萊頂上行。

No. 9. *Middling*. 第九千中平。

Follow not that which is easy, and be not careless. You must take pains, and bear poverty for ten years, during which time you must close your doors and study the Classics. The sleeping dragon will arise when the thunder is heard in the spring time. 莫從容易且從容, 寒窓更守十年窮, 閉門常把詩書誦, 等待春雷起臥龍。

No. 10. *Bad*. 第十千下下。

The two houses agree not, and as there is no affinity, no violent means should be used to bring about the marriage. The lute and the guitar are not in harmony. The notes "Kung" and "Yü" coincide, and the strings though seasoned with water are out of tune. 兩家門戶不相親, 不是姻緣莫強成, 琴瑟不諧宮羽韻, 水絃反作斷腸聲。

No. 11. *Good*. 第十一千上上。

You hope to obtain great good fortune. What you wish for is like a piece of unpolished jade concealed in ordinary stone. You will find a man of discernment to point it out to you. It will at once be seen to be a treasure, and great will be your joy. 君求謀望大吉昌, 似玉無瑕石內藏, 今遇貴人來指示, 一朝得價喜非常。

No. 12. *Good*. 第十二千上上。

An official dispatch should urge you fast as flame, and the spirit of a brave man be roused as by thunder. Although there are many to

hinder you just now, you may go and return in peace. 一級官書火急催, 英雄奮發怒如雷, 雖然目下多阻滯, 許改平安去復回。

No. 13. *Middling*. 第十三千中平。

When a worshipper comes to offer incense, what answer can be given. You yourself understand the distribution of good and evil fortune. Virtue and vice have each their final reward, but it comes sometimes sooner, sometimes later. 焚香來告復何辭, 禍福攸分汝自知, 善惡到頭終有報, 只差來早與來遲。

No. 14. *Good*. 第十四千上上。

Yun-chang of the Han dynasty was a valiant man. On the way to 'Hua-jung he let the wicked Ts'ao go. This was because he did not forget the kindness he received at Yun-yang. His name has been handed down as an ensample from all antiquity. [The meaning is that every good action will bear fruit in time. 漢室雲長一英豪, 華容道上放奸曹, 皆因不失雲陽報, 流傳萬古把名標。

No. 15. *Middling*. 第十五千中平。

The Horoscopic characters *Chien Hui* are in the sign *Lung*, so be cautious. *K'an* and *Kuei* are in conjunction, so set your mind at rest. But if the former change to *Ch'ou K'én*, the male and female elements will be discordant. In that case loss will wait at your door and distress at your window and trouble beset your home. 乾亥來龍仔細看, 坎癸相向自當安, 若移丑艮陰陽逆, 門衰戶冷家道難。

No. 16. *Middling*. 第十六千中平。

The flowers bloom and fade from year to year, but when a man is grown old, how can he renew his youth. The distinctions and glories you have gained are now done with. But everything is dependent on the will of heaven. 花開花卸年年有, 人老何曾再少年, 羨子容華今已矣, 到頭萬事總由天。

No. 17. *Good*. 第十七千上上。

Heretofore the tilling and sowing brought no return, but this year the fields and gardens bear a rich harvest. Besides we are fallen on quiet and happy days, and the hearts of all men are filled with joy. 年來耕稼苦無收, 今歲田園定有秋, 況遇太平無事日, 士農工商樂悠悠。

No. 18. *Middling*. 第十八千中平.

In the time of the Nang, when the troops were defeated in the North, they turned their attention to the South. Though their strength was broken, they had still somewhat to fall back on. Consider what fate has been hitherto, for your future fortune will be its exact opposite. 曩時敗北且圖南, 勛力雖衰尙一堪, 欲識從前君大數, 前三三與後三三.

No. 19. *Rather bad*. 第十九千下中.

The memorials of antiquity and the sacred altars are the protection of government, and the precious sword of Justice suspended aloft fills the hearts of men with fear. Touch them not at all, for even spiritual and earthly rulers do not presume to meddle with them. [The meaning probably is: Your purpose is sacrilegious and must be abandoned.] 古跡靈壇鎮江山, 寶劍高懸照膽寒, 一物一毫休要動, 神仙官府更難佔.

No. 20. *Good*. 第二十千上上.

General Ministers of State, Dukes, and Marquises have no one to set them in that rank, but they have to use their own efforts for ten years. The poor rustic in his miserable hut has a chance of making a name for himself. If your talent be great, fear not that you will waste it in the desert. 將相公侯本無種, 好向寒窓守十年, 寒窗自有題名日, 才高那怕困林泉.

No. 21. *Rather bad*. 第二十一千下中.

To whom do you speak of your thoughts. I will tell you all the news I have for you, whether it be good or bad. The wants of a life time pass by like water. For honours and wealth are like a cloud floating in the air. 一生心事向誰云, 盈虛消息說與君, 世事盡從流水去, 功名富貴等浮雲.

No. 22. *Good*. 第二十二千上上.

Your ancestors have practised virtue for many years, and you need not fear, lest their successors fail to follow their example. It was because Tung-yung practised filial piety and virtue that he met a spirit in the Imperial Market Place. 祖宗積德幾多年, 何愁接紹乏丁傳, 董永只因行孝道, 皇都市上遇神仙.

No. 23. *Rather bad*. 第二十三千下中.

In every thing there is to be done, the best plan is to discuss it first; for if you take it to law,

some damage is certain to happen. Although by your cleverness you gain the victory for the present, something hereafter will make you lose your pains. 凡事從容好商量, 若到公庭有損傷, 縱使機謀今得勝, 必爲後事不成功.

No. 24. *Rather Good*. 第二十四千上中.

The concord of the principles "Yang" and "Yin" depends on heaven. It is not every day that we see the "Hsiung" and "Pei" in our dreams. Last night there was an aurora of lovely colour, and I expect that a fairy descended from heaven. 陰陽道合總由天, 熊羆入夢豈偶然, 昨宵雲霞騰瑞彩, 疑是天宮降嬋娟.

No. 25. *Middling*. 第二十五千中平.

You tell me that the present day is better than old times. No one would think that there is any difference between the two. Riches and honours are the gift of heaven; life and death are matters of fate. Peace and contentment will fill a man's lot in life with happiness. 汝說今來勝舊年, 誰知今年又復然, 富貴在天生死命, 平安便是種福田.

No. 26. *Good*. 第二十六千上上.

You are anxious to get a boat and sail over the waters. Pray to the gods with a sincere mind and they will help you. From all antiquity it has ever been the good man that got safely across the sea. Why carry a charm [or amulet] in addition? [\*"The five lakes and the four seas" mean all the waters of the world.] 君欲乘舟泛五湖, 至誠禱祝暗相扶, 自古心平過的海, 何須更代護身符.

No. 27. *Middling*. 第二十七千中平.

I have already caused events to happen agreeably to your wishes. But no one would have thought that your own actions would have caused your own injury. Now that you know your faults, you must reform; and if you wish to obtain your prayer, examine your thoughts. 我曾許汝事和諧, 誰料修爲汝自乖, 但能知過須能改, 衆謀得意稱心懷.

No. 28. *Bad*. 第二十八千下下.

Law is as exacting as fire; you cannot do as you please in the matter. You had far better give up your case and go home and till the soil. Your friends may make you hesitate, but do not listen to them, nor wait till the time comes, when you will find out the truth

of my words. 官法如爐不自由, 不如息了且歸耕, 傍人煽惑君休信, 莫待臨期來辨明。

No. 29. *Good*. 第二十九千上上。

If your mind be entirely set on truth, heaven will know it. Why enquire of me? Lay your suspicions aside. If you devote your mind to thoughts of virtue, you need be under no anxiety lest your home should be unhappy. 統發誠心天自知, 何須問我決狐疑, 若將心地培陰地, 不愁家室不相宜。

No. 30. *Middling*. 第三十千中平。

Sickness is a misfortune that happens because your luck is bad. You need be under no suspicion nor apprehension. Pray to the god of the North Star to remove the calamity, and as the *Chu-ling* \* Star is passed, the evil will be dispelled. [\* E. in Ursa Major.] 病患皆由命運乖, 何須心下反疑猜, 急求北斗消災厄, 更度朱陵解禍胎。

No. 31. *Bad*. 第三十一千下下。

If you attempt to pick the moon out of the water, all your efforts will be in vain. Think of *Li-t'ai-pai* \* who tried to do so, and lost his life at the source of the river at *Ts'ai-shih*. [\* *Li-t'ai-pai* was a statesman and poet who was also celebrated for his habits of intoxication.] 水中撈月費工夫, 費盡工夫却又無, 但看當時李太白採石江頭一命孤。

No. 32. *Good*. 第三十二千上上。

The thousand year old mirror is once more repaired, and joyfully do the golden sounds come down from heaven. To day it is shining bright and glittering like the stars. Prosperity and contentment, happiness and long life are promised for years to come. [All the omens point to a happy marriage.] 千年古鏡復重圓, 喜得金聲擲自天, 此日輝煌星燦爛, 晚景康寧福壽全。

No. 33. *Middling*. 第三十三千中平。

In the spring the showers fall in frequent succession. In the summer the weather is bright and dry, and there is no rain. Wait till the three seasons are past, and when winter comes the fields and gardens will be full. 新春雨水復連連, 夏景晴乾雨又愆, 待等節交三伏後, 方施冬至足田園。

No. 34. *Rather Bad*. 第三十四千中下。

You wish to pluck the *Tan-kuei* flower (which grows in the moon) you must ascend to the

sky. Though you want to fly up there, the vault of heaven is too high for you. The numerous good deeds you practice your descendants will reap the benefit of, but the bright lamp and the yellow scroll" \* will be but useless. [\* Burning the midnight oil.]

欲扳丹桂步青霄, 即欲飛騰雲漢高, 陰功積下兒孫受, 青燈黃卷枉徒勞。

No. 35. *Good*. 第三十五千上上。

Great is the joy when the leaf is picked out of the Imperial water course. \* Your marriage has been noted 100 years ago when you were in another state of existence. † Your bridal curtains shall be tied with the "Yuan Yang" fastening ‡, and the ordeal of the "Bird target" shall choose you for the palace. [\* One of the ladies in the palace used to correspond with a lover by writing on a leaf which she dropped into one of the streams passing through the Imperial garden. † A girdle with figures of the two birds "Yuan" and "Yang" worked on it. These birds are the emblems of conjugal fidelity. ‡ In the time of the Tang dynasty, a man who had a very lovely daughter promised her to any one who could hit the eye of a bird he had painted on a screen from a certain distance. Kao-tsu, the Emperor was the successful competitor. [v. The Kuang-shih-lei-fu 廣事類賦]. 御溝拾葉喜非常, 百歲姻緣宿世昌, 繡幃結得鴛鴦帶, 雀屏中選到天堂。

No. 36. *Middling*. 第三十六千中平。

Reputation is like the floating water weed, one day it comes from the east, another from the west. Do you ask what end you will finally gain. Set your heart on righteousness and be under no fear. 功名好似浮萍草, 一日東來一日西, 若問前途歸縮地, 好修方寸莫遲疑。

No. 37. *Good*. 第三十七千上上。

A white lily buds in the bright jade vase. It grows as upright and seems as pure as though it came from heaven. Its appearance has nothing ordinary about it. It would be of the first rank in the jewelled halls and fairy palaces. 碧玉池中開白蓮, 莊嚴色相本天然, 生來骨格非凡俗, 玉殿仙宮第一班。

No. 38. *Good*. 第三十八千上上。

Many a time does the magpie chatter on the eaves. Many an evening is the lamp festooned with

flowers. Good fortune has its omens to announce its approach, and though the moon be not shining now, yet soon it will. 几番簾前喜嗟嗟, 几夕銀燈結好花, 喜事未來先有報, 不光華月也光華.

No. 39. *Middling*. 第三十九千中平.

You have hitherto chosen the wrong time for what you had to do. But this year your luck has changed and become good. Whatever you have to manage will happen agreeably to your wishes. You need not adopt any plan different to your present purposes. 作事從來未遇時, 今年新運頗相宜, 一生動作皆侵遂, 別從意外用心機.

No. 40. *Bad*. 第四十千下下.

One stream flows here, and another there, but the two can never join and form a complete circle. Take in hand the prayer books and study them well, and pray to the gods to protect your family. 流流連處又流連, 到頭兩事不周全, 好把靈文多演誦, 祈求戶內保嬋娟.

No. 41. *Good*. 第四十一千上上.

In the spring every thing is full of gladness, and in the summer on the waters are the lilies and the egrets. Wait till the autumn is over and winter is come, and then you may chance to mount the "Roc" and be carried to the home of the Genii. 春來萬事喜悠悠, 夏景荷花水面鷗, 必待秋成冬至後, 恰如跨鶴上瀛洲.

No. 42. *Middling*. 第四十二千中平.

There are three thousand laws and five thousand books, as I need scarcely tell you. It depends on your own free will whether you are virtuous or vicious. From these two sources spring happiness and misery. 三千法度五千文, 此事何須說與君, 善惡兩途君自作, 一生禍福此中分.

No. 43. *Bad*. 第四十三千下下.

Your luck to-day is very unfavourable. It is just as if you were carrying a candle, while the wind is blowing. You must take much greater care than you have been doing, and practice economy. To bestow kindness on others and to do virtuous actions is your duty. 此日星運不相宜, 猶如風前秉燭時, 更加謹慎須勤儉, 好施恩德自爲之.

No. 44. *Good*. 第四十四千上上.

The summer is blazing hot, and the days are very long. Men are suffering from the heat and are

deeply depressed; nevertheless heaven and earth are indulgent to the wishes of men, and the east wind blows in cool and pleasant gusts. 夏景炎炎日最長, 人人愁熱悶非常, 天地也解人和意, 一陣東風自然涼.

No. 45. *Middling*. 第四十五千中平.

Go directly into an upper room to hide yourself, or retire when you are surrounded on all sides by thorns as by a wood. Heaven itself as well as your fate has its ups and downs. You are a man that fails at one time and succeeds at another. 直上重樓去存身, 四圍荆棘逸爲林, 天高君命長和短, 得意番成失意人.

No. 46. *Rather Bad*. 第四十六千下中.

The harvest this year is not so abundant as it has been in past time, and the cry is that prices are higher than they have been these hundred years, and calamities and misfortune bring us fresh trouble. But when the next "Yang" \* comes, it will bring us comfort. [\* One of six periods in every year]. 今歲豐登不如前, 物價喧騰倍百年, 災數流行多坎坷, 一陽回復始安然.

No. 47. *Rather Good*. 第四十七千中上.

Do not be annoyed if your prayer for a family be answered late. The good deeds of ancestors will be in your favour. Worship with all sincerity, and your prayer will be answered. When you have attained to your highest pitch of glory, you shall have a son. 君求子息莫嫌遲, 祖宗陰德兩相宜, 至誠懇禱須報應, 功名行滿有嬰兒.

No. 48. *Tolerably Good*. 第四十八千上中.

The magpie under the eaves brings you good news. He knows that the gentleman has made up his mind to come home all this distance. Do you wish to know when the traveller will return. It will be when the hoar frost lies cold, the trees shed their leaves and the birds cease to sing. 喜鵲簾前報好音, 知君千里欲歸心, 若問行人何日至, 霜寒木落鳥含聲.

No. 49. *Bad*. 第四十九千下下.

You intend to wander to the four quarters of the globe. The hills join the waters, the waters the sky. You had better pass your life in the old manner; for when luck is bad, misfortune pursues you every where. 思遊西北與東南, 山連水分水連天, 不如守舊隨時過, 運不通時到處難.



No. 50. *Middling*. 第五十千中平.

The clouds come down on the hills and waters, the waters meet the sky. It is the same way with riches, honours, and reputation. But the road to be travelled is rough and uneven. Do not struggle against fate, but wait till prosperity comes to you. 雲連山水水連天, 富貴功名總由然, 且起前途多坎坷, 不用干戈見豐年.

No. 51. *Rather Bad*. 第五十一千下中.

Sometime ago I lost a needle when on board ship. To-day I went to the same place in the sea to look for it. I looked for it till I found it. Though it did not cost me all this trouble for nothing, yet it cost me much anxiety. 昔日行船失了針, 今朝依舊海中尋, 從然尋得原針在, 不費工夫也費心.

No. 52. *Good*. 第五十二千上上.

During the winter there is a rose growing beyond the mountain top. The cold wind and the snow make it grow all the faster. In the twinkling of an eye it blooms before all other flowers in the spring. It will stand alone for a hundred generations as the king of flowers. 隆冬嶺外一枝梅, 不耐寒風併雪催, 瞬息陽春芳信早, 獨然百世占花魁.

No. 53. *Middling*. 第五十三千中平.

The wind comes in gusts and the rain in showers. The traveller has a long road to travel. He has got out of his reckoning by degrees. How will he get back to the path. He has no one to put him right. [This stanza ought to have been headed, "Bad"]. 寒風陣陣雨消消, 千里行人去路遙, 移算就多君失計, 如何歸路轉無聊.

No. 54. *Rather Bad*. 第五十四千下中.

Your doors are solitary, your windows deserted, and you are all alone. You sigh and pray to the gods, but get no response. If you wish for descendants to succeed you after your death, all you can do is to obtain descendants by adoption or purchase. 門衰戶冷苦伶仃, 自嘆祈求不一靈, 若要身後來接續, 繼宗只許續螟蛉.

No. 55. *Good*. 第五十五千上上.

Do not trouble yourself, and cease to sigh, lament, and groan. I can foretell your lot before you can read it. Men say that the last responses are unlucky ones; but this last response will bring you luck in every thing. 慢勞短嘆

與咨嗟, 未曾念起我先知, 人說終難多不利, 求得終籤百事宜.

No. 56. *Good*. 第五十六千上上.

The 'Hsien Hill [Hill of the Genii] \* in the time of the Han dynasty was the old arena for the cultivation of virtue. Its name has been handed down by tradition as having been stationed in Fokien. Remember to act virtuously, and you will be happy, and all the members of your families, male and female will be fortunate. [\* A hill within the walls of Foochow.] 漢代仙山古道場, 名垂青史鎮閩邦, 奉勸行善天降福, 合家男女大吉昌.

## LIX.—SHOP-SIGNS AND STREET-NAMES AT PEKING.

I.—Collected by J. DUDGEON, ESQ. M. D. and at his request translated BY MR. HO ACHUN, Linguist.

*The dual principles*: a clock and watch shop. 兩儀鐘表鋪.

*Righteous prosperity*: an opium shop. 義豐洋藥局.

*Continually gathering*: a melting silver shop. 長聚爐房.

*Gathered harmony and effected*: a curiosity shop. 聚和成古玩鋪.

*Constantly meeting*: a boot shop in back door on main street. 後門大街恒聚靴鋪.

*Heavenly meeting carriage*: a tea house. 天會軒茶館.

*Ten thousand valuables complete*: a tobacco shop. 萬寶全烟鋪.

*Gathered fountain*: a collar and cap shop. 聚源領帽鋪.

*Elegant and excellent house*: a snuff shop. 文美齋鼻烟鋪.

*Meeting and prosperous house*: a cake shop. 聚興齋饅饅鋪.

*Long spring hall*: a shop that sells medicines for producing abortion. 長春堂打胎藥鋪.

*Heretofore true house*: a Mahomedan eating house. 素真齋回回飯鋪.

*Virtuous fountain*: a marten skin shop. 德源貂皮鋪.

*Heaven completes*: a tea house. 天全茶館.

*Rich and prosperous*: a tea house. 裕順(豐)茶(店)館.

*High, bright and far*: a tea house. 高明遠茶館.

*Hall of same benevolence*: a medicine shop. 同仁堂藥鋪.

*Richly possess*: a gold shop. 富有金店.

*Auspicious and felicitous grove*: a shop for foreign goods. 瑞林祥洋貨舖.

*Righteous and effected*: a shop for foreign goods. 義成洋貨店.

*Heavenly abundance*: a picture shop. 天豐畫舖.

*Rejoice together*: a play garden. 同樂戲園.

*Virtuous and prosperous*: a curiosity shop. 德興隆古玩舖.

*Ten thousand abundances*: a fan shop. 萬豐扇子舖.

*Literature in plenty*: a picture shop. 文盛畫舖.

*Highest composition of Hoo*: a south paper shop. 胡魁章南紙店.

*Flowers rise to the Milky Way*: a joss-stick and candle shop. 花漢冲香燭舖.

*Fir and bamboo room*: a southern pen shop. 松竹齋南筆舖.

*United prosperity*: an engraver's shop. 協盛刻字舖.

*Stone and bamboo room*: a book shop. 石竹齋書舖.

*Gathered prosperity*: a scale shop. 聚盛天平舖.

*Constantly promoted and helped*: a clothes shop. 長隆佑衣舖.

*Chang's family*: a girdle shop. 常家帶子舖.

*Long continued joy*: a cloth shop. 慶長布舖.

*Happy cloud*: a clock and watch shop. 慶雲鐘表舖.

*Gathering of valuables*: a smoking-pipe shop. 聚寶烟袋舖.

*Room of cassia fragrance*: a cake shop. 桂芳齋時時舖.

*Golden cow*: a needle shop. 金牛針舖.

*Heavenly embroidery*: a coal shop. 天錦煤舖.

*Neighborhood of chief beauty*: an oil and wine shop. 元華坊酒舖.

*Ornamented, plentiful and harmonious*: a coffin-bearers' shop. 錦裕和槨房.

*Perpetual fountain*: a gold shop. 恒源金店.

*Righteous and agreeable room*: a rolled flour shop. 義合齋切面舖.

*Gathering fountain*: a salt shop. 聚源鹽店.

*One capital hall*: a head dress shop. 一本局首飾店.

*Being prosperous by united strength*: a straw shop. 協力順草舖.

*Elegantly accomplished*: a soap shop. 文成埭店.

*Joyfully accomplished*: a cloth shop. 慶成布店.

*Three righteousnesses*: an opium hall. 三義洋藥局.

*Great deportment*: a hat shop. 偉儀帽店.

*Everlasting fountain*: a cash shop. 永源錢舖.

*Constantly in possession*: a head dress house. 恒有首飾樓.

*Prosperous affluent hall*: a shop which provides entertainments. 隆豐堂飯莊子.

*Righteous fountain*: a dried fruit shop. 義源乾菓舖.

*United and prosperous*: a coffin shop. 合興棺材舖.

*Auspicious and prosperous*: a mutton house. 瑞興羊肉館.

*Li being honest himself*: a pen shop. 李自寶筆舖.

*Opening prosperity*: a button shop. 啓盛頂子舖.

*Ten thousand prosperities*: a peacock's feather shop. 萬隆翎子舖.

*Prospered by heaven*: a snuff shop. 天興鼻烟舖.

*Rich and successful*: a brass shop. 裕通銅舖.

*Ten thousand sombrenesses*: a wood shed. 萬森木廠.

*Human harmony*: ginseng shop. 人和參局.

*Valuables in prosperity*: a furnace shed. 寶順火爐廠.

*Long continued harmony*: a purse shop. 長和荷包舖.

*Chief of ten thousand*: a musical shop. 萬元音樂舖.

*Virtuous and affluent*: a pestle shop. 德盛碓房.

*Daily affluent*: a dyer's room. 日盛染房.

*Joyful spring*: a tobacco shop. 慶春烟局.

*Prosperous and affluent*: a cake shop. 隆盛蒸鍋舖.

*Given by heaven*: a book shop. 天錫書舖.

*Greatly effected*: a paint shop. 廣成顏料舖.

*Eternal joy*: a stone shop. 永慶石頭舖.

*Far famed house*: a cake shop. 名遠齋楊村糕乾舖.

*Virtuous and prosperous*: a fish shop. 德興魚店.

*Exuberant grove*: a mutton shop. 盛林羊肉舖.

*House of righteous source*: a pork shop. 義原館猪肉舖.

*Always prosperous*: a shop for foreign goods. 恒利洋貨舖.

II.—Collected and Translated\* BY J. DUDGEON, Esq., M.D.

公順號, Sign of Equitable Harmony.

人義和, Man of righteousness and peace.

高陞店, Hotel of High Promotion.

寶興隆, Rich prosperity.

六必居糧食店, Grain shop of the six Indispensables.

久興居, Long flourishing shop.

祥福號, Happy and good fortune.

瑞興號, Ascending fortune.

\* Dr. Dudgeon was assisted in making the translation of this and the following section, by two Chinese, JEN-SHAN and TRIMING, the former one of his hospital assistants, and the latter a student of the Peking College.

豐源亨, Unlimited great fountain.  
 滋蘭齋, Rich epidendrum house: a cake shop.  
 太元永, Excessive Original Everlasting.  
 公興號, Sign of justly Prosperous.  
 興順號, Uninterrupted prosperity.  
 大元茶社, Tea shop of great abundance.  
 文元鼓鋪, Drum shop of Literary excellence.  
 德順家伙鋪, Virtuous and obedient: an utensil shop.  
 慶元居, Southern wine shop of supreme felicity.  
 景陽樓, Appearance of the sun's rays' Tower.  
 天和公, Heaven made us all agree.  
 仁義和, Bank of benevolence and justice.  
 萬義號, Infinite concord.  
 乾達茶居, Tea shop of celestial principles.  
 天義公, Good and just according to heaven.  
 十九德成, The ten virtues all complete.  
 三慶長, The nine felicities prolonged.  
 黑和居, Restaurant of the triple concord.  
 天吉帽鋪, Black monkey: felt cap shop.  
 萬吉館, Shop of Heaven sent luck.  
 聯隆, Tower of numberless Virtues.  
 隆盛, Shop of successive promotion, (for the sale of boots and shoes).  
 恒和號, Sign of lasting Concord.  
 三義公, Company of the three Duties.  
 三益號, Sign of the three Friends.  
 天源棚鋪, Celestial fountain: awning shop.  
 義增喜轎鋪, Sedan shop of righteous increase: (used at marriages).  
 王麻子火鑪鋪, Steel shop of the pock marked Wang.  
 萬成瓶瓦鋪, Brick and tile shop of universal completeness.  
 豐盛灰鋪, Lime shop of plentiful abundance.  
 東白羊肉鋪, Mutton shop of morning twilight.  
 景源炭廠, Fountain of beauty: charcoal depot.  
 永興壽靴鋪, Shop of always rising: boots of longevity, [i. e. mourning boots].  
 永盛鐵鋪, Always abounding: an iron shop.  
 長盛奶茶鋪, The milk shop of long abundance.  
 珮珍玉器鋪, The jewelled girdle: a shop for jade ware.

## III.—STREETS, LANES, ETC.

果子巷, Fruit Lane.  
 橋, Tiger Place Bridge.  
 廠, Crystal Row or Avenue.  
 長, Long Bamboo Lane.  
 仙, Fairy Lane.

胭脂街, Rouge Lane.  
 十條街, Tenth Lane.  
 百興街, The Chia Family Lane.  
 百興街, Lane of one hundred kinds of prosperity.  
 口袋街, Bag Lane.  
 櫻桃斜街, Sloping Cherry Street.  
 打磨廠, Grinding Row.  
 子市, Fruit Market.  
 肉市, Flesh Market.  
 梅市街, Plum Market Street.  
 孝順街, Lane of Filial Piety.  
 綫線街, Thread and Needle Lane.  
 石碑街, Stone Tablet Lane.  
 深溝街, Deep Ditch Lane.  
 平樂園, Peace and Happiness Garden.  
 長和院, Great Court of Eternal Harmony.  
 三里河, Three le River.  
 石馬街, Stone Colt Lane.  
 肘膊街, Elbow Lane.  
 草廠頭, Hay market first Lane.  
 鐵獅子街, Lane of the Iron Lion.  
 鐵獅子街, Magpie Lane.  
 吳老街, Old Woo's Lane.  
 金魚池, Golden fish Pond.  
 育賢坊, Nourishing Place of Sages.  
 豆腐巷, Bean Curd Lane.  
 荷包巷, Purse or Pouch Lane.  
 南小市, Southern small Market.  
 刷子市, Brush Market.  
 東四牌樓, Eastern four Arches.  
 新街口, Entrance to the New Row.  
 當街廟, Middle street Temple.  
 鬧市口, Noisy market Mouth.  
 護國寺, Kingdom saving Temple.  
 乾石橋, Dry stone Bridge.  
 馬市橋, Horse market Bridge.  
 得勝橋, Bridge of Victory.  
 北新橋, North new Bridge.  
 太平橋, Great Peaceful Bridge.  
 張黃家街, Chang and Hwang Family Lane.  
 羊尾巴街, Sheep tail Lane.  
 駱駝脖子街, Camel neck Lane.  
 菜市口, Vegetable market mouth: (Execution ground).  
 土地廟, Local God Temple.  
 花兒市, Flower Market.  
 大佛寺, Great Buddha Temple.  
 翠花街, Blue flower Lane.  
 燒酒街, Samahu Lane.  
 劈柴街, Split Fuel Lane.

緡街, Hsieh Family Lane.  
 緡街, Revenue (Money and Rice) Lane.  
 司, Cavalry Office.  
 灣, Nine bending Roads.  
 井兒, Sweet water well.  
 娘緡街, Miss Sung's Lane.  
 人緡街, Lane of the great man Wang.  
 條緡街, Twelfth Lane.  
 頭緡街, First consider Lane.  
 市, Pearl market.  
 沿, Western river Bank.  
 欄, Great Barrier.  
 子緡街, Front chair Lane.  
 緡街, Mutton Lane.  
 緡街, Door post Lane.  
 緡街, Donkey Lane.  
 營, Bow and Arrow Barracks.  
 倉, White rice granary.  
 市, Pig market.  
 營, Mongolian camp.  
 營, Annam camp.  
 婦斜街, Widow Wang's inclined Street.  
 井, Bitter well.  
 庫, Golden Board Treasury.  
 井, Pearl well.  
 司, Fuel saving Department.  
 海, Sea of ten branches.  
 寺, Temple of the Cypress Grove.  
 作, Great Stone Manufactory.  
 作, Varnish Manufactory.  
 門, Yellow Flower Gate.  
 廟, Horse God Temple.  
 街, North long Avenue.  
 緡街, Antelope Lane.  
 樓大街, Old Drum Tower Avenue.  
 廠, Family Ma's Market.  
 橋, Great stone Bridge.  
 王廟, North Medicine God Temple.  
 斜街, Pipe Slanting Street.  
 巷, Gong and Drum Lane.  
 大院, Court of ten thousand years.  
 廠, Square Brick Shed.  
 兒, Flower Garden.  
 巷, Square Napkin Lane.  
 廠, Casting Bell Factory.  
 侯緡街, Lane of the five kings and knights.  
 緡街, Ailanthus Lane.  
 緡街, Jar Lane.  
 緡街, Hat Lane.  
 緡街, Old Ch'in's Lane.  
 緡街, Dispensary or Apothecary Lane.

刻字緡街, Engraver's Lane.  
 剛家大院, Great Court of the Kang Family.  
 馬市, Horse market.  
 八面槽, Eight Troughs or Mangers.  
 東華門, Eastern flowery Gate.  
 宮門口, Entrance of the Palace Door.  
 茶葉緡街, Tea leaf Lane.  
 褲子緡街, Trowser Lane.  
 頭髮緡街, Hair Lane.  
 醬坊緡街, Soy manufactory Lane.  
 新簾子緡街, New Curtain Lane.  
 電子街, Hail Avenue.  
 子家街, The Pao Family Avenue.  
 半壁街, Half wall Avenue.  
 西夾道, Western Side Paths.  
 方家園, The Fang Family garden.  
 三間房兒, Street of the three Rooms.  
 報房緡街, Post Office or Gazette Lane.  
 永康緡街, Street of perpetual Comfort.  
 石雀緡街, Stone bird Lane.  
 頭條緡街, First Lane.

## LX.—TERMS USED IN GEOMANCY.

By Rev. J. EDKINS.

[Chinese characters Romanized by the Editor.]

風火, *fēng shuǐ*. Geomancy. The wind and water superstition of the Chinese.

地理, *dì lǐ*. Geomancy. Doctrine of earth. Geography in a geomantic and astrological sense.

羅經, *luó jīng*. The geomancer's compass having a magnetic needle, the cardinal points, and various circles divided into eighths, twelfths, tenths and quarters, etc.

點穴, *tiēn xué*. To point out a grave site by the indications.

水口, *shuǐ kǒu*. Discharging point of water. Meeting of waters.

來水處, *lái shuǐ chù*. Point from which water enters any locality. This determines the dragon's course where there are no hills.

出水處, *chū shuǐ chù*. Point by which water leaves a locality. Essential on plains to discover the dragon's influence on a particular tomb site.

陽龍, *yáng lóng*. Revealed dragon. Line of elevation either taken south or east of the grave or according to the 1,3,5,7, 9th points of the cycle of ten.

陰龍, *yīn lóng*. Secret dragon. The line of elevation real or fancied, indicated by the 2,4,6,8,



10th points of the cycle of ten ; or the north or right side of the grave site.

尋龍, *hsün lung*. To seek the dragon, by geomantic rules, which belongs to and surrounds a grave site.

四大局, *ssü ta chü*. The four chief positions as fixed by the cycles of ten, twelve, five (elements) and eight.

前向, '*chien hsiang*. Front facing the direction in which the dead lie in the grave.

後山, '*hou shan*. The hill or mound at the back of the tomb. The grave is cut perpendicularly to the hill. The coffin is placed in the grave so that the head may lie towards the hill.

二十四山向, *érh shih ssü shan hsiang*. Twenty-four positions defined by the cyclic characters in combination with 山, *shan* and 向, *hsiang*: e. g. 丙山, *ping shan*; 丙向, *ping hsiang*, etc.

十二宮, *shih érh kung*. The twelve palaces, each of which belongs to any one of the four chief positions. The names of the twelve palaces here follow: 長生, '*chang shéng*, growth: 沐浴, *mu yü*, washing: 冠帶, *kwan tai*, hat and sash: 臨官, *lin kuan*, becoming officers: 帝旺, *ti wang*, emperor prosperous: 衰, *shuai*, failing: 病, *ping*, sickness: 死, *ssü*, death: 墓, *mu*, grave: 絕, *chüeh*, end: 胎, '*tai*, embryo: 養, *yang*, nourishment.

龍虎沙, *lung 'hu sha*. This is a good position for a grave. The dragon *lung* is on the left, the tiger '*hu* is on the right. Each is represented by a sand bank.

庫, '*ku*, Lit. "treasury." Water is riches. Where it rests forming a small lake or widens in a stream, it is said to enter the "treasury."

堂, '*tang*. A flat and low space before a tomb.

案, *an*. A high oblong elevation lying east and west in front of the 堂, '*tang*.

八宮, *pa kung*. The eight palaces: i. e. the eight cyclic characters called *Pa kwa*, arranged in a circle at eight equidistant points.

鎮物, *chén wu*. Some structure intended to ward off evil influences, such as pagodas, stone lions, etc.

陰宅, *yin tsé*. The dark home, the tomb.

陽宅, *yang tsé*. The bright home, the house.

井, *ching*. Well. The geomancers say, there are certain positions that a neighbouring well may seen to occupy in reference to a grave

which are unfavourable, and others which are favourable.

廟, *miao*. Temple. If a temple is in sight from a grave, it should occupy a lucky position, of which the geomancer must judge by his compass.

暗箭, *an chien*. Secret arrow; a bad influence in the form of a line aimed at a grave. Such is a path seen at a distance, the line of a roof, etc., if directed towards a grave.

十干, *shih kan*. The ten cyclic characters called the stems or pillars of heaven. Also called 天干, '*tien kan*.

十二支, *shih érh chih*. The twelve cyclic characters or twelve branches of earth. Also called 地支, *ti chih*.

破法, '*po fa*. A break in the *Féng shui* or a defect in the favourable indications, such as to render ineffectual the plan of the geomancer.

## LXI.—PROCLAMATION AGAINST IDOL PROCESSIONS.

Issued at Foochow. Translated by C. F. R. ALLEN, ESQ.

鎮守福州等處將軍兼署閩浙總督部堂文. A Proclamation issued by Wén Acting Governor General of Fokien, 兵部侍郎福建巡撫部院王, and Wang Lieutenant Governor.

爲示禁事照得迎神賽會久干禁令. This Proclamation is to remind every one that religious processions and meetings are offences that have long been proscribed, 有司失察並予處分, and that if the officials fail to put a stop to such proceedings they will be held guilty of a misdemeanour. 良以民間各有本業要在務民之義, The first essential is that each man should strive to do his best in whatever state of life he may be placed, 鬼神敬而遠之可也, and good and evil spirits should be regarded with distant awe.

閩省俗尙虛誣崇信神鬼, Now the natives of this Province are particularly prone to a superstitious belief in good and bad spirits, 刁徒惡棍藉賽會之名爲染指之計, and knaves and rascals get a finger in the pie by means of pretending to get up some festival or other. 甚至潤殿塔骨等項不

經名目, In addition to this there are ceremonies called the "Chien-tien" (Secluded Halls) and the Ta-ku (Pagoda Frame) and others with similar extraordinary names. 疊次諭禁未盡歛迹, which have been frequently interdicted without much effect.

他如神廟之夜戲道旁之淫詞, Again; plays are acted at night in the Buddhist Temples. Improper phrases are used in the street. 門條之詭異治病之荒謬, Invocatory sentences are hung on doors. Irregular means are used to cure diseases. 有降童以惑衆亦魘魅而殺人, Magic is employed to take the populace in. Incantations are used to devise the death of others.

婦女入廟燒香青年尤乖禮法, Woman go to the temples to offer incense, and young people transgress the laws of propriety. 民人結會遊戲醜態更駭聽聞, Crowds collect for theatrical performances, and their disgraceful behaviour annoys the neighbourhood. 種種頹風自應力挽, The manners of all classes are degenerating, and it is our duty to stop this by force.

除飭首府廳縣查辦外合亟一併示諭, Therefore in addition to ordering the head Prefects and Magistrates to look to it, it is our duty to issue this general proclamation at once.

爲此示仰城鄉軍民人等知悉, This proclamation is therefore issued for the information of soldiers and populace in town and country. 爾等須知天道遠而人道邇, You should bear in mind that the ways of heaven are distant, those of men are near: 世間循良之吏尙不可以私意干求, and in this life when the Magistrates are righteous, it is of no use to try and obtain their favour in an underhand way. 而况聰明正直之神而受爾等昌瀆而錫福者乎, Besides do you imagine that a real clever spirit who has been rashly and disrespectfully treated by you will give you good luck?

自示之後遵照後開條約, Now regard the following regulations attached to the proclamation. 於明年正月起一律革除, From the beginning of the New Year, lay aside all your evil practices. 倘敢故違定行拏辦, If you dare to disobey you will certainly be arrested and punished. 有司失於覺察竊棍從中把持分別恭懲,

Should any official fail to take notice of offenders he shall be removed as a warning to others. 本兼署部堂部院執法如山, Our strictness shall be as immovable as the hills. 有犯不貸各宜凜遵毋違特示, No indulgence shewn to offenders: so let every one obey with trembling and transgress not. A special proclamation.

#### REGULATIONS.—計開。

一不准聚衆迎神並捏造請相出海名目, Regulation 1.—It is forbidden to assemble crowds for religious processions, or to pretend to get up the ceremonies called the "Asking for Aid," or the "Driving out to Sea" &c., 或掉龍舟從中漁利, or the "Dragon Boat" festival, with a view to make money by it. 鄉儻爲驅疫之舉存其意可也, Certain rites used to be held in country places with the object of expelling pestilential influences. The intention is innocent enough. 何必迎神遠出竟將數處神像移來一所, But what is the meaning of having idols carried to a distance or to collect the various idols to one place, 呼酒進饌如宴會然可笑亦復可恨, and offer them wine and food as if asking them to partake of a feast? This is as ludicrous as it is offensive. 至普度清醮雖非賽會祇准一日刻期誦經, Again, although the lesser religious services are not to be compared to these festivals and processions and the regular daily services may be read, 不宜踵事增華及用度糜費, yet no extra pomp is allowed nor any extravagance.

一不准迎神像赴家藉詞醫病駭人聽聞, Regulation 2.—It is forbidden to have a religious procession to any house, under the pretence of curing sickness, as such a proceeding tends to alarm the neighbourhood. 疾病無醫世之常事何得驚動神像, Sickness that cannot be cured is a common calamity. How can any one be so presumptuous as to move an image of a god for his own benefit? 如神有靈豈不重降之殃乎, If such things as the spirits of these gods exist, they will not fail to inflict some extra punishment.

一不准街方添搭矮屋供奉土神, Regulation 3.—It is forbidden to erect any more small shrines at the wayside, whereat to worship the local divinities. 如男堂女室長爺矮

爺之類, This refers to the construction of "Halls for male spirits," "Homes for female ghosts," Temples for the "Giant and the Dwarf," and such like notorious practices. 標榜名目倏東倏西最堪驚怪, The number of lists of subscriptions to be found every where is very astonishing.

一不准沿街張貼某神行臺公所字條, *Regulation 4.*—It is forbidden to paste placards up along the streets declaring that such and such a place is the promenade or the abode of a certain god: 如威靈公太子及馬元帥溫將軍行臺, as for instance "The promenade of the eldest son Duke Wei-ling," or of General Ma, or of Tartar General Wên, 大班公所隨駕公所之類, just as if a coolie's abode could be the abode of a noble.

一不准粉作長爺矮爺, *Regulation 5.*—It is forbidden to dress up as the "Giant and the Dwarf." 長爺有名謝必安矮爺有名犯無救者. The name of the Giant is, "Be thankful and you shall have peace;" that of the Dwarf, "Offend and you shall not be saved." 此乃無稽之談何必習其形似, Practices of this sort, so utterly senseless, should be discontinued.

一不准粧作兇惡罪犯, *Regulation 6.*—It is forbidden to put on the disguise of a criminal [as a religious devotee.] 始猶出自兒童迨後年壯之人亦多演粉, This practise used formerly to prevail among children only, but afterwards it became greatly in vogue among full grown men. 甚至蓄髮緒衣備諸醜態情殊可惡, These go so far as to allow their hair to remain unshorn, and to wear the red garments of condemned criminals, with equally degrading actions. This is excessively reprehensible.

一不准演唱夜戲, *Regulation 7.*—You are forbidden to hold theatrical performances at night in temples. 不特易滋事端抑且動虞火患, Not only does this practice offer opportunities to create a disturbance, but it also causes danger of fire, 本年三皇廟山陝會館之事可不戒哉, as happened this year at the temple of the Three Kings and at the Shanse and Shense Clubs—which should be a warning to you.

一不准非僧非道混稱降童, *Regulation 8.*—You are forbidden, such of you as are not

Buddhist or Taoist Priests to pretend to call down spirits.

一不准挾嫌打牛頭, *Regulation 9.*—You are forbidden, if you have a grudge against any one to practice the magic called "Striking the Bull's Head," 如與人有隙將其姓名年庚往訴牛頭神, that is to say,—writing a man's name and age and so forth on a scrap of paper, and laying it before the bull-headed idol, 並買其鐵版所印口紙暗中飛打期畢其命, and then buying an iron stamp, and piercing small holes in this paper, and finally throwing it at a man on the sly with the intention of compassing his death.

一不准青年婦女入廟燒香, *Regulation 10.*—Young women are forbidden to go into the temples to offer incense. 如請花求子等類情尤可鄙, The practice of offering flowers to get children &c. is a very immodest one.

同治十年十二月 日給, TUNG-CHIH, 10th year, 12th Moon.

## LXII.—PHOTOGRAPHIC TERMS.

### 照像器俱藥料名目.

By J. DUDGEON, Esq, M.D.

*Acid*, 酸; to add 加酸; Acetic 醋強酸; Glacial acetic 凍醋強酸; Citric 檸檬酸; Gallic 嘎里酸, ○沒石子酸; Hydro-chloric 鹽強水; Nitric 硝強水; Nitro-hydrochloric 硝鹽二強水; Pyrogallie 吡哇嘎哩酸 ○吡哇; Sulphuric 磺強水; Silver Solution, 酸銀水; Pyro-developer, 酸吡哇發現水.

*Acidity*, To remove 制酸.

*Agitate*, To 搖晃.

*Air bubbles*, 氣泡兒.

*Albumen*, 蛋清; Solution of 蛋清水.

*Alcohol*, 元酒○乾酒.

*Alkali*, 阿拉蛤蜊○不酸.

*Alkaline pyro-developer*, 阿拉蛤蜊吡哇發現水.

*Ammonia*, 莫呢亞.

*Ammonium chloride*, 白鹽鹵.

*Apparatus*, Photographic 照像器具; To arrange 安排.

*Argentometer*, 驗銀水表.

*Avoid extremes*, To 躲其過當躲其不及○適中.

*Back ground*, 屏障.

*Bath* 筒; or dipping trough, Silver 銀水筒; Toning or toning solution 發輝水; Developing solution 發現水; Fixing solution 定影水; To immerse the plate in 蘸入銀筒; To cover 蓋上銀筒; To filter 銀水過淋; To settle, To allow 澄澈銀水; To sun 曬銀水; Ebonite 烏木; Gutta percha 樹膠; Porcelain 磁; Green glass 綠玻璃; White glass 白玻璃; Air tight 子口蓋兒; Cases, 銀筒匣子; from dust, To protect the 遮避灰塵; Top, cover, or lid, 筒蓋; back support, 戲版; Stand, 筒坐兒.

*Black*, To turn 變黑.

*Blotting paper*, 燕陰紙.

*Bottle*, 玻璃瓶; Wide mouthed 大口; Narrow mouthed 小口; Stopper, 瓶塞子; To stopper 塞住; To unstopper 拔塞子.

*Boxes*, Plate 裝玻片匣子.

*Calico*, Yellow 黃布; Black 黑布.

*Camera*, 聚影匣 ○ 收影鏡; Binocular 雙鏡聚影匣; Bellow's body 風琴聚影匣; Solar 日光聚影匣; Copying 抄影匣; Enlarging 套影匣; Sliding back 活腰聚影匣; Expanding, vertical, square, horizontal, 抽框聚影匣, 豎方, 橫; Folding 摺疊聚影匣; Polished 油漆聚影匣; With rising fronts, 前端開版匣; With rack work adjustment, 旋螺屈伸匣; With brass binding, 銅錫子匣; Portable or travelling 行匣; Carte-de-visite 職名聚影匣 ○ 名片; Stereoscopic 照圓活聚影匣; Universal 攝影匣; Pocket 身邊攜帶行匣; tripod Stands, 三角匣架子; Not to shake 不搖動聚影匣.

*Camera-stand, jointed*, 折腿三角架子; for elevating, depressing, and vertical adjustment. 活托子三腳架子.

*Card-board*, 裱紙; to mount on 裱糊.

*Carriers plate*, 壁子鏡; with silver wire corners, 四角銀線.

*Chamois leather*, 鹿皮.

*Charcoal*, Carbon 炭; Animal 骨炭 ○ 骨灰; Printing with 炭印之法.

*Chemicals*, Photographic 照像藥料.

*Cleaning glass*, 擦玻璃; Solution, 擦玻璃藥水.

*Clips*, 鑷子; Wood 木; Bamboo 竹; Glass 玻璃;

*Cloths*, Linen 麻布; Cotton 棉布; Focusing 蓋頭; Black velvet 黑絨.

*Coagulate albumen*, To 凝蛋清.

*Collodion*, 萬羅碘; Process, 法; Plain or uniodized, 淨萬羅碘; Positive 陽; Negative

陰; Iodized 配成萬羅碘; Setting 萬羅碘定住; To coat with 傾萬羅碘.

*Colour*, 色; To change 變色; To fade 少色 ○ 落色.

*Colours*, Dry powder 乾顏料; Wet powder 濕顏料.

*Contrast*, Deficient in 分別陰陽不清; Excess or hardness of 分別陰陽太過.

*Copy*, To 抄; a transparency, To 抄過光影片.

*Cotton*, Wool 棉花; Gun 火棉花.

*Crevices*, Crack, Chinks, admitting light, 縫隙.

*Crystallized*, 凝定.

*Cutting knife*, 割紙片刀子.

*Daguerreotype*, 達該里法.

*Dark Room*, 暗室; Room, To prepare a 修造暗室; Tent, 障室; Cart tent, 車障室; Box tent, 箱障室; Slide, 掘壁 ○ 掘閘; Shutters, back, front, 闔版 ○ 插版.

*Deliquescent*, 回潮 ○ 沆潮.

*Density*, 重深 ○ 濃厚.

*Deposit*, A 底子; To 沉底.

*Develope*, To 發現.

*Development*, Over 發現過當; Under 欠當.

*Developing Process*, 發現法; Solution 發現藥水; Set of three glasses, 發現水盃有三等.

*Diamond*, 金鋼鑽 ○ 裁玻璃刀子.

*Diaphragm*, 截光壁子.

*Diffused Light*, 散光.

*Dipper*, 蘸銀托版; Glass 玻璃; Ebony 烏木; Gutta percha 樹膠.

*Dishes*, Pans, Trays, 盤子; Porcelain 磁; Glass 玻璃; Shallow 淺; Deep 深; Gutta percha 樹膠.

*Dissolve*, 化; Melt, 鎔化; Change, 變化.

*Distil*, To 蒸.

*Distillation*, 蒸法.

*Distilled water*, 蒸水.

*Distinct and clear*, 澄清.

*Drain*, To 滴淨餘瀝.

*Dry*, To 乾之; Spontaneously (to hang up), 晾乾; With heat, 烘乾.

*Dry Film*, 乾版; Collodion process, 乾法 ○ 乾萬羅碘諸法.

*Dust*, To remove 灰塵擦去.

*Elastic bottle for removing dust or superfluous color*, 吹氣筒.

*Ether*, 易得.

*Exposed*, Over 照像工刻過當; Under 欠當.

*Fading*, To avoid 漸減 ○ 躲避.

*Failure*, 弊; Causes of 致弊.

*File edges of glass*, To 鑄磨玻片邊.



Fill or fill up, To 倒 ○ 傾滿.

Film, 棉花胚; Collodion 葛羅碘胚; Sensitive 感光之胚; Thick 厚; Thin 薄; Pale 藍; White 白.

Filter, To 過淋; A 淋器; Albumen 淋蛋清器; Collodion 淋葛羅碘器.

Filtering paper, 過淋帨.

Fix, To 定影 ○ 清影.

Fixing or clearing solution, 定清影水; Theory of 定影之理.

Focus, 樞紐 ○ 尖樞 ○ 聚光點; To 對准樞紐; Length of 樞紐之尺寸 ○ 度數 ○ 遠近.

Focussing glass, 對准樞紐顯微小鏡.

Fogging, 霧; To prevent 除霧; To cause 致霧. Formulae, 配兌方.

Funnels, 漏斗; Glass 玻璃; Gutta percha 樹膠; Ebonite 烏木; Porcelain 磁.

Frame Printing, 印影樞子.

Gelatine, 魚膠 ○ 魚膠 ○ 膠膠.

Glass house, 玻璃室; Yellow and red 黃紅玻璃; Crown 吹料玻璃; Plate 鑄料玻璃; Best thick flatted 上等平厚的; Extra thick 中等平厚的; Best polished 下等磨光的; Opal 貓兒眼玻璃; Ground of Camera, 對光玻壁; Stirring rods, 玻璃箸; Lens or camera,  $\frac{1}{4}$  plate, 一角玻璃 ○ 卽三號 ○; Lens or camera,  $\frac{1}{2}$  plate, 一半玻璃 ○ 卽二號 ○; Lens or camera, full plate, 整玻璃 ○ 卽頭號; shapes, 裁玻片樣子.

Gold, Chloride of 綠氣金; toning bath, 輝發形容金水.

Head rests, 鐵餞.

Heliography, 太陽畫法.

Hermetically sealed, 鎔封.

Honey pressing process, 蜜保護法.

Hyposulphite of soda, 下等礬強索達 ○ 卽海波.

Image, Shadow, or Picture, 影 ○ 像; Inverted 物影倒懸; Latent invisible 隱影; Coming out of 呈露; To develop 發影; To fix 定影; To tone 發輝形容; To protect 保護; Soft, hard, brilliant 柔 ○ 硬 ○ 明澈.

Increase intensity, To 加重.

Ink printing process, 墨印法.

Instantaneous photography, 倏忽照影法.

Intensify, To 發重.

Intensifying solution, 發重水.

Insufied, Over 發重過當 Under. 欠當.

艾碘 ○ 艾阿碘 ○ 海藍 ○ 海錠.

To 配艾碘.

solution, 艾碘藥水.

Iron, 鐵; Protosulphate of 青礬 ○ 礬強鐵; Developer, 鐵發現水.

Kaolin, 高嶺土 ○ 爐甘石 ○ 石粉子; to decolorize, Use of 澄清.

Label, To 簽子記號 ○ 粘簽子.

Landscape Photography, 照山川邱壑法.

Lantern, Magic 燈影鏡.

Lens, Funnel shaped tube placed in front of 截光筒; Cap of 鏡帽; To raise cap of 摘鏡帽; To replace cap of 蓋住鏡筒.

Lenses, Portrait 鏡筒 ○ 照人者; View 照物者; Single achromatic 單改色之鏡; Double achromatic 雙改色之鏡; Triplet achromatic 三合改色之鏡; Meniscus 面凸背凹之鏡; Stereoscopic 影照圖活鏡; Bi-convex 兩面凸鏡; Bi-concave 兩面凹鏡; Convex, Concave, 凸 ○ 凹鏡; Chemical foci of 鏡光化學之樞紐; Visual or luminous foci of 光學之樞紐; Chromatic aberration of 鏡光色之變; Spherical aberration of 鏡光凸之變, Diameter of 直徑.

Light, 光; To admit 射入; To exclude 遮掩; Transmitted 過光; Refracted 光斜射; Reflected 平光 ○ 返照; Brilliancy of 光輝.

Litmus paper, 艸藍紙.

Markings, 痕迹.

Measures, weights, scales, 制子 ○ 砵碼 ○ 天平戥子.

Medium, Happy 適中.

Microscopic photography, 顯微鏡照法.

Misty, 霧中.

Mix, To 配兌.

Mixed acid process for making pyroxyline 二強水造火棉法.

Mounting, 裝璜.

Negative, 陰; To take a 照陰鏡; To print from a 印陰片成陽影; Process, 陰法; Collodion, 陰葛羅碘; Nitrate of silver bath, 陰影銀水; Developer, 陰發現水; Fixing solution, 定陰影水; Mode of converting positive into 陽變陰法.

Nitrate of silver, 硝強銀; of Potash, 朴硝; Bath, 硝強銀水筒.

Nitrite of silver, 下等硝強銀.

Nitre process for making pyroxyline, 朴硝造火棉法.

Opacity, 不透明.

Opal, 貓兒眼.

Organic matter, 艸木血氣等類.

Oval, 蛋式.

*Paper*, 紙: Albumenized 蛋清紙; double albumenized 二次蛋清紙; Plain 鹵素紙; Salted 鹽紙; Sensitive 感光紙; Iodized 艾碘鹽類紙; Rive (French) 法國紙; Saxe (German) 日爾曼紙; Arrowroot 藕粉紙; Black 黑紙; Yellow 黃紙.

Pencil: brush, 筆 ○ 排筆.

Pestle and mortar, 乳鉢.

*Photograph*: photography, A 脫影 ○ 照像; To photograph, or To take a 照影; To colour a 著色; Positive collodion 陽影; To take a positive 照陽影.

Photographic apparatus and chemicals, 照像什物藥料.

Pincers: pegs, 柑子 ○ 錘子.

*Plate*, 片; Metal 金片 ○ 金類片; Glass 玻片; Boxes, 裝玻片匣子; To excite or immerse 浸蘸玻片; To drain 控淨; Margin of 玻片邊; To hold 摺玻片; Holder, 玻片卡子 ○ 拿子; holder, Pneumatic 吸器筒; To warm 炙熱 ○ 烤; To expose 感發; To collodionize 傾葛羅碘; To pour on 傾注.

Polish, To 見光 ○ 磨光.

Portrait photography, 照人者.

*Potassium*, Cyanide 三音呢不達撒母; Bromide 白羅敏不達撒母; Iodide 艾碘不達撒母.

Prepare formulæ for solution, To 配兌.

*Pressure*, Uniform 卡平 ○ 壓勻; Frames, 印影梃子.

*Print*, A 印成紙片; Sharp, 逼真 ○ 肖似; To 印; To immerse 浸蘸; To separate 分析; To move about 挪移; To iron 熨平; To wash 洗; To wash by moving 漂洗; To wash by pouring on 澆洗; To soak 泡之; To dry 乾之.

*Printing by development*, 印影發現法; Over 印影過當; Under 欠當; Direct sun 晒之; in the shade, 晾印.

Prism, A 三角玻璃.

Prismatic spectrum, 光分七色.

Proceed as before, 與前相同.

*Process*, Double 雙法; Wet, dry, collodion, 濕 ○ 乾 ○ 葛羅碘法; Collodio-albumen 葛羅碘蛋清法; Preservative for collodion plates, 保護法; Gum and gallic acid 膠與嘎哩酸法.

Processes, 諸法.

Pyroxyline, 火棉.

Re-crystallize, To 二次凝定.

Reduce intensity, To 減重.

Renew solution or fluids, To 復作 ○ 另造.

Repeat operations or experiments, To 重複.

Retard action, To 節止.

Re-wet, To 再濕之.

Rolling presses, 軋紙片碾子 ○ 鐵碾子.

Salts, 鹽類; of silver, 銀鹽類.

Saltpetre or Nitrate of Potash, 朴硝.

Sensitiveness: to sensitize, 感光; To increase 加倍感光.

*Silver*, 銀; wire, 銀線; Bath, 銀筒; Caustic: Nitrate of 硝強銀; Yellow Iodide of 黃艾碘銀; Chloride of 汞氣銀; Oxide of 養氣銀; Acetate of 醋強銀; from solutions, To recover 取出原銀, stains, To remove 去銀污痕迹; Bath metre, 驗銀水表.

*Slide*, 提闕; in Camera, To place 插入聚影匣; To raise shutter or 提起閘片; Carrier, 玻璃機; To raise 提出提闕.

*Soda*, 索達; Hyposulphite, 海波; Acetate of 醋強; Citrate of 檸檬; Carbonate or Bi-carbonate of 炭氣索達 ○ 域.

Soluble: insoluble, 化 ○ 化不動.

*Solution*, 藥水; Milky 豆漿色; Clear 淨; Turbid 渾濁;

Spirits of wine, 酒.

Spoil, To 作壞了.

*Spots*, 點子; Transparent pin hole 透光點; Opaque 暗點子.

*Stains*, 橫塊 ○ 豎痕 ○ 痕迹; To remove iron 去鐵痕迹; Blue 藍痕迹.

Starch, 粉子.

Start out at once, To 倏忽呈露.

Steady, Be 安穩着.

*Stereoscope*, 看洋片鏡匣; Revolving 動轉; Reflecting 迴射; Transparencies, 透光.

Stills, 蒸器.

Subside, To allow particles to 澄清.

*Surface*, 面子; Dull 淨面; Bright 光面.

Temperature, 寒暑 ○ 冷熱.

*Test*, To 驗; Paper, 試驗紙.

Tent, Photographic 照像障室.

Thermometer, 寒暑表.

Tint, To restore 挽回形容.

Tone, To 發揮形容.

*Tones*, 容貌 ○ 容顏; Half 陰陽交會; High light 凸陽之處; Deep shadows, 背陰之處; Light 陽明處; Shade 陰晦處.

Transparencies, 透光影片.

Tray, 盤子.

Tripod, 三脚架子.  
 Varnish, 漆; To 上漆; the edge, 週圍上漆;  
 Colouring 顏色漆; White clear 白漆;  
 Black 黑漆; Crystal 水晶; Spirit 酒;  
 Amber 琥珀.  
 Velvet, 黑絨.  
 Vignette, To 裝璜; Glasses, 裝璜玻璃; Glasses,  
 transparent centre, 當中透光; Glasses,  
 opaque centre, 週圍透光.  
 Water, 水; Rain 雨水; Boiled rain 開雨水;  
 Well 井水; River 河水; Ice 冰水;  
 Snow 雪水; Distilled 蒸水; Cold 凉水;  
 Warm 熱水; To change the 換水.  
 Wet, To 水溫之.  
 Wink, To 展眼.  
 Work, To begin 通共.

### LXIII—ENGLISH AND CHINESE CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES.

By F. H. EWER, Esq.

*The following Chronological Tables are condensed from much larger ones prepared to accompany a translation of Universal History. English text is added for the present form. But in reducing the original in order to bring it within the space kindly allotted me by the Editor of this work, a large number of dates interesting in themselves, and also essential to continuity, have been necessarily omitted; but still I hope that imperfect as they are, these tables will be of some service in showing the Connection between the periods of Chinese and Western history.*

*[Some Cyclical periods are marked by the characters in Chinese and English, and by the numbering of the Cycle. This numbering has been added by the Editor with the consent of Mr. Ewer, making the year 2637, B. C. to commence the 1st Cycle. Those who adopt the theory that the first Cycle of 60 years commenced with the first year of Hwang Ti's reign have only to add one to the number given here for the numbering they prefer.]*

English text is after the long system of Hales and others.  
 is taken from the Ti wang nien piao 帝王年表,  
 綱鑑 &c. &c.

B. C.

3155. Noah leaves the ark, 挪亞出方舟.  
 3143. Arphaxed born, 亞法撒生.  
 3008. Salah born, 撒拉生.  
 2963. 'Tai 'Hao Fu Hsi ruled China 115 years,  
 太昊伏羲王中國在位一百一十五年.  
 He invented the eight diagrams, 始畫八卦.  
 'Tsang Chieh born with the knowledge of  
 writing, afterwards perfected the art, 時有人  
 名倉頡生而能書及長作成文字.  
 2878. Eber born, 希百生.  
 2848. Yen Ti Shên Nung ruled China 140 years,  
 炎帝神農王中國在位一百四十年.  
 He first cultivated the five grains, and  
 taught the people agriculture, 初藝五穀教  
 民稼穡而農事興.  
 2805. Noah died, 挪亞卒.  
 2744. Peleg born, 法勒生.  
 2708. 'Huang Ti Hsuan Yuan ruled China 111  
 years, 黃帝軒轅王中國在位一百一十年.  
 His queen Hsi Lu Shih taught women to rear  
 silk worms, 其元妃西陵氏始教婦蠶.  
 2697. He invented the Chia Tzu for marking the  
 60 years Cycle. " 作甲子紀歷. [\* Some place  
 this invention in the Eighth, and others in the  
 Seventeenth, year of the reign of Huang-ti.]  
 2643. Shem died, 閃卒.  
 2637. (First Cycle commenced), (甲子).  
 2614. Reu born, 拉荷生.  
 2613. Mizraim in Egypt, 麥西居埃及.  
 2605. Arphaxad dies, 亞法撒卒. The division  
 of the Earth, 時邦國分裂.  
 2598, Shao 'Hao Ti ruled China 84 years, 少昊  
 帝王中國在位八十四年.  
 2577. (Second Cycle commenced), (甲子).  
 2545. Babel founded in the plain of Shinar, 巴別  
 國始于示拿地.  
 2517. (Third Cycle commenced), (甲子). In China  
 the tributary princes revolt, 諸侯作亂.  
 2514. Chuan Hsü Ti ruled China 78 years, 顓頊  
 帝王中國在位七十八年.  
 2483. Serug born, 撒鹿生.  
 2457. (Fourth Cycle commenced), (甲子).  
 2455. Chosma King of Babylon 7 years, 柯士  
 馬王巴比倫在位七年.  
 2436. Ti 'Ku, ruled China 70 years, 帝嚳王中  
 國在位七十年.  
 2412. Menes King of Egypt, 米尼士王埃及.  
 Memphis built, 建曼尼士城. Nechubus  
 King of Babylon 43 years, 尼主佈士王巴  
 比倫在位四十三年.

2397. (5th Cycle commenced), (甲子).
2366. Ti Chih ruled China 9 years, 帝摯王中國在位九年.
2357. Tang Yao Ti, ruled China 102 years, 唐堯帝王中國在位一百零二年.
2353. Nahor born, 拿鶴生.
2328. Job dwelt in the land of Uz, 約百居烏私地.
2296. Flood in China, 中國大洪水.
2277. (7th Cycle commenced), (甲子). The previous year Yü finished repairing the flood ravages, 即大禹治水功成次年.
2260. Pelasgii entered Greece, 卑拉士芝支派居希利尼.
2255. Yü Shun ruled China 50 years, 虞舜帝王中國在位五十年.
2217. (8th Cycle commenced), (甲子). The 39th year of Yü Shun, 即舜帝在位之三十九年.
2205. Hsia Ta Yü ruled China 8 years, 夏大禹王中國在位八年.
2197. Hsia Ti Chi ruled China 9 years, 夏帝啓王中國在位九年.
2190. Thebes built, 在埃及建立噤比士城.
2188. Hsia Tai Kang ruled China 29 years, 夏太康王中國在位二十九年.
2159. Hsia Chung Kang ruled China 13 years, 夏仲康王中國在位一十三年. The Hyksos invade Egypt seizing Memphis for their capital, 易所士人入埃及佔冕妃士城爲都. The native Egyptian Kings reign at Thebes, 埃及土王都于噤比士城.
2153. Abram born, 亞伯蘭生.
2150. Kiaumarath King of Persia, 交馬喇爹王波斯國.
2146. Hsia Ti Hsiang ruled China 27 years, 夏帝相王中國在位二十七年.
2115. The Kenites, Amorites and other tribes occupy the land of Canaan, 基尼亞摩哩等支派居猶太地.
2097. (10th Cycle commenced), (甲子). Hsia Shao Kang fled from Yin to Yu Yü, 夏少康自仍奔于有虞.
2084. Arius King of Assyria, 亞喇烏士王亞述.
2079. Hsia Shao Kang ruled China 22 years, 夏少康王中國在位二十二年.
2077. Abram goes down into Egypt, 亞伯蘭下至埃及.
2067. Ishmael born, 以實馬利生.
2057. Hsia Ti Chu ruled China 17 years, 夏帝杼王中國在位十七年. Apophes King of Egypt, 亞播腓士王埃及.
2054. Sodom and Gomorrah destroyed with fire from heaven, 所多馬蛾摩拉兩邑被神焚滅.
2053. Isaac born, 以撒生.
2040. Hsia Ti Huai ruled China 26 years, 夏帝槐王中國在位二十六年. Giamschid King of Persia 30 years, 芝唵史底王波斯在位三十年.
2037. (11th Cycle commenced), (甲子).
2028. God tries Abraham's faith, commanding him to sacrifice his son Isaac, 神試亞伯拉罕召之獻以撒爲燔祭.
2014. Hsia Ti Mang ruled China 18 years, 夏帝芒王中國在位十八年.
2013. Isaac married Rebekah, 以撒娶利百加爲妻. Inachus King of Argos, 衣拿吉士王希利尼之呀柯士.
1996. Hsia Ti Hsieh ruled China 16 years, 夏帝泄王中國在位十六年.
1993. Esau and Jacob born, 以掃雅各生.
1980. Hsia Ti Pu Chiang ruled China 59 years, 夏帝不降王中國在位五十九年. Aphridun King of Persia, 亞靠喇端王波斯國.
1978. Abraham died, 亞伯拉罕卒. Amenophis King of Egypt, 亞米努妃士王埃及.
1977. (12th Cycle commenced), (甲子).
1946. Belochus King of Assyria, 比爾吉士王亞述. Ogyges King of Attica, 阿階支士王壓的加.
1921. Hsia Ti Chiung ruled China 21 years, 夏帝局王中國在位二十一年. Flood in Attica, 壓的加長大洪水.
1917. (13th Cycle commenced), (甲子).
1900. Hsia Ti Chin ruled China 21 years, 夏帝墜王中國在位二十一年.
1885. Joseph sold into Egypt, 約瑟被鬻至埃及.
1879. Hsia Ti Kung Chia ruled China 31 years, 夏帝孔甲王中國在位三十一年.
1863. Jacob removes with his family into Goshen, 雅各携眷屬遷於珂山.
1857. (14th Cycle commenced), (甲子).
1848. Hsia Ti Kao ruled China 11 years, 夏帝皋王中國在位十一年.
1846. Jacob died, 雅各卒.
1837. Hsia Ti Fa ruled China 19 years, 夏帝發王中國在位十九年.
1818. Hsia Ti Chieh ruled China 53 years, 夏帝桀王中國在位五十三年. End of the Hsia dynasty, 夏遂亡.
1797. (15th Cycle commenced), (甲子). Osirtesen on the Egyptian throne, 阿瀉提鮮坐埃及位.



1792. Joseph died, 約瑟卒.
1772. Beginning of the Kingdom of Ethiopia, 以狄阿彼亞始立國即古實國.
1766. The Shang dynasty 'Tang Wang ruled China 13 years, 商湯王中國在位十三年.
1753. Shang 'Tai Chia ruled China 33 years, 商太甲王中國在位三十三年.
1737. (16th Cycle commenced), (甲子).
1731. Aaron born, 亞倫生.
1728. Moses born, 摩西生. Rhampses King of Egypt, 擊寫士王埃及.
1720. Shang Yu (Wo) Ting ruled China 29 years, 商沃丁王中國在位二十九年.
1691. Shang 'Tai 'Tang ruled China 25 years, 商太庚王中國在位二十五年.
1677. (17th Cycle commenced), (甲子). Deluge of Deucalion in Thessaly, 丟加利按居摩撒莉時大洪水.
1666. Shang Hsiao Chia ruled China 17 years, 商小甲王中國在位十七年.
1649. Shang Yung Chi ruled China 12 years, 商雍己王中國在位十二年.
1648. Moses leads the children of Israel out of Egypt, 摩西攜以色列嗣出埃及.
1637. Shang 'Tai Mou ruled China 75 years, 商太戊王中國在位七十五年. Troy built, 建立的來城.
1617. (18th Cycle), (甲子). Chebron on the throne of Egypt, 池比崙坐埃及位.
1608. Moses dies aged 120 years, 摩西卒壽一百二十歲. Joshua leads the Israelites over Jordan, 約書亞領以色列嗣濟約但河.
1583. Joshua died, 約書亞卒.
1562. Shang Chung Ting ruled China 13 years, 商仲丁王中國在位十三年.
1557. (19th Cycle), (甲子). Othniel first judge of Israel, 阿得業爲以色列初士師.
1549. Shang Wai Jên ruled China 15 years, 商外壬王中國在位十五年.
1534. Shang 'Ho 'Tan Chia ruled China 9 years, 商河亶甲王中國在位九年.
1525. Shang Tsu Yi ruled China 19 years, 商祖乙王中國在位十九年.
1506. Shang Tsu Hsing ruled China 16 years, 商祖辛王中國在位十六年.
1497. (20th Cycle), (甲子). Ampictyon King of Athens, 淹蟬推按王雅典.
1490. Shang Yu Chia ruled China 25 years, 商廆甲王中國在位二十五年.
1482. Shang Tsu Ting ruled China 32 years, 商武王中國在位三十二年.
1437. (21st Cycle), (甲子). Pandion King of Athens, 班低按王雅典.
1433. Shang Nan Kêng ruled China 25 years, 商南庚王中國在位二十五年.
1419. Jabin King of Canaan conquers Israel, 迦南王耶賓大勝以色列.
1408. Shang Yang Chia ruled China 7 years, 商陽甲王中國在位七年.
1401. Yin Pan Kêng ruled China 28 years: dynastic name Shang changed to Yin, 殷盤庚王中國在位二十八年改商曰殷.
1377. (22nd Cycle commenced), (甲子).
1373. Yin Hsiao Hsing ruled China 21 years, 殷小辛王中國在位二十一年.
1352. Yin Hsiao Yi ruled China 28 years, 殷小乙王中國在位二十八年.
1351. Gideon judge in Israel, 其田爲士師.
1324. Yin Wu Ting ruled China 59 years, 殷武丁王中國在位五十九年.
1317. (23rd Cycle commenced), (甲子).
1308. Sethos King of Egypt, 寫菟士王埃及國.
1275. Rampses King of Egypt, 擊寫士王埃及.
1265. Yin Tsu Kêng ruled China 7 years, 殷祖庚王中國在位七年.
1258. Yin Tsu Chia ruled China 33 years, 殷祖甲王中國在位三十三年.
1257. (24th Cycle), (甲子). Menelaus King of Sparta, 米尼篋士王士怕打國.
1245. Jephthah defeats the Ammonites, 耶弗大擊敗亞捫嗣, and is judge in Israel 6 years, 爲以色列士師六年. The Heraclidae occupy the Peloponesus, 熙喇基利底人居卑鹵般尼蘇. Hercules the Tyrian reaches Britain, 帶耳人名嚇古里士駕舟往比喇澳, and trades largely in lead and tin, 貿易最大生理惟鉛及錫.
1225. Yin Lin Hsing ruled China 6 years, 殷廩辛王中國在位六年.
1219. Yin Kêng Ting ruled China 21 years, 殷庚丁王中國在位二十一年.
1202. Sampson judge of Israel, 參孫爲以色列士師.
1198. Yin Wu Yi ruled China 4 years, 殷武乙王中國在位四年.
1194. Yin 'Tai Ting ruled China 3 years, 殷太丁王中國在位三年.
1191. Yin Ti Yi ruled China 37 years, 殷帝乙王中國在位三十七年.
1182. Eli high Priest, 以利爲祭司長.
1154. Yin Chou Wang ruled China 32 years, 殷紂王王中國在位三十二年. Licentious

- and unprincipled the Yin dynasty came to an end, 荒淫無道而殷遂亡.
1142. Eli died, 以利卒.
1137. (26th Cycle), (甲子). Thinceus King of Assyria, 狄尼烏士王亞述.
1122. Samuel succeeds to the office of high priest, 撒母耳繼祭司長職. Yin Chou Wang burns himself to death, 殷紂王自焚. Chou Wu Wang founds the Chow dynasty, 周武王姓姬名發王中國爲周朝之首, He ruled China 7 years, 在位七年. Tisamenes King of Lacedemon, 的撒米尼士王拉泄低門.
1115. Chou Ch'ing Wang ruled China 37 years, 周成王王中國在位三十七年.
1110. Saul King of Israel or Judea, 掃羅爲以色列王.
1082. Cheops King of Egypt, 池合士王埃及.
1078. Chou Kang Wang ruled China 26 years, 周康王王中國在位二十六年.
1077. (20th Cycle), (甲子). David kills Goliath the Philistine, 大衛擊殺非利士人哥利合.
1052. Chou Chao Wang ruled China 51 years, 周昭王王中國在位五十一年.
1040. Bosorchus King of Egypt, 普朔吉士王埃及.
1029. Solomon succeeds to the throne of Judea, 所羅門繼位王猶太國.
1020. Smyrna built, 建立士每拿城.
1006. Solomon finishes the building of his palace, 所羅門已室建成. The Queen of Sheba goes to Jerusalem, 示巴女王至耶路撒冷.
1001. Chou Mu Wang ruled China 55 years, 周穆王王中國在位五十五年.
1000. Satmos and Utica built, 建撒母士烏的加兩城.
991. Sesonchis, also called Shisak, King of Egypt, 寫嘆至士又名時塞王埃及.
989. Judea divided, 猶太分爲兩國. Rehoboam King of Judea, 羅破暗王猶太. Jeroboam King of Israel, 耶羅破暗王以色列.
970. Asa King of Judea, 亞撒王猶太.
946. Chou Kung Wang ruled China 12 years, 周共王王中國在位十二年.
940. Tiberino King of Alba, 的比喇努王厥巴. Archilaus King of Sparta, 呀既簞士王士怕打. Takiloth King of Egypt, 打幾爾爹王埃及. Omri King of Israel, 暗喇王以色列.
934. Chou I Wang ruled China 25 years, 周懿王王中國在位二十五年.
931. Rhodians a maritime power, 羅底島人多大船及水手.
912. Ahaziah King of Israel, 亞哈謝王以色列.
909. Chou Hsiao Wang ruled China 15 years, 周孝王王中國在位十五年.
897. (30th Cycle), (甲子). Athalia Queen of Juda, 亞大利爲女君王猶太.
896. Lycurgus the lawgiver, 黎苦咕士王士怕打立新律法.
894. Chou I Wang ruled China 16 years, 周夷王王中國在位十六年.
881. Dido a Tyrian princess leaves her country and builds the city of Carthage in Africa, 帶哩女君退國往亞非喇加, 立加打支城.
878. Chou Li Wang ruled China 51 years, 周厲王王中國在位五十一年.
851. Hazael King of Syria invades Juda, 亞蘭王哈泄侵猶太.
837. (31st Cycle), (甲子). Jeroboam King of Israel, 耶羅破暗王以色列.
832. Two generals of Sardanapalus King of Nineveh rebel, 尼尼微君洒大拿播路士之兩將作亂. Sardanapalus suffering a defeat burns himself in his palace, 洒大拿播路士出戰不克自焚其宮室什物而死.
827. Chou Hsüan Wang ruled China 46 years, 周宣王王中國在位四十六年.
824. Bocchoris King of Egypt, 薄礪喇士王埃及.
781. Chou Yu Wang ruled China 11 years, 周幽王王中國在位十一年.
777. (32d Cycle), (甲子). Pul re-establishes the kingdom of Assyria, 亞述王卜復立國.
770. Chou Ping remove his capital to Loo, and founds the Eastern Chou dynasty, 周平王遷都於洛是爲東周. He rules China 51 years, 王中國在位五十一年. Pul King of Assyria invades Israel and receives tribute, 亞述王卜佔以色列以色列人臣服納貢焉. The Ethiopians seize the throne of Egypt, 古實人佔埃及王位. China trades with India, 中國人到印度貿易即天竺.
766. Pul conquers Media, 卜打勝米底亞國.
760. Pekahiah King of Israel, 比加轄王以色列. Pul invades his territory and carries him and his people away captive, 卜王來佔其地擄其君民歸國爲奴.
757. Isaiah the prophet, 預言人以賽亞行世.
753. Romulus builds Rome, 羅末路士建立

## 羅馬城。

743. Nineteen years war between the Lacedaemonians and Messenians, 拉泄低門人及米寫泥亞人大戰一十九年。
742. Tiglath Pileser King of Assyria saves Ahaz King of Juda, 亞述王的拉爹彼里斯救猶太王亞哈士。
733. Nadius King of Babylon, 拿底烏士王巴最倫。The Corinthians build Syracuse, 哥練爹人建立叙喇古士城。
727. Sabacon or So King of Egypt, 撒巴干又名所王埃及。
719. Chou 'Huan Wang ruled China 23 years, 周桓王王中國在位二十三年。
717. (35d Cycle), (甲子). Shalmaneser besieges Tyre without success, 亞述王沙里馬尼斯圍帶哩城不克。
710. Sennacherib invades Egypt, 亞述王鮮拿碁臘攻埃及。Being defeated on his return besieges Jerusalem and loses his whole army, 大敗而回路經耶路撒冷遂圍之全軍覆沒。
708. Deoces frees Media from Assyria, 米底亞人低楚泚士作亂于亞述, Becomes King and builds the city of Ecbatana, 立為王王米底亞國建立啞巴打拿城。
702. Belebus King of Babylon, 比利佈士王巴比倫。Athenians build Coreyra, 雅典人建立苛慝喇城。
696. Chou Chuang Wang ruled China 15 years, 周莊王王中國在位十五年。
692. Mesessimordak King of Babylon, 米寫西摩忒王巴最倫。
681. Chou Hsi Wang ruled China 5 years, 周僖王王中國在位五年。
677. Esarhaddon invades Judea and carries Manasseh and his people to Assyria, 亞述王以洒哈敦入猶太擄馬拿西及其民歸亞述。
676. Chow 'Huei Wang ruled China 25 years, 周惠王王中國在位二十五年。
672. Tullus Hostilius King of Rome, 賓路士何士的利烏士王羅馬。
667. War between Rome and Alba, 羅馬人及歐巴交戰。Nebuchadnezzar King of Babylon, 尼佈汲尼瑯王巴比倫。
657. (34th Cycle), (甲子). Byzantium built, 最珊的酣城建立, afterwards called Constantinople, 後改為干士旦的努鋪。
- Chou Hsiang Wang ruled China 33 years, 襄王王中國在位三十三年。War

between the Romans and Sabines, 羅馬人及撒庇尼人交兵。

641. Amon King of Judea assassinated, 猶太王亞門被臣所弑。His son Josiah succeeds him, 其子約西亞即位。
638. Solon the Athenian born, 雅典人所曾出世。
636. A Tartar tribe invades China, 戎狄寇中國。
630. Battus builds Cyrene in Africa, and founds a Kingdom, 在亞非喇加擇士士建, 立悃哩尼城始立國。Haikak King of Armenia, 蟹革王呀米泥亞。
625. Jeremiah begins to prophesy, 耶利米起手講預言。Nabopolassar rebels and makes himself King of Babylon, 拿普播喇洒叛自立為王都巴比倫。
624. Draco archon of Athens, 低喇哥為呀幹管理囑典。Scythians under Anarcharsis invade Media, 亞拿楂西士領徒狄亞人寇米底亞國。
618. Chou 'Ching Wang ruled China 6 years, 周頃王王中國在位六年。
616. Tarquinius King of Rome, 打居泥烏士王羅馬。
612. Chou 'Kuang Wang ruled China 6 years, 周匡王王中國在位六年。
610. Jehoahaz King of Judea is carried captive by Pharaoh Necho to Egypt, 猶太王約哈斯被發喇阿尼何生擒歸埃及, who places his brother Jehoiakim on the throne of Judea, 彼立其弟約雅金為猶太王。
606. Chou Ting Wang ruled China 21 years, 周定王王中國在位二十一年。Cyaxares King of the Medes and King Nabopolassar besiege Nineveh, 米太王悃克什亞哩及拿布布拉撒王困尼尼微城。The King Sarac burns himself to death, 其王沙勒自焚死。The two Kings divide his territory, 兩王瓜分其地。Nebuchadnezzar son of Nabopolassar invades Judea, 拿布布拉撒之子尼布甲尼撒領軍入猶太。
604. Nebuchadnezzar King of Babylon, 尼布甲尼撒為巴比倫王。The fleet of Pharaoh Necho sailed round Africa, 法老尼哥領水師周巡亞非利加地。Psameticus 2nd King of Egypt, 心米的吉士第二王埃及。Agesicles King of Sparta, 亞支西基里士王士巴打。Æropas King of Macedon, 苡礪罷士王馬基頓。
597. (35th Cycle), (甲子). Jehoiachin King of Judea, 約雅斤王猶太, was shortly after

- carried captive to Babylon by Nebuchadnezzar, 末幾被尼布甲尼撒擄歸巴比倫.
595. Psameticus 3rd King of Egypt, 心米的吉士第三王埃及.
594. Astyages King of Media, 亞士推亞支士王米太. Solon gave laws to the Athenians. 所倫新法行於雅典.
586. Nebuchadnezzar burned the temple of Jerusalem, 尼布甲尼撒用火燬在耶路撒冷神室.
585. Chou Chien Wang ruled China 14 years, 周簡王王中國在位十四年.
578. Servius Tullius King of Rome, 寫威烏士賓利烏士王羅馬.
571. Nebuchadnezzar destroyed Tyre, 尼布甲尼撒滅帶哩城. Chou Ling Wang ruled China 27 years, 周靈王王中國在位二十七年. Confucius was born in the 21st year of his reign, in the country of Lu, district Tsou. 二十一年時孔子生於魯之鄒邑.
570. Nebuchadnezzar erected the golden image in the plain of Dura, 尼布甲尼撒立大金偶像于巴比倫省土喇之平原. Daniel interpreted the monarch's dream, 是歲但以理解王夢而得顯秋.
561. Evilmerodach king of Babylon slain, 以未米羅達王巴比倫未幾被. Tigranes king of Armenia, 仇家所弑牙米泥亞的喇尼士王. Cyrus refounded the kingdom of Persia, 古列復立波斯國.
544. Chou Ching Wang ruled China 25 years, 周景王王中國在位二十五年.
537. (36th Cycle), (甲子). Cyrus united the kingdoms of Media, Babylon and Persia under the name of the Persian Monarchy, 吉列合米太巴比倫波斯爲一國自稱波斯王.
536. Cyrus sent home the Judean captives, 吉列降諭釋猶太人歸國.
530. Cyrus died and his son Cambyces succeeded him, 吉列王卒其子欽最寫士繼位.
519. Chou Ching Wang ruled China 44 years, 周敬王王中國在位四十四年. In his 41st year Confucius died, 四十一年時孔子卒.
509. The Romans expelled Tarquinius and his family, 羅馬民逐君喀居泥烏士及其全家.
504. The Athenians took and destroyed the city of Sardis, 雅典人攻破撒狄城以火燬之惟斯城歸波斯. This was the beginning of wars between the Greeks and Persians, 自此希利尼與波斯成隙.

490. Persians defeated the Greeks in Macedonia, 波斯人擊希利尼大敗在馬基頓地.
483. Great eruption of Mt. Etna: much country covered with ashes, 揭拿火山出火噴出沙石蓋地不少.
480. The Greeks defeated the Persians at Thermopylae, 波斯人與希利尼人戰於爹耳母拜里波斯大敗.
477. (37th Cycle), (甲子). Adimantus governor of Athens, 亞底曼道士管理雅典.
475. Chou Yüan Wang ruled China 7 years, 周元王王中國在位七年.
468. Chou chén Ting Wang ruled China 28 years. 周貞定王王中國在位二十八年.
464. Artaxerxes King of Persia and Egypt, 亞達泄西王波斯埃及. This is Ahasuerus of the Scriptures, 卽聖書之亞哈隨魯.
458. Ezra governor of Jerusalem, 以士喇管理耶路撒冷.
454. Perdicas King of Macedon, 撒底加士王馬基頓.
448. Delphian war between the Athenians and Lacedemonians, 雅典與拉泚的滿人爭赴妃廟之事.
446. They conclude a thirty year's peace, 雅典與拉泚的滿立三十年和約.
440. Chou Lao Wang ruled China 15 years, 周老王王中國在位十五年. Famine in Rome, 是歲羅馬大饑.
436. Malachi the prophet, 馬拉基爲預言者.
428. Xerxes 2nd, King of Persia 2 months, 仕耳仕以士第二王波斯二月. Sogdianus succeeded him for 7 months, 夙底亞奴士繼位七月, when Darius Nothus ascended the throne, 後太利烏努蘭士登位.
425. Chou Wei Lien Wang ruled China 24 years, 周威烈王王中國在位二十四年.
421. Athenians and Lacedemonians concluded a 50 year's treaty, 雅典與拉泚的滿再立五十年和約, which they kept for 6 years and 10 months, 僅守約六年十月而背盟. Egypt in revolt and Amyrteus became king, 埃及大亂土人亞賣的烏士爲王.
417. (38th Cycle), (甲子). Euphemus governor of Athens, 歐腓末士管理雅典.
407. Cyrus son of Darius Nothus governs Asia Minor, 大利烏子吉烈往管細亞西亞.
404. Lysander captures Athens, 黎散帛攻破雅典城. Chou An Wang ruled China 26 years, 周安王王中國在位二十六年.
401. Cyrus slain in an expedition against his



- ruled China 7 years: the dynasty gave place to the 'Chin Chou dynasty, 東周君在位七年而見滅于秦周朝遂亡.
248. China without an Emperor for 27 years, divided into states fighting for the supremacy, 中國時無帝王戰國紛爭無統者二十七年.
246. Ptolemy 3rd King of Egypt, 唾里賣第三王埃及.
237. (41st Cycle), (甲子). Hamilcar Barcas led the Carthaginian forces into Spain, 哈賀架把加士領架閱芝泥亞軍入大呂宋.
232. Antigonus Dason King of Macedon, 安的珂奴士都嘆王馬基頓.
225. Seleucus Serranus King of Asia Minor, 寫溜吉士寫柳奴士王細亞西亞. The Gauls invade Italy, and are defeated by the Romans, 戈利人入衣打莉被羅馬人擊敗.
221. 'Chin Shih 'Huang Ti ruled China 12 years, 秦始皇帝王中國在位十二年. He destroyed the literature and many of the literati and built the Great Wall, 焚書坑儒肆行殺戮築萬里長城以却胡.
216. Simon 2nd High Priest, 西門第二爲祭司長. In his time, Ptolemy came to Jerusalem, and wishing to enter the Holy of Holies was prevented by Simon, 時唾里賣至耶路撒冷欲直入至聖所爲祭司所阻. Hannibal defeated the Romans at Cannae, 寒泥包大敗羅馬于肝尼地.
209. 'Chin Erh Shih ruled China 2 years, 秦二世王中國在位二年.
206. 'Han Kao Tsu founder of the 'Han dynasty, destroyed the 'Chin dynasty, and ruled China 12 years, 漢高祖滅秦楚王中國在位十二年.
202. Scipio defeated Hannibal, 洗彼阿大敗寒泥包.
198. Antiochus King of Syria takes the city of Sidon, 安的阿吉士王叙喇亞打破西頓城.
195. Onias 3rd High Priest, 阿泥亞士第三爲祭司長.
194. 'Han 'Hui Ti ruled China 7 years, 漢惠帝王中國在位七年.
187. 'Han Lü 'Hou usurped the throne of China 8 years, 漢呂后僭位八年. Antiochus in want of tribute for the Romans intending to plunder the temple of Jerusalem, was slain by the people, 安的阿吉士因無銀納貢于羅馬欲却神室被民擊殺. The Romans banished their general Scipio, 羅馬逐其大將洗彼阿.
182. Hannibal poisoned himself in the city of Messinia, 寒泥包在米西泥亞城伏毒自死.
179. 'Han Wên Ti ruled China 23 years, 漢文漢文帝王中國在位二十三年.
177. (42d Cycle), (甲子). The Hsiung Nu (Mongols) invade China, 匈奴入寇中國. The prime minister Kuan Ying drove them back 丞相灌嬰擊走之.
171. Epiphanes defeated the Egyptians, 以彼發尼士攻敗埃及大將. The Romans and Macedonians at war, 羅馬及馬基頓交戰.
168. The Romans defeated Perscus, 撒寫烏士大敗被羅馬生擒, and led him in chains to Rome, 練解回羅馬城, and ended the Macedonian Kingdom, 遂滅馬基頓國.
161. Maccabaeus made treaty with the Romans, 脉加啤烏士及羅馬人立約.
156. 'Han Ching Ti ruled China 16 years, 漢景帝王中國在位十六年. Mithridates 5th King of Pontus, 眉爹喇大提士第五王般士士.
153. Jonathan High Priest and governor of Judea, 楚拿單爲祭司管理猶太國.
148. Romans besieged Numantia, 羅馬人困奴曼的亞城. Nicomedes 2nd King of Mes-sine, 泥哥米低士第二王米西尼.
145. Romans conquer Greece which becomes a Roman Province, 羅馬勝全希利尼此地改爲羅馬一省.
140. 'Han Wu Ti ruled China 54 years, 漢武帝王中國在位五十四年.
133. Scipio destroyed Numantia, 洗卑阿滅奴曼提亞國. Attalus King of Pergamos died, and bequeathed his kingdom to the Romans, 壓打路士卒別加摩國遺于羅馬.
124. Seleucus 5th King of Syria, 寫溜吉士第五王叙喇亞. Mithridates 6th King of Pontus, 眉爹喇大提第六王般士士.
117. (43rd Cycle), (甲子). Ptolemy Lathyrus King of Egypt, 唾里賣拉汰滷士王埃及.
109. John Hyrcanus conquered Samaria, 約翰撒加奴士勝取撒馬利亞.
105. War between the Romans and Teutons, 羅馬人及挑段人交兵.
100. Julius Caesar born, 諸利烏士該撒生. Ptolemy Alexander King of Egypt, 唾里賣亞力仕安蛛王埃及.

97. Seleucus 6th King of Syria, 寫囉吉士第六王叙喇亞.
88. Mithridates takes Athens, 眉爹喇大提士打破雅典城. Civil war between Sylla and Marius, 羅馬之叙拉及馬喇烏士二人爭權. Sylla seizes Rome, 叙拉取羅馬城.
86. 'Han Chou Ti ruled China 13 years, 漢昭帝王中國在位十三年.
83. Sylla slays Mario and many of his adherents, 叙拉殺馬喇阿及其黨羽甚衆. Tigranes King of Armenia, 的喇尼士王亞米泥亞. Alexander King of Egypt, 亞力仕安軼王埃及.
82. Sylla Dictator of Rome, 叙拉立爲羅馬迪打妥王.
73. 'Han Hsüan Ti ruled China 25 years, 漢宣帝王中國在位二十五年.
70. Alexandra died, 亞力仕安低喇卒. Her son Hyrcanus became King of Judea, 子噉加奴士爲猶太王. After 3 months he ceded the throne to his brother Aristobulus, 在位三月而讓位于弟亞喇士陀佈路士.
63. Mithridates being defeated, he destroyed himself, and his kingdom was annexed to Rome, 眉爹喇大提大敗自刎而亡般士士國遂歸羅馬. The Roman general Pompey took Jerusalem, 羅馬大將邦比烏士攻破耶路撒冷.
57. (44th Cycle), (甲子). Julius Caesar defeated the Venetii, 諸利烏士該撒打敗揮尼歹人.
54. Crassus plundered the Temple of Jerusalem, 却喇蘇士却猶太神室金銀寶物, and the following year was slain in battle with the Parthians, 次年被怕狄亞人打敗殺之.
48. 'Han Yüan Ti ruled China 16 years, 漢元帝王中國在位十六年.
47. The Romans made Antipater governor of Judea, and his son Herod governor of Galilee, 羅馬人立安的罷妥管理猶太其子希律管加利利.
43. Antonio, Octavius, and Lepidus Consuls of Rome, 羅馬立三千修即安陀泥阿惡打威烏士里卑杜士.
40. Antigonus King of Judea, 安的珂奴士王猶太. Herod went to Rome and was made King of Judea by the Romans, 希律逃于羅馬羅馬人立彼王猶太. Herod takes Jerusalem, and slays Antig-

- onus, 希律打破耶路撒冷安的珂奴士被殺.
34. Antony defeats the Parthians, 安陀你打敗怕狄亞人. Armenia is added to the Roman Empire, 呀米泥亞歸羅馬.
32. 'Han 'Chêng Ti ruled China 26 years, 漢成帝王中國在位二十六年. Battle between Antony and Caesar Octavius in Greece, 安陀你與該撒惡打威阿在希利尼相戰. Antony defeated flees to Alexandria, 安陀你敗走回亞力仕安低喇亞.
27. Octavius obtains the Empire of Rome; title Caesar Augustus, 惡打威烏士得羅馬王位稱該撒唔咕士士士.
20. The Roman general Tiberius defeats the Parthians, and makes a treaty with them, 羅馬大將的比喇烏士攻敗怕狄亞人而立約, by with they restore the Roman standards, the spoils of former wars, 怕狄亞人歸回昔取羅馬之旂幟. Porus King of India makes treaty with Augustus, 播滷士爲印度王與唔咕士士士立和約.
16. The Alemanni or Germanic tribes defeat the Romans, 亞里曼泥人即日耳曼支派打敗羅馬人. The Roman general Agrippa governor of Syria and Judea, 羅馬大將亞伽臘帕管理叙喇亞及猶太.
11. Herod built the city of Caesarea, 希律建立該撒哩亞城.
6. 'Han Ai Ti ruled China 6 years, 漢哀帝王中國在位六年.
5. The Saviour Christ born, 耶穌基督降生. Quintullus Varrus governor of Syria, 羅馬大將軍寶路士管理叙喇亞.
2. Herod King of Judea died, 猶太王希律卒. His kingdom divided amongst his three sons by the Romans, 羅馬人立其三子國遂分裂.
- A. D. ANNO DOMINO.
1. 'Han 'Ping Ti ruled China 5 years, 漢平帝王中國在位五年.
4. (45th Cycle commenced), (甲子). His children being dead, Augustus adopts Tiberius, 唔咕士士士因其子已死立的比喇烏士爲太子.
5. 'Han 'Ping Ti was poisoned by prince Wang Mang who placed Ju Tzû Ying, a minor on the throne of China for 3 years, 漢平帝被王莽毒死莽立孺子嬰而自居攝三年. The 4th year he usurps the throne reigning 18 years. End of the 'Han dynasty, 第四年莽自立改國號曰新僭位十八年西漢遂亡.

10. Quintullus Varrus leading his soldiers into the country of the Teutons, lost his whole army in a forest, 軍寶路士華滿士領兵攻挑段人即日耳曼支派錯入林中全軍覆沒.
14. Augustus dead, Tiberius becomes Roman Emperor, 哈咕士士士卒的比喇烏士繼位王羅馬.
18. Herod Antipas builds the city of Tiberias in Gallilee, 希律安的罷士在加利利建立的比喇烏士城.
23. 'Han 'Huai Yang Wang ruled China 2 years, Wang Mang having been slain, 漢淮陽王立位二年王莽是年被殺.
25. 'Han Kuang Wu Ti ruled China 33 years, the first of the Tung 'Han dynasty, 漢光武帝王中國在位三十三年是為東漢.
28. Herod kills John the Baptist, (猶太王) 希律斬洗禮者約翰.
29. Christ crucified for our transgressions, 耶穌基督釘十字架贖人罪.
31. Stephen stoned for preaching Jesus, 士提反因傳耶穌教被人以石擊死.
32. The Ethiopian returning from Jerusalem meets Philip and receives baptism, 以汰阿彼亞寺人自耶路撒冷歸至半途遇腓力遂受洗禮而復返.
43. Claudius led an army into Britian, 基篋底烏士領兵入比喇澳.
47. Romans defeat the British King Caractacus, 羅馬人打敗比喇澳王加勒打古士.
54. Claudius poisoned by Agrippina, 基篋底烏士受其后亞伽蠟彼拿所酖. Nero succeeds him as King of Rome, 尼碯繼之王羅馬.
58. 'Han Ming Ti ruled China 18 years, 漢明帝王中國在位十八年.
64. (36th Cycle), (甲子). Rome burning 6 days and nights, 羅馬城內六日夜火. Persecution of the Christians, 聖教人多受苦難.
66. Ireno bishop of Rome, 里努為羅馬牧師.
70. Vespation returns to Rome, 揮士罷的安返國, leaving his son Titus to reduce Jerusalem, 留其子的士士困耶路撒冷破之.
76. 'Han Chang Ti ruled China 13 years, 漢章帝王中國在位十三年.
78. Agricola governor of Britain, 亞伽喇哥拉管理比喇澳.
81. Titus Emperor of Rome dies, 的士士死.

- His brother Titus Domitianus becomes Roman Emperor, 其弟都眉的安為該撒王羅馬.
89. 'Han 'Huo Ti ruled China 17 years, 漢和帝王中國在位十七年.
91. Clement bishop of Rome, 基里勉的為羅馬牧師.
95. Persecutions of the Christians, 聖教人大受苦楚.
99. Trajan Roman Emperor, 的喇然該撒王羅馬.
106. 'Han Shang Ti ruled China 1 year, 漢殤帝王中國在位一年. The Dacians under Decebolus revolt, 大肆亞人低泚普路士作亂. They are defeated by Trajan, 彼為的拉然所敗. Chosroe King of Parthia, styled Arsaces 22nd, 揭士碯王怕狄亞稱為呀撒泚士王第二十二.
107. Han An Ti ruled China 19 years, 漢安帝王中國在位十九年.
117. Trajan dies, Adrian succeeds, 的喇然卒亞低喇安繼位王羅馬.
124. (47th Cycle), (甲子). The Hsiung Nu tribe of Mongols expelled, 班勇擊走匈奴.
126. 'Han Shun Ti ruled China 19 years, 漢順帝王中國在位十九年.
139. Antoninus Emperor of Rome, 安陀泥奴士該撒王羅馬. Hyginus bishop, 許芝奴士為牧師.
145. 'Han 'Chung Ti ruled China 1 year, 漢冲帝王中國在位一年.
146. 'Han Chih Ti ruled China 1 year, 漢質帝王中國在位一年.
147. 'Han Huan Ti ruled China 21 years, 漢桓帝王中國在位二十一年.
150. Anisetus bishop of Rome, 亞泥泚士士為羅馬牧師. Volagases King of Parthia, 釜拉伽寫士王怕狄亞.
162. Sotor Bishop of Rome, 所妥為羅馬牧師. Parthian troops enter Roman territory, 帕狄亞軍士入羅馬地.
168. 'Han Ling Ti ruled China 22 years, 漢靈帝王中國在位二十二年.
175. The Roman governor of Asia Minor revolts and makes himself King, 管理細亞西亞者亞威底烏士加西烏士叛羅馬自立為王. He is soon after slain by his attendants, 未幾被左右所殺.
100. Marco Aurelius dies, 麻古士哈哩利烏士卒. Commodus succeeds him as Cassar, 甘母杜士繼之為該撒.

184. (48th Cycle), (甲子). The yellow turbaned rebels (in China), 黃巾賊作亂.
190. 'Han Hsien Ti ruled China 31 years, 漢獻帝王中國在位三十一年.
193. The Roman general Severus made Emperor, 羅馬大將寫揮滹士立為該撒.
194. Wiger the Roman general in Syria disputed the throne of Rome and was slain by Severus, 叙喇亞大將坭碑爭羅馬位不克被寫揮滹士所殺.
198. Pacorus 2nd King of Parthia, 罷哥滹士第二王帕狄亞.
311. Severus died and his two sons Caracalla and Geta succeeded him, 寫揮滹士卒其二子名加喇拷拉及支打同繼位. Caracalla soon slew his brother and reigned alone, 未幾兄殺弟而獨立為該撒.
214. The Alemanni invade Roman territory, 亞里曼泥人寇羅馬地. The Caesar slain by his general Marquinus who usurped the throne, 該撒被其將麻居奴士所弑. 麻居奴士遂王羅馬. His army defeated by the Parthians, 其軍被帕狄亞人所敗.
218. The army slay Marquinus and place Helio-gabalus on the throne, 軍士打死馬居奴士立熙利阿伽巴路士王羅馬.
220. 'Han Hsien Ti deposed by his minister Tsao Pi who afterwards slew him and seized the throne and established the dynasty of Wei, 漢獻帝被其臣曹丕所廢. 尋復被弑遂篡其位改國曰魏. Tung 'Han dynasty ceased, 而東漢亡. Sun 'Huan possessed himself of 81 districts of Kiang Nan and erected the kingdom of Tung Wu, 時有人名孫權佔江南八十一州郡立國曰東吳.
221. 'Han Chao Lieh Ti (Liu Pei) became Emperor of Hsi Shu styled the 'Hou 'Han: on the throne 3 years, 漢昭烈帝(劉備)即帝位于西蜀是為後漢在位三年.
224. 'Han 'Hou Chu succeeded to the kingdom of Hsi Shu, 漢後主繼王于西蜀. He reigned 41 years and submitted to the Chin dynasty. 在位四十一年而降于晉.
230. Pontianus bishop of Rome, 般的亞奴為羅馬牧師.
234. Alexander Severus led his forces to oppose the Teutons on the Rhine, 亞力仕安跌寫. Maximinus leading the revolted troops slew esar and became Emperor, 其臣墨

- 仕衣米奴士率亂兵弑該撒而自立王羅馬.
236. Fabiano bishop of Rome, 弗庇亞奴士為牧師.
241. Shapoor 1st King of Persia at war with Rome, 沙坡第一王波斯與羅馬交戰.
244. (49th Cycle), (甲子). Gordian slain by Philip who usurps the throne, and makes peace with the Persians, 歌底安被妃奴所弑. 妃奴自立王羅馬及波斯立約.
250. Corneius bishop of Rome, 苛尼利烏士為牧師.
252. Stephan bishop of Rome, 士提分為牧師. The army murdered Gallus and made Eil-lilianus Emperor, 軍弑鈎路士立以眉利亞奴士. In about 4 months they slew him and made Valerian Emperor, 在位方四月又被弑立化里喇安為該撒. He ceded the throne in favour of his son Galienus, 彼不坐位傳於長子伽利以奴士.
260. Valerian leading troops against the Persians was taken prisoner, 化里喇安自攻波斯被波斯人所擒置於獄.
265. Chin Wu Ti (Ssu Ma Yen) destroyed the Three kingdoms and ruled China 25 years, 晉武帝(司馬炎)滅三國而王中華在位二十五年.
269. Philip bishop of Rome, 妃奴為牧師.
272. Romans defeated the Alemanni, 羅馬攻敗亞里曼泥. Hormisdas King of Persia, 鶴眉士大士王波斯.
277. Probus Emperor of Rome, 不確佈士該撒王羅馬. He defeated the Alemanni, 自領兵打敗亞里曼泥人.
284. Diocletian divides Imperial power with Maximilian, 底阿基里的安該撒立墨仕衣眉利安助之王羅馬.
290. Chin 'Hui Ti ruled China 17 years, 晉惠帝王中國在位十七年.
296. Marcellinus bishop of Rome, 麻搜利奴士為牧師.
304. (50th Cycle), (甲子). Diocletian abdicated in favour of Valerian, 底阿基里的安退位而立化里喇安為該撒.
309. Shapoor 2nd King of Persia, 沙坡第二王波斯.
313. Chin Min Ti ruled China 4 years, 晉愍帝王中國在位四年.
314. Constantine defeated Licinius, 干士旦頓大敗利泚泥烏士. Sylvanus bishop of Rome, 叙利化奴士為牧師.



317. Chin Yüan Ti ruled China 6 years, 晉元帝王中國在位六年, and formed the Tung Chin (Dynasty), 是爲東晉.
323. Chin Ming Ti ruled China 3 years, 晉明帝王中國在位三年.
324. Licinius again defeated by Constantine, 利肆尼阿再被干士旦頓大敗之. He protects the Christians, 干士旦頓保護聖教人.
326. Chin Ch'ing Ti ruled China 17 years, 晉成帝王中國在位十七年.
330. Constantinople built, 建立干士旦的努鋪城.
336. Julius Bishop of Rome, 諸利烏士爲牧師.
343. Chin Kang Ti ruled China 2 years, 晉康帝王中國在位二年.
345. Chin Mu Ti ruled China 17 years, 晉穆帝王中國在位十七年.
350. Constantine's second son destroys his two brothers and reigns alone, 干士旦頓之次子滅兄弟而獨立爲該撒.
361. Constantine 2nd died, Julian succeeded, 干士旦頓第二卒諸利安繼位.
362. Chin Ai Ti ruled China 4 years, 晉哀帝王中國在位四年.
364. (51st Cycle), (甲子). Jovian the successor to Julian died, 楚威安即繼諸利安者卒. Valentinian is made Emperor of the West, with his capital at Milan, 化遼的泥安爲帝王西方都於眉蘭. His brother Valens is made Emperor of the East, 其兄弟化遼士爲帝王東方, with his capital at Constantinople, 都於干士旦的努鋪.
366. Chin Ti Yi ruled China 6 years, 晉帝奕王中國在位六年. Damasus bishop of Rome, 大馬蘇士爲牧師.
372. Chin Chien Wen Ti ruled China 2 years, 晉簡文帝王中國在位二年.
374. Chin Hsiao Wu Ti ruled China 24 years, 晉孝武帝王中國在位二十四年.
383. Shapor 3rd King of Persia, 沙坡第三王波斯. Maximus governor of Britain raises an insurrection, 管理比喇漢者墨仕衣末士作亂. The Emperor is slain, 帝被弑. Valentinian second brother of Gratian succeeds to the Empire of the West, 胞弟化遼的泥安第二繼位王西方者伽喇的安.
395. Theodosius Emperor of the united Empire of the East and West dies, 爹阿都西烏士帝王東西方併爲一國其卒. The E-

- pire is again divided; his eldest son taking the East, and his second son the West, 而國復分開長子呀加底烏士王東國次子何努喇烏士王西國.
396. Alaric the Goth leads his hordes into Greece, 珂爹人亞拉喇領衆入希利尼.
398. Chin An Ti ruled China 20 years, 晉安帝王中國在位二十年. Anastacius Bishop of Rome, 亞拿士打肆烏士爲牧師.
400. The Lombards enter Pannonia, 祿把低人入班努泥亞地. The Alemanni sack Rome, 亞里曼泥人打破羅馬城.
408. Theodosius 3rd Emperor of the East, 爹阿都西烏士第三爲帝王東國. The Saxons invade Britain, 塞仕按人侵比喇漢地.
418. Chin Kung Ti ruled China 2 years, 晉恭帝王中國在位二年. Boniface Bishop of Rome, 普泥弗泚爲牧師.
420. Sung Kao Tsu Wu Ti destroyed the Chin dynasty and ruled China 3 years, 宋高祖武帝(劉裕)滅晉王中國在位三年. Pharamond King of the Franks, 發喇爛王法蘭高人.
423. Sung Shao Ti ruled China 1 year, 宋少帝王中國在位一年.
424. (52th Cycle), (甲子). Sung Tai Tsu Wên Ti ruled China 30 years, 宋太祖文帝王中國在位三十年. War between the Eastern and Western Empires, 東及西國相爭.
432. Sixtus bishop of Rome, 息仕士士爲牧師.
438. Rechilda the Vandal King of Spain, 范倫人哩吵大王大呂宋.
449. Merovaeus King of the Franks, 米囉揮烏士王法蘭高人. Vortigern King of Britain, 窩的碑尼王比喇漢.
453. Sung Wên Ti was slain by his son Shao, 宋文帝被子劭所弑. Shao ascended the throne (of China), and was slain by Shih Tsu, 劭即位復爲世祖所殺.
454. Sung Shih Tsu ruled China 11 years, 宋世祖王中國在位十一年. Vortimer King of Britain, 窩的咩王比喇漢. The Saxons invade Britain and establish a kingdom in Kent, 塞仕按人佔比喇漢立泚的郡. Christianity preached to the Franks, 始宣傳耶穌教於法蘭高人.
457. Leo 1st Emperor of the East, 瞭爲帝王東國.
465. Sung Fei Ti ruled China 11 months: he was slain: Ming Ti ruled China 7 years, 宋廢帝王中國十一月而被弑明帝王

中國在位七年. Ambrosius the last of the native kings of Britain, 淹比羅西烏士王比喇漢爲本朝末王.

472. Sung Ti Yu ruled China 5 years, 宋帝昱王中國在位五年.

476. Odoacer destroyed the Western Empire and founded the kingdom of Italy, 阿都亞泚爾滅西國立衣打莉.

477. Sung Shun Ti ruled China 3 years, and the Sung dynasty perished, 宋順帝王中國在位三年而宋亡.

480. 'Chi 'Tai Tsu received the throne of Sung dynasty and ruled China 3 years, 齊太祖受宋禪王中國在位三年.

483. 'Chi Wu Ti ruled China 11 years, 齊武帝王中國在位十一年. Felix 3rd bishop of Rome, 非曆仕爲牧師.

484. (53rd Cycle), (甲子). The Visigoth Alaric defeats the Vandals and becomes King of Spain, 威西珂爹人亞拉咧敗范倫人而王大呂宋.

491. Anastacias Emperor of the East, 亞拿士打些士帝王東國. Saxons found the kingdom of Sussex, 塞仕按人立蘇昔仕郡.

493. Theodoric the Ostragoth King of Italy, 阿士的喇珂爹人唆阿都咧王衣打莉.

494. 'Chi Ming Ti ruled China 5 years, 齊明帝王中國在位五年.

499. 'Chi Tung 'Huan 'Hou ruled China 2 years, and was slain by one of his ministers, 齊東昏侯王中國在位二年而其臣弑之.

501. 'Chi 'Huo Ti ruled China 2 years, 齊和帝王中國在位二年. End of the 'Chi dynasty, 而齊亡.

503. Liang Wu Ti reigns 48 years, 梁武帝王中國在位十八年.

518. Justin Emperor of the East, 諸士頓帝王東國.

523. John bishop of Rome, 約翰爲牧師.

526. Athalaric King of Italy, 亞闔拉咧王衣打莉. Amalaric King of Spain, 亞馬拉咧王大呂宋. Philip 4th bishop of Rome, 妃髒第四爲牧師.

534. Theodobert King of the Franks, 唆阿都百的王法闔高. Theodobalus King of Italy, 阿都巴路士王衣打莉. Eugenie 3rd of Scotland. 歐支泥第三王士葛蘭. (54th Cycle), (甲子). Belisarius invades 比利撒喇烏士領軍入衣打莉.

'Chên Wên Ti ruled China 2 years,

was slain by his minister, 梁簡文帝王中國在位二年爲臣所弑.

553. Liang Wên Ti ruled China 3 years, 梁文帝王中國在位三年.

556. Liang Ching Ti ruled China 1 year, 梁敬帝王中國在位一年.

557. 'Chên Kao Wu Ti founded the 'Chên dynasty and ruled China 3 years, 陳高祖武帝王中國在位三年.

560. 'Chên Wên Ti ruled China 7 years, 陳文帝王中國在位七年. John 3rd bishop of Rome, 約翰第三爲牧師.

567. 'Chên Fei Ti ruled China 27 years, 陳廢帝王中國在位二年.

568. Alboinus the Lombard destroyed the Ostragoths and founded the kingdom of Lombardy, 綦弭低人厥普衣奴士滅阿士的喇珂爹人立綦弭低國. The governor of Ravenna became Tributary, 喇奮拿都督歲貢於綦弭低國. Kinnathal King of Scotland, 幾拿闔里王士葛蘭.

569. 'Chên Hsüan Ti ruled China 14 years, 陳宣帝王中國在位十四年.

575. Saxons found the kingdom of East Anglia, 塞仕安人立東安嘅利亞郡. Christianity preached in Britain, 始傳耶穌教於英蘭即比喇漢也.

583. 'Chên 'Hou Chu ruled China 7 years, 陳後主王中國在位七年. The Saxons found the kingdom of Mercia, 塞仕安人立咩些郡. The Heptarchy completed, 令比喇漢地皆爲塞仕安人所得分立七郡.

589. Sui Wên Ti destroyed the 'Chên dynasty and ruled China 16 years, 隋文帝是年滅陳王中國在位十六年.

590. Agilulf King of Italy, 亞芝穩付王衣打莉. He eschewed the Arian heresy, 除亞喇安假教(而從聖教). Gregory bishop of Rome, 伽哩珂嚟爲牧師.

603. Witteric King of Spain, 韓提樸王大呂宋.

604. (55th Cycle), (甲子). Sabinianus bishop of Rome, 撒庇泥亞奴士爲牧師. Sui Yang Ti ruled China 14 years, 隋煬帝王中國在位十四年.

610. Heraclius Emperor of the East, 照喇基利烏士帝王東國. Gondomer King of Spain, 岸都麻王大呂宋.

618. Sui Kung Ti ruled China 2 years, 隋恭帝在位二年.

620. 'Tang Kao Tsu ruled China 7 years, 唐高祖李淵王中國在位七年.

622. Mahomet's flight from Mecca, 馬何蟻退出覓加城.
625. Honorius bishop of Rome, 何努喇烏士爲牧師.
627. 'Tang 'Tai Tsung ruled China 23 years, 唐太宗王中國在位二十三年.
632. Abubekar Caliph, 亞鋪比家爲加利霏(卽王撒喇辛人也).
642. Theodosius bishop of Rome, 渣阿都西烏士爲牧師.
643. Oswain King of Britain, 阿士瓊王比喇漢.
650. Ferchard King of Scotland, 啡渣低王士葛蘭, 'Tang Kao Tsung ruled China 34 years, 唐高宗王中國在位三十四年.
660. Clothaire King of France, 基爾蘭哩王法蘭泚(卽法蘭哥也). Hassan Caliph, 哈士散爲加利霏.
664. 56th (Cycle), (甲子). Pestilence in Britain, 比喇漢大瘟疫.
672. Chilperic 2nd King of France, 至里卑機第二王法蘭泚.
679. Yezid Caliph, 椰篩爲加利霏.
684. Wu 'Hou Tsé 'Tien usurped the throne of China and founding the dynasty reigned 21 years, 武后則天僭位改國曰周在位二十一年.
692. Eugenius King of Scotland, 歐支泥烏士王士葛蘭. Cunibert King of Italy, 古泥百的王衣打莉.
698. Tiberius 3rd Emperor of the East, 歹比喇烏士帝第三王東國.
705. 'Tang Chung Tsung ruled China 6 years, 唐中宗王中國在位六年. Walid Caliph, 哇列爲加利霏. Justinian Emperor of the East, 諸士的泥安帝王東國. Eugenie 7th King of Scotland, 歐支泥第七王士葛蘭. John 7th bishop of Rome, 約翰第七爲牧師.
711. 'Tang Jui Tsung ruled China 2 years, 唐睿宗王中國在位二年.
712. The Saracen generals Tarik and Mousa destroying the Visigoth's dynasty in Spain, 威西珂爹朝在大呂宋爲撒喇辛人打機敵撒兩將所滅. Ansprando King of Italy, 安士不喇多王衣打莉.
724. (57th Cycle), (甲子). Hackim Caliph succeeds Yezid 2nd, 黑乾繼椰篩第二爲加利霏.
731. Gregory 3rd bishop of Rome, 伽哩珂喀第三爲牧師.
741. Constantine 5th Emperor of the East, 干

- 士且頓帝第五王東國. Pepin regent of France, 卑辨代王法蘭泚. Zachary bishop of Rome, 要嘎喀爲牧師.
750. Astulphus King of Italy, 亞士實美士王衣打莉. Abu Abbas Caliph last of the Abasid dynasty, 亞鋪押巴士爲加利霏乃亞巴洩朝末王.
752. Pepin King of the French founds the Carolingian dynasty and reigns 16 years, 卑辨王法蘭泚立架爾威泥安朝在位十六年. Stephen 2nd Bishop of Rome for three days, 士提芬第二坐位三日. Succeeded by Stephen 3rd created Pope with temporal power over Roman territory by Pepin, 而士提芬第三繼之稱爲卜皮並受卑辨所封王於羅馬地.
757. 'Tang Su Tsung ruled China 6 years, 唐肅宗王中國在位六年.
763. 'Tang Tai Tsung ruled China 17 years, 唐代宗王中國在位十七年.
768. Carlomagne King of France, 架爾猛王法蘭泚又滅. Destroyed the Lombards, and annexed their territory, 霖弭低朝而兼其地. Stephen 4th Pope, 士提芬第四爲卜皮. Salvathus King of Scotland, 秀化閣士王士葛蘭. The Saracens found the Fatimite Dynasty in Egypt, 撒喇辛人在埃及立弗的馬朝.
780. Constantine 6th Emperor of the East, 干士且頓第六帝王東國. 'Tang Tê Tsung ruled China 26 years, 唐德宗王中國在位二十六年.
784. (58th Cycle), (甲子). Bertric King of Wessex, 百的機王偉昔仕.
795. Leo 2nd Pope, 里阿第二爲卜皮.
800. Carlomagne uniting France, Germany and Italy, reconstructed the Western Empire, 架爾猛帝合法蘭泚日耳曼并衣打莉復西國. The Saracens possessed themselves of Sicily, Corsica, Sardinia and Naples, 西肆莉苛西加洒底泥亞及拿卑里士皆爲撒喇辛人所佔.
806. 'Tang Hsien Tsung ruled China 15 years, 唐憲宗王中國在位十五年.
816. Stephen 5th Pope, 士提芬第五爲卜皮. Louis King of France, 壘王王法蘭泚.
821. 'Tang Mu Tsung ruled China 4 years, 唐穆宗王中國在位四年.
825. 'Tang Ching Tsung ruled China 2 years, 唐敬宗王中國在位二年. Eugenius 2nd Pope, 歐支泥烏士爲卜皮.

827. 'Tang Wên Tsung ruled China 14 years, 唐文宗王中國在位十四年.
828. The Heptarchy united under Egbert, 比喇漢七郡人公舉益百的爲王. He was the first King of England, 此英國始創王也. Gregory 4th Pope, 伽哩珂第四爲卜皮.
841. 'Tang Wu Tsung ruled China 6 years, 唐武宗王中國在位六年. Harun Emperor of the East, 哈倫帝王東國.
844. (59th Cycle), (甲子). Sergius 2nd Pope, 寫爾芝烏士第二爲卜皮.
847. Leo 4th Pope, 里阿第四爲卜皮. 'Tang Hsüan Tsung ruled China 13 years, 唐宣宗王中國在位十三年.
857. Ethelbald King of England, 以爹里包低王英國. Narvarre and Leon built, (在大呂宋) 建立瘴華利按兩城.
860. 'Tang I Tsung ruled China 14 years, 唐懿宗王中國在位十四年.
874. 'Tang Hsi Tsung ruled China 15 years, 唐僖宗王中國在位十五年.
879. Boson duke of Burgundy King of Italy, 警根帝公普嘆王衣打莉.
887. Arnulph King of Germany, 呀怒夫王王日耳曼. Stephen 6th Pope, 歐低士王法蘭泚士提芬第六爲卜皮. Leo 6th Emperor of the East, 瞭第六帝王東國.
889. 'Tang Chao Tsung ruled China 16 years, 唐昭宗王中國在位十六年.
899. Louis King of Germany, 呂王王日耳曼.
904. (60th Cycle), (甲子). Sergius 3rd Pope, 寫爾芝烏士第三爲卜皮.
905. 'Tang Ai Ti ruled China 2 years, 唐哀帝王中國在位二年.
907. 'Hou Liang 'Tai Tsu seized the throne of the 'Tang dynasty and ruled China 7 years, 後梁太祖篡唐王中國在位七年.
914. 'Hou Liang Mo Ti ruled China 10 years, 後梁末帝王中國在位十年. Anastacius 3rd Pope, 安拿士打肆烏士第三爲卜皮.
919. Henry King of Germany, 軒離王王日耳曼. Romanus Emperor of the East, 囉馬奴士帝王東國.
924. 'Hou 'Tang Chuang Tsung ruled China 3 years and destroyed the 'Hao Liang dynasty, 後唐莊宗王中國在位三年滅後梁.
- 'Hou 'Tang Ming Ti ruled China 7 years, 後唐明帝王中國在位七年.
- 'Hou 'Tang Min Ti ruled China 4 months, 閔帝王中國在位四月.

935. 'Hou 'Tang Fei Ti ruled China 2 years, 後唐廢帝王中國在位二年.
937. 'Hou Chin Kao Tsu usurped the throne of the 'Tang dynasty and ruled China 6 years, 後晉高祖篡唐王中國在位六年.
942. The kingdom of Poland founded, 立播蘭國.
943. 'Hou Chin 'Chi Wang ruled China 4 years, when he was seized by 'Chi Tan Chu, 後晉齊王王中國在位四年而被契丹主所執. Martin 3rd Pope, 麻頓第三爲卜皮. Malcome King of Scotland, 矛各米王士葛蘭.
947. Kao Tsu 1st Emperor of the 'Hou 'Han dynasty drove out 'Chi Tan and reigned 2 years, 後漢高祖遠逐契丹王中國在位二年.
949. 'Hou 'Han Yin Ti ruled China 2 years, 後漢隱帝王中國在位二年.
951. 'Tai Tsu 1st Emperor of the 'Hou Chou dynasty ruled China 3 years, 後周太祖王中國在位三年.
954. 'Hou Chou Shih Tsung ruled China 6 years, 後周世宗王中國在位六年. Lothaire King of France, 爾闔邁王法蘭泚.
960. Kung Ti of the 'Hou Chou dynasty occupied the throne 6 months, and ceded it to 'Tai Tsu who altered dynastic style to Sung. he ruled China 17 years, 後周恭帝在位六月而禪位於宋宋太祖改元卽位王中國十七年.
964. (61st Cycle), (甲子). Benedict 5th pope, 便尼倜第五爲卜皮.
975. Wladimir the Great King of Russia, 哇拉底摩號大王俄羅斯. Benedict 7th Pope, 便尼倜第七爲卜皮. Edward 2nd King of England, 歇娃低第二王英國.
977. Sung 'Tai Tsung ruled China 21 years, 宋太宗王中國在位二十一年.
986. Louis 5th King of France, 壘第五王法蘭泚.
992. Denmark converted to Christianity, 定墨人入耶穌教. The Danes seize a large part of England, 大尼人佔英國大半地方.
996. Robert the Wise King of the French, 輔伯的王法國稱爲智者. Gregory 5th Pope, 伽哩珂嚟第五爲卜皮. The Fatimite dynasty at its height, 弗的馬朝時在埃及甚強大.
998. Sung Chên Tsung ruled China 25 years, 宋真宗王中國在位二十五年.



1010. Sancho the Great King of Spain, 撒訶號大王大呂宋. Sweyne King of Norway and Denmark, in 1014 also King of England, 瑞尼王挪喂定墨二國又在一千零十四年兼王英國.
1015. Svatopole King of Russia, 士化陀哀王俄羅斯.
1017. Canute the Dane King of England, 定人加奴提王英國.
1023. Sung Jên 'Tsung ruled China 41 years, 宋仁宗王中國在位四十一年.
1024. (62nd Cycle), (甲子). Conrad 2nd king of Germany, 干喇低第二王日耳曼. John 19th pope, 約翰第十九爲卜皮. Miesko 2nd King of Poland, 弭士哥第二王播蘭.
1039. Hardicanute King of England, 哈爾底加奴提王英國. Henry 2nd King of Germany, 軒離第三王日耳曼.
1054. Isilaus King of Russia, 衣西篋士王俄羅斯. Theodore Emperor of the East, 唆阿都喇帝王東國.
1059. Constantine 11th Emperor of the East, 干士旦頓第十一帝王東國. Wars between the Germans and Saxons, and the Pope struggles for the Investiture, 日耳曼與塞仕按人爭地又與卜皮爭立牧師.
1064. Sung Ying Tsung ruled China 4 years. 宋英宗王中國在位四年.
1066. William the Norman defeats King Harold and conquers England, and establishes the Norman dynasty, 挪曼公韓利淹戰殺英王哈爾柯低勝取英地而立挪曼朝.
1068. Sung Shên Tsung ruled China 18 years. 宋神宗王中國在位十八年.
1074. Guiza King of Hungary, 拒要王狠伽嚟. Harold 7th King of Denmark, 哈爾柯低第七王定墨. Gregory 7th Pope, 伽哩珂嚟第七爲卜皮.
1084. (63rd Cycle), (甲子). The Hsia troops to the number 800,000 horse and foot besieged Ian Chou without result, 夏人步騎八十萬圍蘭州不克.
1086. Sung Chê Tsung ruled China 15 years, 宋哲宗王中國在位十五年.
1093. Svatopole 2nd King of Russia, 士化陀哀第二王俄羅斯.
1095. Eric 3rd king of Denmark, 以模第三王定墨. Beginning of the Crusades, 羅馬教人始舉兵攻回回教.
1101. Sung 'Huei Tsung ruled China 25 years, 宋徽宗王中國在位二十五年.
1118. Gelasius 2nd Pope, 支拉西烏士第二爲卜皮. John Comnenus Emperor of the East, 約翰甘尼奴士帝王東國. Baldwin 2nd King of Jerusalem, 包低燭第二王耶路撒冷.
1126. Sung 'Chin Tsung ruled China 2 years, when he was carried north by the Chin troops, where he died in the city of Wu Kuo. 宋欽宗王中國在位二年被金人逼之北行殂於五國城.
1128. Sung Kao Tsung made his capital in Nan-Ching, ruled 35 years, styled the Nan Sung dynasty, 宋高宗卽位南京王中國在位三十五年稱爲南宋.
1132. Jaropalk King of Russia, 咄囉罷力王俄羅斯. Bela 2nd King of Hungary, 比拉第二王狠伽嚟. Foulke King of Jerusalem, 俘里綦王耶路撒冷.
1140. Suercher 2nd King of Sweden, 蘇耳這第二王瑞國. Ladislaus 3rd duke of Bohemia, 拉底士篋士第三爲普熙眉亞公.
1144. (64th Cycle), (甲子). Lucius 2nd Pope, 路肆烏士第二爲卜皮. Baldwin 3rd King of Jerusalem, 包低燭第三王耶路撒冷.
1152. Frederick Barbarossa Emperor of Germany, 法哩低樸肥巴囉撒帝王日耳曼. The Seljukian dynasty in Turkey perished, 駭諸幾安朝在忒嚟亡. Timoleon or Jenghis Khan overruns Asia, 的母里按又名先持私艮領兵寇亞西亞.
1154. Adrian 4th Pope, 亞低喇安第四爲卜皮. William the Good King of Naples, 威利暗王拿卑里士稱爲善者. Henry 2nd King of England founds the Plantagenet dynasty, 顯理王第二王英立卑蘭打至尼朝.
1160. Eric 10th the Holy King of Sweden, 以模第十王瑞國稱爲聖人.
1163. Nan Sung Hsiao Tsung ruled China 27 years, 南宋孝宗王中國在位二十七年.
1173. Miesko 2nd King of Poland, 弭士哥第二王播蘭. Baldwin 4th King of Jerusalem, 包低燭第四王耶路撒冷.
1180. Philip 2nd King of France, 飛力第二王法囉泚. Alexius 2nd Emperor of the East, 亞力仕衣烏士第二帝王東國.
1187. Saladin defeats the Crusaders, and retakes Jerusalem, 撒拉漢擊敗羅馬教軍取回耶路撒冷.

1190. Nan Sung Kuang Tsung ruled China 5 years, 南宋光宗王中國在位五年. Conrad 2nd duke of Bohemia, 干喇低第二爲普熙眉亞公. Henry 6th King Germany, 軒離第六王日耳曼.
1195. Miesko 5th King of Poland, 弭士哥第五王播蘭. Peter 2nd King of Aragon, 卑特第二王亞喇岸. Nan Sung Ning Tsung ruled China 30 years, 南宋寧宗王中國在位三十年.
1199. John King of England, 約翰王王英國.
1203. The Romans take Constantinople, 羅馬教人取(東國)干士旦的努鋪.
1204. (65th Cycle), (甲子). Ladislaus 2nd King of Hungary, 拉底士箕士第二王狠伽嚟京城.
1212. Alphonso 2nd King of Portugal, 厥敷尼所第二王葡萄牙. Frederick 2nd King of Germany, 法哩底樸第二王日耳曼.
1225. Nan Sung Li Tsung ruled China 40 years, 南宋理宗王中國在位四十年.
1238. Jarolau 2nd King of Russia, 咄囉箕士第二王俄羅斯. The Monguls overrun Northern Asia and invade Russia, 時蒙古人領兵勝取亞西亞東北全地並佔俄國.
1240. Monguls invade Hungary, 蒙古人侵狠伽嚟.
1243. Innocent 4th Pope, 咽努辛的第四爲卜皮.
1252. Conrad 4th King of Germany, 干喇低第四王日耳曼. Alphonso King of Castile 厥附尼所王加士的理. Christopher King of Denmark, 革喇士陀腓爾王定墨.
1261. Urban 4th Pope, 烏爾斑第四爲卜皮. Michael recovered Constantinople, 眉嘎里復取(東國)干士旦的努鋪城.
1264. (66th Cycle), (甲子). Urban 4th dies, 烏爾斑第四卒.
1265. Nan Sung Tu Tsung ruled China 10 years, 南宋度宗王中國在位十年. Clement 4th Pope, 基里勉的第四爲卜皮.
1271. Vassili King of Russia, 化西利王俄羅斯. Gregory 10th Pope, 伽哩珂嚟第十爲卜皮.
1275. Nan Sung Kung Ti ruled China 2 years, 南宋恭帝王中國在位二年. Demetrius King of Russia, 低米的喇烏士王俄羅斯.
- Magno 2nd King of Sweden, 抹努第二王瑞國. 3 Popes in Rome, 羅馬立三卜. Peter 3rd King of Aragon, 卑特第三喇岸.
1277. Nan Sung Tuan Tsung ruled China 2 years, 南宋端宗王中國在位二年. Nicholas 3rd Pope, 泥柯拉士第三爲卜皮.
1279. Nan Sung Ti Ping was drowned; end of the Sung dynasty, 南宋帝昺溺於海面宋亡.
1280. Yüan Shih Tsung ruled China 15 years, 元世祖(忽必烈)王中國在位十五年. Eric 2nd King of Norway, 以樸第二王挪喂.
1285. Philip 4th King of France, 飛力第四王法囉泚. Honorius 4th Pope, 何努喇烏士第四爲卜皮. Charles 2nd King of Navarre, 加老士第二王拿華哩. James of Arragon King of Sicily, 亞喇岸人惹迷士王西肆莉. Trouble in Scotland, 士葛蘭大亂.
1291. Adolphus King of Germany, 亞叨美士王日耳曼. The Sultan of Egypt defeats the Crusaders and captures Acre, 埃及修且擊敗羅馬人遂取亞却哩城. End of the Crusades, 自此兩教息兵.
1294. Andrew King of Russia, 安德烈王俄羅斯. Capital Moscow, 都於母士裘城. Celestin 5th and Boniface 8th Popes, 泐里士頓第五爲卜皮普泥弗泚第八爲卜皮. Great confusion in Scotland: William Wallace raises patriot troops, 士葛蘭大亂時有一人名維藍倭拉泚起義兵.
1295. Ferdinand 4th King of Castile, 啡底難低第四王加士的里. Przemislaus King of Poland, 撇私眉士箕士王播蘭. Yüan 'Chêng Tsung ruled China 13 years, 元成宗王中國在位十三年.
1298. Albert King of Germany, 厥百的王日耳曼. Othman founds the Ottoman dynasty, 阿爹曼立阿陀曼朝.
1303. Benedict 11th Pope, 比尼個第十一爲卜皮. The Eastern Empire tributary to the Turks, 時東國日弱每歲輸貢於忒祁人.
1307. Edward 2nd King of England, 歇屈第二王英國.
1308. Yüan Wu Tsung ruled China 4 years, 元武宗王中國在位四年.
1312. Yüan Jên Tsung ruled China 9 years, 元仁宗王中國在位九年.
1316. Philip 5th King of France, 飛力第五王法囉泚. John 12th Pope, 約翰第十二爲卜皮.
1321. Yüan Ying Tsung ruled China 3 years, 元

- 英宗王中國在位三年. Christopher 2nd King of Denmark, 革喇士陀腓爾第二王定墨.
1324. (67th Cycle), (甲子). Yüan 'Tai Ting ruled China 5 years, 元泰定王中國在位五年.
1328. Magno 6th King of Norway, 抹努第六王挪喂. Philip 6th King of France, 飛力第六王法蘭西. Frederick King of Sicily, 法哩低機王西肆莉.
1329. Yüan Ming Tsung ruled China 1 year, 元明宗王中國在位一年.
1330. Yüan Wên Tsung ruled China 3 years, 元文宗王中國在位三年.
1333. Yuan Ning Tsung sat on the throne of China two months and died, succeeded by Shun Ti who reigned 36 years, 元寧宗坐位兩月而崩順帝王中國在位三十六年.
1346. Carlos 4th King of Bohemia 47 years, and became King of Germany, 架魯第四王普熙眉亞後四十七年併日耳曼遂爲日耳曼王.
1352. Innocent 6th Pope, 咽努辛的第六爲卜皮.
1356. War between England and France, 英法兩國交戰. French King John taken prisoner, 法王約翰被擒英人置之於獄.
1364. Carlo the Wise King of France, 架老第五王法蘭西稱智者.
1368. Yuan Shun Ti ruled China 8 months when his flight ended the Yüan dynasty, 是歲元順帝閏七月出奔而元亡. Ming 'Tai Tsu first of the Ming dynasty reigned 31 years, 明太祖卽位改元王中國在位三十一年.
1375. Margaret Queen of Denmark, 麻伽咧后王定墨. Two Popes, Urban 6th in Rome, and Clement 7th in Avignon, 時兩卜皮一名烏爾班第六居於羅馬一名基里勉的第七居於亞威岸. Olaus 4th King of Norway, 阿婁士第四王挪喂.
1384. (68th Cycle), (甲子). Hedwig King of Poland, 蜎爲支王播蘭.
1385. Having been long the prey of surrounding countries, the Swiss Confederacy is guaranteed, 士韓置蘭國自一千三百十五年起被列邦侵伐後各國立約令其自主. Austria having invaded the Cantons is defeated by the Swiss patriots, 然仍有欲奪之者今大敗哈士的喇亞. Sigismund King of Hungary, 西芝士慢低王狠伽嚟.
1389. Boniface 9th Pope, 普泥弗泚第九爲卜皮. Bayezid Sultan, 巴椰薛爲修旦王忒祁. The Mongul Timor Lenk overruns the whole of Asia and establishes an empire, 蒙古人歹麻遜綦勝取全亞西亞之西建立大國.
1397. Norway, Denmark and Sweden united into one Kingdom styled Denmark, 挪喂定墨瑞三國合爲一國仍以定墨稱之.
1399. Ming Chien Wên Ti ruled China 4 years, 明建文帝王中國在位四年. Henry 4th Duke of Lancaster King of England, 闌加士特公顯理第四王英國.
1403. Ming 'Chêng Tsu ruled China 22 years, 明成祖王中國在位二十二年.
1409. Alexander 4th Pope, 亞力士安跌第四爲卜皮.
1413. Henry 5th King of England, 顯理第五王英國. Mahomet Sultan, 馬恰末爲修旦王忒祈.
1425. Ming Jên Tsung ruled China 1 year, 明仁宗王中國在位一年.
1426. Ming Hsuan Tsung ruled China 10 years, 明宣宗王中國在位十年. Vassili the Blind King of Russia, 化西利王俄羅斯綽號瞽王.
1436. Ming Ying Tsung ruled China 14 years, 明英宗王中國在位十四年.
1439. Frederic 3rd Emperor of Germany, 法哩低機第三帝王日耳曼. Felix 5th Pope, 非曆仕第五爲卜皮.
1444. (69th Cycle), (甲子). Germany attacks Switzerland, 日耳曼入攻士韓置蘭.
1450. Ming Ching 'Tai Ti ruled China 15 years, 明景泰帝王中國在位十五年.
1451. Mahomet 2nd takes Constantinople and ends the Eastern Empire, 馬恰末第二勝取干士旦的努鋪遂滅東國.
1461. Louis 11th King of France, 壘第十一王法蘭西. War between the houses of York and Lancaster for many years, 闌加士特公與約公爭英位數十年. The duke of York becomes King Edward 4th, 後約公卽位名歇娃低第四.
1465. Ming Hsien Tsung ruled China 23 years, 明憲宗王中國在位二十三年.
1474. The Russians eject the Mongols, 俄羅斯人逐蒙古人出境. Ferdinand King of Arragon, and Isabella Queen of Castile unite the Kingdoms by marriage, 呀喇岸王啡底難低娶加士的里后衣撒跑拉爲妻遂合兩國.
1483. Carl 8th King of France, 架爾第八王法蘭西. Edward 5th King of England 2



- months, 歇娃低王第五王英國兩月. His uncle Richard murdered him and usurped his throne, 其叔喇架都佔其位並弑之.
1488. Ming Hsiao 'Tsung ruled China 18 years, 明孝宗王中國在位十八年. James 4th King of Scotland, 惹迷斯第四王士葛蘭.
1492. John 1st King of Poland, 約翰第一王播蘭. Alexander 6th Pope, 亞力仕安跌第六爲卜皮. The descendants of Timur having divided his Empire, Baber established the Empire of India with his Capital at Delhi, 万麻遴綦之後裔已分裂其國有一名巴百立印度國都於赴希城.
1501. Alexander King of Poland, 亞力仕安跌王播蘭. Ismael re-establishes the Kingdom of Persia, founding the Suffavian dynasty, 衣士馬里復立波斯國始立蘇弗威安朝.
1504. (70th Cycle,) (甲子). The united Kingdoms of Arragon and Castile styled Spain, 呀喇岸加士的里合做一國名大呂宋.
1506. Ming Wu 'Tsung ruled China 16 years, 明武宗王中國在位十六年. Sigismond 1st King of Poland, 西芝士爛第一王播蘭.
1509. Henry 8th King of England, 顯理第八王英國.
1519. Carlos 1st King of Spain unites the Crown of Germany styled Charles 5th, 大呂宋王架爾士第一兼王日耳曼稱家老第五.
1522. Ming Shih 'Tsung ruled China 45 years, 明世宗王中國在位四十五年. Adrian 6th Pope, 亞底喇安第六爲卜皮.
1533. Joan Vasilovitch 2nd King of Russia, 衣范化西爾笏池第二王俄羅斯.
1542. Mary Queen of Scotland, 馬嚒后王士葛蘭.
1547. Henry 2nd King of France, 坑喇第二王法蘭泚. Edward 6th King of England, 歇娃低第六王英國.
1553. Lady Jane Gray beheaded by Mary who mounts the throne of England, 然伽操被馬嚒所殺馬嚒后遂王英國.
1559. Frederick 2nd King of Denmark, 法哩低樸第二王定墨. Francis 2nd King of France, 法蘭肆士第二王法蘭泚. Pius 4th Pope, 彼烏士第四爲卜皮. Elizabeth Queen of England, 以利要比爹后王英國.
1564. (71st Cycle), (甲子). Maximillian 2nd King of Germany, 墨士衣眉利安第二王下曼.
1568. Ming Wu 'Tsung ruled China 6 years, 明穆宗王中國在位六年. James 6th King of Scotland, 惹迷斯第六王士葛蘭.
1573. Ming Shên 'Tsung ruled China 18 years, 明神宗王中國在位四十八年. Henry King of Poland, 顯離王播蘭.
1584. The Dutch after driving out the Spaniards established a Republic under Maurice, 荷囉人逐大呂宋軍民擇阿喇支君名謀爲泚喇國主.
1589. Henry of Bourbon King of France, 剖般坑喇王法蘭泚.
1592. Clement 8th Pope, 基里勉的第八爲卜皮. Sigismond 3rd King of Poland and Sweden, 西芝士爛第三王播蘭瑞定兩國. Mohamed 3rd Sultan of Turkey, 揭哈據第三爲修旦王忒祁.
1603. England and Scotland united, 英國與士葛蘭合爲一國號曰大英. James 6th of Scotland ascends the English throne, styled James 1st King of England, founding the the Stuart dynasty, 士葛蘭王惹迷斯第六坐英位稱爲英王惹迷斯第一是始立士土呀的朝.
1606. Vassili Czar of Russia, 哇西利咱王俄羅斯.
1621. Ming Kuang 'Tsung ruled China 1 month, 明光宗王中國在位一月而崩. Hsi 'Tsung occupied the throne 7 years, 熹宗即位七年. Gregory 10th Pope, 伽哩珂嚒第十爲卜皮. Philip 4th King of Spain, 妃釐第四王大呂宋.
1624. (72nd Cycle), (甲子). Hsü Chou flooded by the Yellow river, 河決徐州.
1628. Ming Chuang Lieh Ti ruled China 17 years, 明莊烈帝王中國在位十七年.
1637. Ferdinand 3rd King of Germany, 啡底難第三王日耳曼.
1642. Anarchy in England, 大英國大亂.
1644. Shih Tsu first of the Tai 'Ching dynasty became Emperor, and ruled China 18 years, 大清世祖即皇帝位王中國十八年爲清朝之首. Innocent 10th Pope, 咽努辛的第十爲卜皮.
1649. Charles 1st King of England beheaded, and Commonwealth established, 查里士第一王英國是年被弑而高門士作主(高門士即民也).
1653. Oliver Cromwell Protector, 阿利圖却郎空立爲會議院之首以佑英民.
1658. Leopold Emperor of Germany, 里阿哀低王日耳曼. Richard Cromwell succeeds his



- father, 喇查低却郎空繼父爲英會議院首.
1660. Charles 11th King of Sweden, 查里士第十一王瑞國. Charles 2nd King of England, 查里士第二王英國.
1662. Tai 'Ching Shêng Tsu Ti ruled China 61 years, 大清聖祖帝王中國在位六十一年.
1667. Clement 9th Pope, 基里燭第九爲卜皮.
1670. Christian 5th King of Denmark, 革喇士的安第五王定墨. Clement 10th Pope, 基里燭第十爲卜皮.
1684. (73rd Cycle), (甲子).
1687. Soleiman 3rd Sultan of Turkey, 所里曼第三修旦王忒祁.
1688. William prince of Orange King of England: his Queen Mary shared the throne, 阿蘭支君維廉立爲英王其妻馬嚟亦同立.
1696. Peter Czar of Russia, 卑特咱王俄羅斯.
1697. Charles 12th King of Sweden, 查里士第十二王瑞國.
1701. Establishment of the kingdom of Prussia, 比滬西亞國建立.
1707. Aurungzebe King of Delhi dies, and the territory is divided amongst petty princes, 赴希王哈隆漸比卒其國分裂各立君焉.
1714. Louis 15th King of France, 壘王第十五王法蘭洸. George King of England founds the Brunswick dynasty, 鐸支王王英國立比倫士域朝.
1720. Frederick King of Sweden, 法哩低樸王瑞國. Peter styled Emperor of Russia, 卑特咱稱帝. Innocent 13th Pope, 咽努辛的第十三爲卜皮.
1723. Tai 'Ching Yung Chêng Ti ruled China 13 years, 大清雍正帝王中國在位十三年.
1730. Christian 6th King of Denmark, 革喇士的安第六王定墨. Anne Ivanofra Empress of Russia, 安尼衣范阿法喇帝后王俄羅斯. Clement 12th Pope, 基里燭第十二爲卜皮. Ahmed 5th Sultan of Turkey, 蝦乜第五爲修旦王忒祁.
1736. Tai 'Ching Chien Lung Ti ruled China 60 years, 大清乾隆帝王中國在位六十年.
1740. Frederic the Great King of Prussia, 法哩低樸王稱大王比滬西亞. Benedict 14th Pope, 比尼倜第十四爲卜皮.
1744. (74th Cycle), (甲子). War between Prussia and Austria, 比滬西亞哈士的喇亞兩國相爭戰.
1745. Francis of Lorraine and Maria Theresa on the throne of Germany, 擺連君法喇肆士與妻馬喇亞嚟哩撒坐日耳曼位.
1751. Adolphus King of Sweden, 亞叨美士王瑞國.
1758. Clement 13th Pope, 基里燭第十三爲卜皮. Mustapha 3rd Sultan of Turkey, 末士打發第三爲修旦王忒祁.
1760. George 3rd King of England, 鐸支王第三王英國.
1766. Christian 7th King of Denmark: Catherine 2nd Empress of Russia, 革喇士的安第七王定墨加嚟喇尼帝后王俄羅斯.
1772. After many years of anarchy Poland is partitioned between Russia, Prussia and Austria, 前數十年播蘭大亂今俄羅斯不滬西亞哈士的喇亞三國分取其地.
1783. The English Colonists in America now establish a separate government, 昔日英人多往亞美喇加地今合衆郡而立國民. Washington made president, 舉哇升旼爲首稱不哩西定. England conquers India, 英人取印度多地.
1786. Frederick William King of Prussia, 法哩低樸幃利掩王不滬西亞.
1792. Gustavus Adolphus King of Sweden, 咕士打乎士亞叨美士王瑞國. Francis 2nd King of Germany, 法喇肆士第二王日耳曼. French revolution, 法蘭洸大亂.
1796. Tai 'Ching Chia 'Ching Ti ruled China 25 years, 大清嘉慶帝王中國在位二十五年. Paul Emperor of Russia, 保羅帝王俄羅斯.
1799. Napoleon Bonaparte first Consul, 拿播里按普拿罷的爲干修.
1801. Louis King of Etruria, 侶士王以的滬喇亞. Jefferson President of America, 遮啡嚟爲不哩西定王美國. Alexander Emperor of Russia, 亞力仕安跌帝王俄羅斯.
1802. Victor Emanuel King of Sardinia, 域妥以馬奴里王洒底泥亞.
1804. (75th Cycle), (甲子). Francis Emperor of Austria, 法蘭肆士帝王哈士的喇亞. Napoleon Emperor of the French, 拿播里按爲帝王法國.
1805. Lord Cornwallis Governor General of India, 英伯苛尼倭利士爲印度總督.
1807. Earl Minto Governor General of India, 憫陀侯爲印度總督. Mustapha 4th Sultan of Turkey, 末士打發第四修旦王忒祁.
1808. Joseph Bonaparte King of Spain, 楚寫霏

- 普拿罷的王大呂宋. Succeeded by Joachim Murat, 繼之者名楚亞鉗末喇的. Pius 7th Pope deposed by Napoleon, who made his infant son King of Rome, 彼烏士第七爲卜皮被拿播里按所逐而立己子爲羅馬王.
1810. The King of Sweden said to have been poisoned, 瑞國王暴卒相傳因中毒亡. Napoleon's General Bernadotti made King, 拿播里按大將名百拿脫的立王.
1813. Lord Moira Governor General of India, 母衣喇伯爲印度總督.
1814. Napoleon abdicates, Louis 18th King of France, 拿播里按退位而壘王第十八王法國. Pius 7th Pope, 彼烏士第七爲卜皮. Ferdinand regains the throne of Spain, 啡底難復王大呂宋. William King of Holland, 幃利庵王荷蘭國.
1815. Napoleon again seizes the French throne, 拿播里按復奪法王位. In about 3 months he again abdicates, and Louis regains the throne, 僅三月而壘又復王.
1821. Tai 'Ching 'tao Kuang 'ti ruled China 30 years, 大清道光帝王中國在位三十年. George 4th King of England, 錫支王第四王英國.
1825. Nicholas Emperor of Russia, 泥柯拉士帝王俄羅斯. Charles 10th King of France, 加爾王第十王法國. Charles Augustus King of Bavaria, 查里士喀咕士土士王巴化喇亞. John Adams President of America, 約翰亞當士不哩西定王美國.
1828. Lord William Bentinck Governor General of India, 幃利庵便頓嘅伯爲印度國總督.
1830. William 4th King of England, 維廉王第四王英國. Louis Philip King of the French, 壘飛力王王法國. Ferdinand King of Sicily, 啡底難王西肆喇國.
1831. Poland makes an abortive effort for freedom, 播蘭興義兵欲復立國而未能. Gregory 16th Pope, 伽哩珂喇第十六爲卜皮. Mary Queen of Portugal, 馬嚟后王坡土鈎. The Greeks re-establish their kingdom, 希利尼人復自立國. Otho Duke of Bavaria made King, 以巴化喇亞公名阿菟爲王.
1833. Isabella Queen of Spain, 衣撒跑拉后王王大呂宋. Andrew Jackson the second time President of America, 安低烈赤嘆不哩西定復留任王美國.
1837. Martin Van Buren President of America, 麻頓范佈漣不哩西定王美國. Victoria Queen of England, 蟻陀喇亞王后王英國.
1840. The King of Holland succeeded by his son, 荷蘭王傳位於子. Insurrection in India, 印度人叛英殺英多人後英平服之.
1845. Henry Hardinge Governor General of India, 顯嚟哈爾演支爲印度總督. James Polk President of America, 惹迷士哀綦不哩西定王美國.
1848. Louis Napoleon President of the French, 壘拿播里按立爲不哩西定王法國. Francis Joseph Emperor of Austria, 法蘭肆士楚寫霏帝王哈士的喇亞. Earl Dalhousie Governor General of India, 倫厚思侯爲印度總督.
1849. Victor Emmanuel 2nd King of Sardinia, 蟻妥以馬奴里王第二王洒低泥亞. Zachary Taylor President of America, 要嚟體播爲不哩西定王美國.
1851. Tai 'Ching Hsien Fing 'ti ruled China 11 years, 大清咸豐帝王中國在位十一年.
1852. Louis Napoleon 3rd Emperor of the French, 壘拿播里按第三立爲帝王法國.
1858. The East India Company ceased to exist, and the Queen of England became Empress of India, 是年索理印度國之會亡而管斯地歸英王管理即襲古例稱帝后. The electric telegraph between England and America completed, 自英國至亞美喇加之電線告成.
1860. Victor Emanuel unites the Italian provinces and becomes King of Italy, 洒低泥亞王蟻妥以馬奴里勝取衣打莉各羅馬卜皮多地遂自稱衣打莉王.
1862. Tai 'Ching 'Tung Chih 'Huang 'ti Emperor of China, 大清同治皇帝即位王中國萬萬年.
1864. (76 Cycle), (甲子). Civil war between the Northern and Southern States of America, 美國之南北省交兵.
1869. Line of railroad finished from New York to San Francisco, 由曼約至散法喇肆士哥之火車路功竣. A Canal made connecting the Mediterranean and Red seas, so that it is not necessary to trans-ship as formerly, 昔英船至中華必須由地中海旁起旱復搭紅海船今掘成一大河使地中海紅海相通毋庸行陸程矣.
1870. War between France and Prussia, 比浦西亞及法蘭泚兩國相戰. Rome becomes

- the Capital of Italy, 衣打莉國王以羅馬爲都城.
1871. Paris yields to the Prussian arms, and peace is re-established, 法國巴黎京城投降與不瀆西耶議和. Soon internal commotions arise, 未幾城內復亂, and Paris is taken by assault by the party of order, 管理之將與師破勝巴喇城.
1872. Earl of Mayo Governor General of India assassinated, 馬嶽侯即印度國總督被土人弑之.

# LXIV.—CHEMICAL TERMS 化學名.

By J. G. KERR, M. D.

*The Common Name (俗名) is Romanized by the Editor. The Chinese Terms not Romanized are styled Book Names, (書名).*

- Hydrogen, 輕氣 'ching 'chi, 輕.
- Oxygen, 養氣 yang 'chi, 養.
- Ozone, 阿純 o shun, 養-養.
- Water, 水 shui, 輕-養.
- Hydrogen per-oxide, 輕-養-.
- Nitrogen, 淡氣 tan 'chi, 淡.
- Ammonia, 輕-淡.
- Ammonium, 輕-淡.
- Nitric anhydride, 淡-養-.
- Nitrous oxide, 喜氣 hsi 'chi, 淡-養.
- Nitric oxide, 淡-養.
- Nitrous anhydride, 淡-養-.
- Nitrogen per-oxide, 淡-養-.
- Nitric acid, 輕-淡-養-.
- Nitrous acid, 輕-淡-養-.
- Nitric acid, (Ordinary), (輕-淡-養-)= (輕-養-).
- Carbon, 炭質 'tan chih, 炭.
- Methyl, (Marsh gas), 炭輕-.
- Olefiat gas, (Heavy Carbonated Hydrogen), 炭-輕-.
- Carbonic anhydride, 炭強酸 'hui 'chiang suan, 炭-養-.
- Carbonic acid, 輕-炭-養-.
- Carbonic oxide, 炭-養-.
- Cyanogen, 藍種 lan chung, 炭-淡-.
- Hydro-cyanic acid, 輕-炭-淡-.
- Hydro-ferro-cyanic acid, 輕-鐵 (炭-淡)-.
- Sulphur, 磺 'huang.
- Hydro-sulphuric acid, 輕-磺酸 'ching 'huang suan, 輕-磺.
- Ammonium hydrogen sulphide, 輕-淡-輕-磺.

- Yellow ammonium hydrogen sulphide, (輕-淡)-磺-.
- Sulphurous anhydride, 磺酸 'huang suan 磺-養-.
- Sulphurous acid, 輕-磺-養-.
- Sulphuric anhydride, 乾磺強酸 kan 'huang 'chiang suan, 磺-養-.
- Sulphuric acid, (Hydrogen Sulphate), 磺強酸 'huang 'chiang suan, 輕-磺-養-.
- Sulphuric acid, (Glacial), 輕-磺-養-輕-養-.
- Sulphuric di-anhydride, 輕-磺-養- (輕-養-).
- Hypo-sulphurous acid, 輕-磺-輕-養-.
- Carbonic sulphide, 炭磺-.
- Selenium, 硒.
- Hydrogen selenide, 輕-硒.
- Selenic oxide, 硒-養.
- Seleneous anhydride, 硒-養-.
- Seleneous acid, 輕-硒-養-.
- Selenic acid, 輕-硒-養-.
- Chlorine, 綠氣 lu 'chi, 綠.
- Hydrogen chloride, (Hydrochloric Acid), 輕-綠酸氣 'ching lu suan 'chi, 輕-綠.
- Hypo-chloric acid, 輕-綠-養.
- Chlorous acid, 輕-綠-養-.
- Chlorous anhydride, 綠-養-.
- Chloric acid, 輕-綠-養-.
- Chlorine per-oxide, 綠-養-.
- Per-chloric acid, 輕-綠-養-.
- Sulphurous chloride, 綠-磺-.
- Bromine, 溴.
- Hydro-bromic acid, 輕-溴.
- Hydro-bromous acid, 輕-溴-養.
- Bromic acid, 輕-溴-養-.
- Potassium bromate, 銻-溴-養-.
- Potassium bromide, 銻-溴.
- Cadmium bromide, 銻-溴.
- Iodine, 碘.
- Hydriodic acid, 輕-碘.
- Iodic acid, 輕-碘-養-.
- Iodide of nitrogen, 淡-碘-.
- Fluorine, 弗.
- Hydro-fluoric acid, 輕-弗.
- Silicon fluoride, 玻-弗.
- Phosphorus, 磷.
- Phosphorous hydride, 輕-磷.
- Phosphorous chloride, 磷-綠-.
- Phosphoric anhydride, 磷-養-.
- Meta-phosphoric acid, 輕-磷-養-.
- Phosphorous anhydride, 磷-養-.
- Phosphorous acid, 輕-磷-輕-養-.
- Phosphoric oxide, 磷-養-.
- Hypo-phosphorous acid, 輕-磷-輕-養-.

Meta-phosphoric acid, (Glacial), 輕磷養.  
 Pyro-phosphoric acid, 輕磷養.  
 Ortho-phosphoric acid, (Normal Phosphoric Acid), 輕磷養.  
 Arsenic, 信石原質 hsin shih yüan chih, 璽.  
 Arseniatted hydrogen, 璽輕.  
 Arsenious chloride, 璽綠.  
 Arsenious anhydride, 璽養.  
 Arsenious acid, 輕璽養.  
 Silver arsenite, 銀璽養.  
 Cupric hydrogen arsenite, (Scheele's Green), 銅璽養.  
 Arsenic anhydride, 璽養.  
 Ortho arsenic acid, 輕璽養.  
 Silver ortho-arsenate, 銀璽養.  
 Cupric ortho-arsenate, 銅璽養.  
 Di-arsenicum di-sulphide, (Re-algar), 璽磺.  
 Arsenious sulphide, (Orpiment), 璽磺.  
 Arsenic sulphide, 璽磺.  
 Arsenic iodide, 璽碘.  
 Antimony, 銻.  
 Antimonous hydride, 銻輕.  
 Antimonous chloride, 銻綠.  
 Antimonic chloride, 銻綠.  
 Antimonous oxide white, (Antimony Ore), 銻養.  
 Antimonic anhydride, 銻養.  
 Met-antimonic acid, 輕銻養.  
 Potassium met-antimoniate, 銻銻養.  
 Antimonous sulphide, (Grey Antimony Ore), 銻磺.  
 Antimonous oxy-di-sulphide, (Native Red Antimony), 銻養磺.  
 Antimonic sulphide, 銻磺.  
 Bismuth, 鉍.  
 Bismuthic chloride, 鉍綠.  
 Bismuthic oxy-chloride, 鉍養綠.  
 Bismuthic bromide, 鉍溴.  
 Bismuthic oxy-bromide, 鉍養溴.  
 Bismuthic iodide, 鉍碘.  
 Bismuthic oxy-iodide, 鉍養碘.  
 Bismuthous oxide, 鉍養.  
 Bismuthic oxide, 鉍養.  
 Bismuthic oxy-hydrate, 鉍輕養.  
 Bismuthic nitrate, 鉍(淡養) (輕養).  
 Bismuthic sub-nitrate, 鉍養 (輕淡養).  
 Bismuthic anhydride, 鉍養.  
 Bismuthic acid, 輕鉍養.  
 Bismuthic sulphide, 鉍磺.  
 Boron, 硼精 'pêng ching, 硼.  
 Boron chloride, 硼綠.  
 Boron fluoride, 硼弗.

Hydro-fluo-boric acid, 輕弗硼弗.  
 Boracic, anhydride, 硼養.  
 Silicon, 玻精 'po ching, 玻.  
 Silicon hydride, 玻輕.  
 Silicon bromide, 玻溴.  
 Silicon fluoride, 玻弗.  
 Silico-fluoric acid, (輕弗) 玻弗.  
 Silicic anhydride, (Quartz), 玻養.  
 Ortho-silicic acid, 輕玻養.  
 Silicon sulphide, 玻磺.  
 Titanium, 鈦.  
 Titanic chloride, 鈦綠.  
 Titanic anhydride, 鈦養.  
 Titanic acid, 輕鈦養.  
 Titanic oxide, 鈦養.  
 Titanic sulphide, 鈦磺.  
 Zirconium, 銨.  
 Zirconium chloride, 銨綠.  
 Zirconium oxide, 銨養.  
 Potassium, 銨.  
 Potassium, 銨養.  
 Potassium hydrate, (Caustic Potash), 銨輕養.  
 Potassium sulphide, 銨磺.  
 Potassium hydrogen sulphide, 銨輕磺.  
 Potassium di-hydrogen sulphide, 銨磺.  
 Potassium chloride, 銨綠.  
 Potassium bromide, 銨溴.  
 Potassium iodide, 銨碘.  
 Potassium cyanide, 銨炭淡.  
 Potassium fluoride, 銨弗.  
 Potassium sulphate, 銨磺養.  
 Potassium hydrogen sulphate, (Bi-sulphate), 銨輕磺養.  
 Potassium carbonate, (Pearlash), 銨炭養.  
 Potassium carbonate (Crystals), 銨炭養 (輕養).  
 Potassium bi-carbonate, 銨輕養炭養.  
 Potassium sesqui-carbonate, (銨炭養) 輕炭養.  
 Potassium silicate, 銨玻養.  
 Potassium calcium silicate, (Crown Glass), 銨養 (玻養) 鈣養 (玻養).  
 Potassium calcium silicate, (Bohemian Glass), 銨養 (玻養) 鈣養 (玻養).  
 Potassium acetate, 銨醋酸 'hui tsu suan, 銨炭輕養.  
 Potassium ferro-cyanide, (Yellow), 銨種黃珠 lan chung 'hauang chu, 銨鎮 (炭淡) (輕養).  
 Potassium ferri-cyanide, (Red), 銨種紅珠 lan chung 'hung chu, 銨鎮 (炭淡).



Potassium sulpho-cyanide, 銹炭淡穢.  
 Potassium antimony tartrate, (Tartar Emetic),  
 (銹銻養炭<sub>輕</sub>養<sub>養</sub>)<sub>輕</sub>養.  
 Potassium oxalate, 銹惡酉酸 'hui o hsi suan,  
 銹<sub>養</sub>炭<sub>養</sub>輕<sub>養</sub>養.  
 Potassium tartrate, (Cream Tartar), 銹葡酸  
 'hui 'pu suan 銹輕炭<sub>輕</sub>養<sub>養</sub>.  
 Glass for ornament, (銹鉀)<sub>養</sub>鉀<sub>養</sub>鉀<sub>養</sub> (玻  
 養)<sub>養</sub>.  
 Potassium nitrate, (Saltpetre), 火硝 'huo hsiao,  
 銹淡養<sub>養</sub>.  
 Potassium chlorate, 銹綠養<sub>養</sub>.  
 Potassium per-chloride, 銹綠養<sub>養</sub>.  
 Potassium platonic chloride, (銹綠)<sub>養</sub>鉀<sub>養</sub>.  
 Potassium silico-fluoride, (銹弗)<sub>養</sub>鉀<sub>養</sub>.  
 Potassium chromate, 銹<sub>養</sub>鉀<sub>養</sub>養<sub>養</sub>.  
 Potassium bi-chromate, 銹<sub>養</sub>鉀<sub>養</sub>養<sub>養</sub>.  
 Sodium, 銹.  
 Sodium oxide, 銹<sub>養</sub>養.  
 Sodium hydrate, 銹輕養<sub>養</sub>.  
 Sodium per-oxide, 銹<sub>養</sub>養<sub>養</sub>.  
 Sodium chlorid, (Common Salt), 生鹽, shēng  
 yen, 銹綠.  
 Sodium bromide, 銹溴.  
 Sodium iodide, 銹碘.  
 Sodium sulphate, (Glauber Salts), 土朴硝, 'tu  
 'po hsiao, 銹<sub>養</sub>鉀<sub>養</sub>(輕<sub>養</sub>)<sub>養</sub>.  
 Sodium hydrogen sulphate, (Bi-sulphate), 銹輕  
 養<sub>養</sub>.  
 Sodium sulphite, 銹<sub>養</sub>鉀<sub>養</sub>(輕<sub>養</sub>)<sub>養</sub>.  
 Sodium hypo-sulphite, 銹<sub>養</sub>鉀<sub>養</sub>輕<sub>養</sub>(輕<sub>養</sub>)<sub>養</sub>.  
 Sodium carbonate, 銹<sub>養</sub>炭<sub>養</sub>(輕<sub>養</sub>)<sub>養</sub>.  
 Sodium hydrogen carbonate, (Bi-carbonate), 銹  
 輕炭養<sub>養</sub>.  
 Sodium sesqui-carbonate, (銹炭養<sub>養</sub>)<sub>養</sub>輕<sub>養</sub>炭養<sub>養</sub>  
 (輕<sub>養</sub>)<sub>養</sub>.  
 Sodium silicate, 銹<sub>養</sub>玻養<sub>養</sub>.  
 Sodium ortho-silicate 銹<sub>養</sub>玻養<sub>養</sub>.  
 Potassium sodium tartrate, (Rochelle Salts), 銹  
 銹炭<sub>輕</sub>養<sub>養</sub>(輕<sub>養</sub>)<sub>養</sub>.  
 Sodium hypo-chlorite, 銹<sub>養</sub>鉀<sub>養</sub>輕<sub>養</sub>養<sub>養</sub>(輕<sub>養</sub>)<sub>養</sub>.  
 Sodium arseniate, 銹銻<sub>養</sub>養<sub>養</sub>(輕<sub>養</sub>)<sub>養</sub>.  
 Sodium tungstate, 銹鎢養<sub>養</sub>.  
 Soluble glass, 可化玻, 'ko 'hua 'po, 銹<sub>養</sub>養<sub>養</sub>(玻  
 養)<sub>養</sub>.  
 Sodium bi-borate, 硼砂 'p'ing sha 銹<sub>養</sub>硼<sub>養</sub>養<sub>養</sub>  
 (輕<sub>養</sub>)<sub>養</sub>.  
 Sodium nitrate, 銹淡養<sub>養</sub>.  
 Sodium hydrogen phosphate, (Common Phosphate),  
 銹<sub>養</sub>輕磷養<sub>養</sub>(輕<sub>養</sub>)<sub>養</sub>.

Sodium ammo-hydrogen phosphate, (Micocosmic  
 Salt), 銹輕<sub>養</sub>淡輕磷養<sub>養</sub>(輕<sub>養</sub>)<sub>養</sub>.  
 Sodium meta-phosphate, 銹磷養<sub>養</sub>.  
 Lithium, 鋰.  
 Lithium chloride, 鋰綠.  
 Lithium oxide, 鋰<sub>養</sub>養.  
 Lithium carbonate, 鋰<sub>養</sub>炭養<sub>養</sub>.  
 Lithium sulphate, 鋰<sub>養</sub>磷養<sub>養</sub>輕<sub>養</sub>養.  
 Caesium, 鐳.  
 Caesium oxide, 鐳<sub>養</sub>養.  
 Caesium hydrate, 鐳輕養<sub>養</sub>.  
 Caesium chloride, 鐳綠.  
 Caesium sulphate, 鐳<sub>養</sub>磷養<sub>養</sub>.  
 Rubidium, 鐳.  
 Rubidium oxide, 鐳<sub>養</sub>養.  
 Rubidium hydrate, 鐳輕養<sub>養</sub>.  
 Rubidium chloride, 鐳綠.  
 Rubidium carbonate, 鐳炭養<sub>養</sub>.  
 Ammonium, 輕<sub>養</sub>淡.  
 Ammonia, 輕<sub>養</sub>淡.  
 Ammonide sulphite, (輕<sub>養</sub>淡)<sub>養</sub>磷養<sub>養</sub>.  
 Ammonide sulphate, (輕<sub>養</sub>淡)<sub>養</sub>磷養<sub>養</sub>.  
 Ammonium hydrogen sulphide, 輕<sub>養</sub>淡輕磷.  
 Ammonium chloride, 輕<sub>養</sub>淡綠.  
 Ammonium nitrate, 輕<sub>養</sub>淡淡養<sub>養</sub>.  
 Ammonium nitrite, 輕<sub>養</sub>淡淡養<sub>養</sub>.  
 Ammonium sulphate, (輕<sub>養</sub>淡)<sub>養</sub>磷養<sub>養</sub>.  
 Ammonium carbonate, (輕<sub>養</sub>淡)<sub>養</sub>炭養<sub>養</sub>.  
 Ammonium sesqui carbonate, [(輕<sub>養</sub>淡)<sub>養</sub>炭養<sub>養</sub>]  
 炭養<sub>養</sub>.  
 Ammonium hydrogen carbonate, 輕<sub>養</sub>淡輕炭  
 養<sub>養</sub>.  
 Ammonium oxalate, 輕<sub>養</sub>淡惡酉酸 'ching 'tan  
 o hsi suan, (輕<sub>養</sub>淡)<sub>養</sub>炭<sub>養</sub>養<sub>養</sub>輕<sub>養</sub>養.  
 Ammonium acetate, 輕<sub>養</sub>淡醋酸 'ching 'tan 'tsu  
 suan, 輕<sub>養</sub>淡炭<sub>養</sub>輕<sub>養</sub>養<sub>養</sub>.  
 Barium, 鋇.  
 Barium hydrate, 鋇輕<sub>養</sub>養<sub>養</sub>.  
 Barium per-oxide, 鋇養<sub>養</sub>.  
 Barium sulphide, 鋇磷.  
 Barium chloride, 鋇綠<sub>養</sub>(輕<sub>養</sub>)<sub>養</sub>.  
 Barium nitrate, 鋇(淡養<sub>養</sub>)<sub>養</sub>.  
 Barium chlorate, 鋇(綠養<sub>養</sub>)<sub>養</sub>.  
 Barium sulphate, 鋇磷養<sub>養</sub>.  
 Barium carbonate, 鋇炭養<sub>養</sub>.  
 Strontium, 銻.  
 Strontium oxide, 銻養<sub>養</sub>.  
 Strontium sulphide, 銻磷.  
 Strontium chloride, 銻綠<sub>養</sub>(輕<sub>養</sub>)<sub>養</sub>.  
 Strontium nitrate, 銻(淡養<sub>養</sub>)<sub>養</sub>.  
 Strontium sulphate, 銻磷養<sub>養</sub>.

Strontium carbonate, 鈣炭養<sub>二</sub>.

Calcium, 鈣.

Calcium oxide, (Quick Lime), 新石灰 hsin shih hui, 鈣養.

Calcium hydrate, (Slacked Lime), 石灰粉 shih hui fū, 鈣輕<sub>二</sub>養<sub>二</sub>.

Calcium sulphide, 鈣磺.

Calcium chloride, 鈣綠<sub>二</sub>(輕<sub>二</sub>養<sub>二</sub>)<sub>六</sub>.Calcium bi-carbonate, (鈣炭養<sub>二</sub>)炭養<sub>二</sub>.Calcium sulphate, 生石膏 shēng shih kao, 鈣磺養<sub>二</sub>(輕<sub>二</sub>養<sub>二</sub>)<sub>二</sub>.Calcium sulphate, (Plaster of Paris), 枯石膏 ku shih kao, 鈣磺養<sub>二</sub>.Calcium super-phosphate, 鈣輕<sub>二</sub>(磷養<sub>二</sub>)<sub>二</sub>.Calcium carbonate, (Marble), 雲石類 yún shih lei, 鈣炭養<sub>二</sub>.Calcium fluoride, (Fluor Spar), 鈣弗<sub>二</sub>.Calcium oxalate, 鈣炭<sub>二</sub>養<sub>二</sub>(輕<sub>二</sub>養<sub>二</sub>)<sub>二</sub>.Calcium ortho-phosphate, (Bone Phosphate), 鈣<sub>二</sub>(磷養<sub>二</sub>)<sub>二</sub>.

Magnesium, 鎂.

Magnesium oxide, 鎂養.

Magnesium hydrate, 鎂輕<sub>二</sub>養<sub>二</sub>.

Magnesium sulphide, 鎂磺.

Magnesium chloride, 鎂綠<sub>二</sub>.Magnesium chloride, (Prisma), 鎂綠<sub>二</sub>(輕<sub>二</sub>養<sub>二</sub>)<sub>六</sub>.Magnesium oxy-chloride, 鎂養鎂綠<sub>二</sub>.Magnesium sulphate, (Epsom Salts), 洋朴硝 yang 'po hsiao, 鎂磺養<sub>二</sub>(輕<sub>二</sub>養<sub>二</sub>)<sub>六</sub>.Magnesium nitrate, 鎂(淡養<sub>二</sub>)<sub>二</sub>(輕<sub>二</sub>養<sub>二</sub>)<sub>六</sub>.Magnesium carbonate, 鎂炭養<sub>二</sub>.Magnesium basic carbonate, (Mugnesia Alba), 鎂輕<sub>二</sub>養<sub>二</sub>(鎂炭養<sub>二</sub>輕<sub>二</sub>養<sub>二</sub>)<sub>二</sub>.Magnesium calcium carbonate, 堅石類, chien shih lei, 鈣鎂(炭養<sub>二</sub>)<sub>二</sub>.Magnesium hydrogen phosphate, 鎂輕磷養<sub>二</sub>(輕<sub>二</sub>養<sub>二</sub>)<sub>七</sub>.Ammonium magnesium phosphate, (Triple Phosphate, 瘡石之一質 ma shih chih i chih, 輕<sub>二</sub>淡鎂磷養<sub>二</sub>(輕<sub>二</sub>養<sub>二</sub>)<sub>六</sub>.Magnesium pyro-phosphate, 鎂磷<sub>二</sub>養<sub>二</sub>七.

Zinc, 白鉛 pai chien, 鋅.

Zinc oxide, 鋅養.

Zinc sulphide, 鋅磺.

Zinc chloride, 鋅綠<sub>二</sub>.Zinc acetate, 醋強鋅 'tsu 'chiang hsing, 鋅(炭<sub>二</sub>輕<sub>二</sub>養<sub>二</sub>)<sub>二</sub>(輕<sub>二</sub>養<sub>二</sub>)<sub>二</sub>.Zinc carbonate, 鋅炭養<sub>二</sub>.Zinc silicate, (Electric Calamine), (鋅養<sub>二</sub>)<sub>二</sub>玻養<sub>二</sub>輕<sub>二</sub>養<sub>二</sub>.

Cadmium, 鐳.

Cadmium oxide, 鐳養.

Cadmium sulphide, 鐳磺.

Cadmium chloride, 鐳綠<sub>二</sub>輕<sub>二</sub>養<sub>二</sub>.

Cadmium iodide, 鐳碘.

Cadmium bromide, 鐳溴.

Cadmium nitrate, 鐳(淡養<sub>二</sub>)<sub>二</sub>.Cadmium sulphate, 鐳磺養<sub>二</sub>(輕<sub>二</sub>養<sub>二</sub>)<sub>二</sub>.Cadmium carbonate, 鐳炭養<sub>二</sub>.

Aluminum, 鋁.

Aluminum oxide, (Emery), 鋁<sub>二</sub>養<sub>二</sub>.Aluminium hydrate, 鋁<sub>二</sub>輕<sub>二</sub>養<sub>二</sub>六.Magnesium aluminate, 鎂養鋁<sub>二</sub>養<sub>二</sub>.Zinc aluminate, 鋅養鋁<sub>二</sub>養<sub>二</sub>.Aluminum sulphide, 鋁<sub>二</sub>磺<sub>二</sub>.Aluminum chloride, 鋁<sub>二</sub>綠<sub>二</sub>六.Sodium aluminate, 鈉<sub>二</sub>鋁<sub>二</sub>養<sub>二</sub>.Aluminum sulphate, 鋁<sub>二</sub>磺養<sub>二</sub>(輕<sub>二</sub>養<sub>二</sub>)<sub>六</sub>.Potassium aluminum sulphate, (Common Alum), 白礬 pai fan, 鋁<sub>二</sub>磺養<sub>二</sub>(輕<sub>二</sub>養<sub>二</sub>)<sub>六</sub>.Sodium aluminum sulphate, 鈉白礬 lu pai fan, 鋁<sub>二</sub>磺養<sub>二</sub>(輕<sub>二</sub>養<sub>二</sub>)<sub>六</sub>.Ammonium aluminum sulphate, 輕<sub>二</sub>淡白礬 'ching tan pai fan, 鋁<sub>二</sub>磺養<sub>二</sub>(輕<sub>二</sub>養<sub>二</sub>)<sub>六</sub>.Aluminum acetate, 鋁<sub>二</sub>養<sub>二</sub>(炭<sub>二</sub>輕<sub>二</sub>養<sub>二</sub>)<sub>二</sub>(輕<sub>二</sub>養<sub>二</sub>)<sub>六</sub>.Aluminum silicate, (Clay), 鋁<sub>二</sub>養<sub>二</sub>(玻養<sub>二</sub>)<sub>二</sub>(輕<sub>二</sub>養<sub>二</sub>)<sub>二</sub>.Aluminum phosphide, 鋁弗<sub>二</sub>.

Iron, 鐵.

Ferrous oxide, 鐵養.

Ferric oxide, (Rust), 鐵銹 'tieh hsiu, 鐵<sub>二</sub>養<sub>二</sub>.Ferrous ferric oxide, 鐵<sub>二</sub>養<sub>二</sub>.Ferric acid, (only in Combination), 鐵酸 'tieh suan, 輕<sub>二</sub>鐵養<sub>二</sub>.Ferrous cyanide, 鐵(炭淡)<sub>二</sub>.Ferric cyanide, 鐵<sub>二</sub>(炭淡)<sub>二</sub>六.Potassium ferrate, 鈉<sub>二</sub>鐵養<sub>二</sub>.

Ferrous sulphide, 鐵磺.

Ferrous di-sulphide (Iron Pyrites), 鐵磺<sub>二</sub>.Ferrous ferric sulphide, 鐵<sub>二</sub>磺<sub>二</sub>.Ferrous sulph-arsenide, 鐵磺<sub>二</sub>砒.Ferrous phosphide, 鐵<sub>二</sub>磷<sub>二</sub>.Ferrous chloride, 鐵綠<sub>二</sub>.Ferrous iodide, 鐵<sub>二</sub>碘<sub>二</sub>(輕<sub>二</sub>養<sub>二</sub>)<sub>二</sub>.Ferrous nitrate, 鐵(淡養<sub>二</sub>)<sub>二</sub>(輕<sub>二</sub>養<sub>二</sub>)<sub>六</sub>.Ferrous sulphate, (Copperas), 青礬 'ching fan, 鐵磺養<sub>二</sub>(輕<sub>二</sub>養<sub>二</sub>)<sub>六</sub>.Ferrous bi-carbonate, 鐵炭養<sub>二</sub>炭養<sub>二</sub>.Ferrous carbonate, 鐵炭養<sub>二</sub>.Ferrous hydrogen phosphate, 鐵輕磷養<sub>二</sub>.

Ferrous ortho-silicate, (Slag), 鐵-玻 養<sub>四</sub>.  
 Ferric chloride, 鐵-綠<sub>六</sub>.  
 Ferric iodide, 鐵-碘<sub>六</sub>.  
 Ferric sulphate, 鐵- (磺 養<sub>三</sub>)<sub>三</sub>.  
 Potassium ferric sulphate, 鈉 鐵 (磺 養<sub>三</sub>)<sub>三</sub> (輕- 養<sub>三</sub>)<sub>三</sub>.  
 Sodium ferric sulphate, 鈉 鐵 (磺 養<sub>三</sub>)<sub>三</sub> (輕- 養<sub>三</sub>)<sub>三</sub>.  
 Ammonium ferric sulphate, 輕<sub>四</sub> 淡 鐵 磺 養<sub>三</sub> (輕- 養<sub>三</sub>)<sub>三</sub>.  
 Ferric nitrate, 鐵 (淡 養<sub>三</sub>)<sub>三</sub> (輕- 養<sub>三</sub>)<sub>三</sub>.  
 Potassium ferric tartrate, 鈉 鐵 養 炭<sub>四</sub> 輕<sub>四</sub> 養<sub>六</sub>.  
 Ammonium ferric tartrate, 輕<sub>四</sub> 淡 鐵 養 炭<sub>四</sub> 輕<sub>四</sub> 養<sub>六</sub>.  
 'ching tan 'tieh yang 'pu suan, 輕<sub>四</sub> 淡 鐵 養 炭<sub>四</sub> 輕<sub>四</sub> 養<sub>六</sub> (輕- 養<sub>三</sub>)<sub>三</sub>.  
 Ferric acetate, 鐵 醋 強 酸 'tieh 'tsu 'chiang suan, 鐵<sub>三</sub> (炭- 輕<sub>三</sub> 養<sub>三</sub>)<sub>三</sub>.  
 Basic ferric sulphate, (鐵<sub>三</sub> 養<sub>三</sub>)<sub>三</sub> 磺 養<sub>三</sub> (輕- 養<sub>三</sub>)<sub>三</sub>.  
 Ferric phosphate, 鐵 磷 養<sub>四</sub> (輕- 養<sub>三</sub>)<sub>三</sub>.  
 Ferric oxalate, 鐵 惡 西 酸 'tieh o hsi suan, 鐵<sub>三</sub> (炭- 養<sub>三</sub>)<sub>三</sub>.  
 Prussian blue, 洋 藍 yang ting, 鐵<sub>四</sub> 鐵<sub>三</sub> (炭 淡)<sub>六</sub> (輕- 養<sub>三</sub>)<sub>三</sub>.  
*Manganese*, 錳 精 mēng ching, 錳.  
 Manganous oxide, 錳 養.  
 Manganic oxide, 錳- 養<sub>三</sub>.  
 Manganous manganic oxide, 錳<sub>三</sub> 養<sub>四</sub>.  
 Manganese peroxide, 錳 養<sub>三</sub>.  
 Manganic acid, 輕- 錳 養<sub>四</sub>.  
 Per-manganic acid, 輕 錳 養<sub>四</sub>.  
 Potassium per-manganate, 鈉 錳 養<sub>四</sub>.  
 Manganese sulphide, 錳 磺.  
 Manganous chloride, 錳 綠<sub>三</sub> (輕- 養<sub>三</sub>)<sub>三</sub>.  
 Manganous sulphate, 錳 磺 養<sub>四</sub> (輕- 養<sub>三</sub>)<sub>三</sub>.  
 Manganous acetate, 錳 醋 酸 mēng 'tsu suan, 錳 (炭- 輕<sub>三</sub> 養<sub>三</sub>)<sub>三</sub>.  
 Manganous carbonate, 錳 炭 養<sub>三</sub>.  
 Manganous phosphate, 錳 輕 磷 養<sub>四</sub>.  
 Manganous borate, 錳 (硼 養<sub>三</sub>)<sub>三</sub>.  
 Manganous oxalate, 錳 惡 西 酸 mēng o hsi suan, 錳 炭<sub>三</sub> 養<sub>四</sub> (輕- 養<sub>三</sub>)<sub>三</sub>.  
 Manganous ferro-cyanide, 錳- 鐵 (淡 炭)<sub>六</sub>.  
 Manganous ferri-cyanide, 錳- [鐵 (淡 炭)]<sub>六</sub>.  
 Manganic chloride, 錳- 綠<sub>六</sub>.  
 Manganic sulphate, 錳- (磺 養<sub>三</sub>)<sub>三</sub>.  
 Manganese alum, 錳 鉄 (磺 養<sub>三</sub>)<sub>三</sub> (輕- 養<sub>三</sub>)<sub>三</sub>.  
*Chromium*, 鉻.  
 Chromous oxide, 鉻 養.  
 Chromic oxide, 鉻- 養<sub>三</sub>.  
 Chromic anhydride, 鉻 養<sub>三</sub>.

Chromic acid, 輕- 鉻 養<sub>四</sub>.  
 Potassium chromate, 鈉- 鉻- 養<sub>四</sub>.  
 Potassium bi-chromate, 鈉- 鉻 養<sub>四</sub>.  
 Per-chromic acid, 輕 鉻 養<sub>四</sub>.  
 Chromic sulphide, 鉻- 磺<sub>三</sub>.  
 Chromic chloride, 鉻- 綠<sub>六</sub>.  
 Chromic sulphate, 鉻- (磺 養<sub>三</sub>)<sub>三</sub> (輕- 養<sub>三</sub>)<sub>三</sub>.  
 Chrome alum, 鈉 鉻 (磺 養<sub>三</sub>)<sub>三</sub> (輕- 養<sub>三</sub>)<sub>三</sub>.  
 Chromic nitrate, 鉻 (淡 養<sub>三</sub>)<sub>三</sub>.  
 Potassium chromium oxalate, 鈉 鉻 惡 西 酸 'hui lu o hsi suan, 鈉<sub>三</sub> 鉻 (淡- 養<sub>三</sub>)<sub>三</sub> (輕- 養<sub>三</sub>)<sub>三</sub>.  
 Chromium anhydrous sulphate, 鉻- (磺 養<sub>三</sub>)<sub>三</sub>.  
*Cobalt*, 鎳.  
 Cobaltous oxide, 鎳 養.  
 Cobaltous hydrate, 鎳 輕- 養<sub>三</sub>.  
 Cobaltic oxide, 鎳- 養<sub>三</sub>.  
 Cobaltous sulphide, 鎳 磺.  
 Cobaltic sulphide, 鎳- 磺<sub>三</sub>.  
 Cobaltic per sulphide, 鎳 磺<sub>三</sub>.  
 Cobaltous chloride, 鎳 綠<sub>三</sub> (輕- 養<sub>三</sub>)<sub>三</sub>.  
 Potassium cobaltic cyanide, 鈉<sub>三</sub> 鎳 (淡 炭)<sub>六</sub>.  
 Cobaltous nitrate, 鎳 (淡 養<sub>三</sub>)<sub>三</sub> (輕- 養<sub>三</sub>)<sub>三</sub>.  
 Cobaltic acetate, 鎳 醋 酸 kao 'tsu suan 鎳 (炭- 輕<sub>三</sub> 養<sub>三</sub>)<sub>三</sub>.  
 Cobaltic carbonate, (鎳 炭 養<sub>三</sub>)<sub>三</sub> (輕- 養<sub>三</sub>)<sub>三</sub>.  
 Cobaltic basic carbonate, (鎳 養<sub>三</sub>)<sub>三</sub> (鎳 炭 養<sub>三</sub>)<sub>三</sub> (輕- 養<sub>三</sub>)<sub>三</sub>.  
 Cobalt arsenate, 鎳 (砒 養<sub>四</sub>)<sub>三</sub> (輕- 養<sub>三</sub>)<sub>三</sub>.  
 Cobalt ferro-cyanide, 鎳- [鐵 (炭 淡)]<sub>六</sub>.  
 Cobalt ferri-cyanide, 鎳- [鐵<sub>三</sub> (炭 淡)]<sub>六</sub>.  
*Nickel*, 鎳.  
 Nickel basic oxide, 鎳 養.  
 Nickel per-oxide, 鎳- 養<sub>三</sub>.  
 Nickel sulphide, 鎳 磺.  
 Nickel per-sulphide, 鎳 磺<sub>三</sub>.  
 Nickel sul-sulphide, 鎳 磺<sub>三</sub>.  
 Nickel chloride, 鎳 綠<sub>三</sub> (輕- 養<sub>三</sub>)<sub>三</sub>.  
 Nickel sulphate, 鎳 磺 養<sub>四</sub> (輕- 養<sub>三</sub>)<sub>三</sub>.  
 Nickel nitrate, 鎳 (淡 養<sub>三</sub>)<sub>三</sub>.  
 Nickel acetate, 鎳 醋 酸 ko 'tsu suan, 鎳 (炭- 輕<sub>三</sub> 養<sub>三</sub>)<sub>三</sub>.  
 Potassium nickel cyanide, 鈉 (炭 淡)<sub>三</sub> 鎳 (炭 淡)<sub>三</sub> 輕- 養<sub>三</sub>.  
 Nickel carbonate, (鎳 炭 養<sub>三</sub>)<sub>三</sub> (輕- 養<sub>三</sub>)<sub>三</sub>.  
 Nickel cyanide, 鎳 (炭 淡)<sub>三</sub>.  
 Nickel ferro-cyanide, 鎳- 鐵 (炭 淡)<sub>六</sub>.  
 Nickel ferri-cyanide, 鎳- [鐵 (炭 淡)]<sub>六</sub>.  
*Glucinum*, 銑.  
 Glucinum chloride, 銑 綠<sub>三</sub>.  
 Glucinum aluminum silicate, 寶石 類 pao shi-lei, (銑 養<sub>三</sub>)<sub>三</sub> 鈣<sub>三</sub> 養<sub>三</sub> (玻 養<sub>三</sub>)<sub>六</sub>.

Uranium, 鈾.  
 Uranous chloride, 鈾綠.  
 Uranic chloride, 鈾綠.  
 Silver, (*Argentum*), 銀.  
 Silver basic oxide, (Brown), 銀黃.  
 Silver sub-oxide, 銀黃.  
 Silver per-oxide, 銀黃.  
 Silver sulphide, (Silver Glance), 銀礦.  
 Silver nitrate, 銀淡黃.  
 Silver sulphate, 銀礦黃.  
 Silver acetate, 銀醋酸 yin 'tsu suan, 銀炭輕黃.  
 Silver fluoride, 銀弗.  
 Potassium silver cyanide, (鍊炭淡銀炭淡) 輕黃.  
 Silver chloride, 銀綠.  
 Silver bromide, 銀溴.  
 Silver iodide, 銀碘.  
 Silver cyanide, 銀炭淡.  
 Silver ortho-phosphate, 銀磷黃.  
 Silver pyro-phosphate, 銀磷黃.  
 Silver meta-phosphate, 銀磷黃.  
 Silver arsenite, 銀砷黃.  
 Silver arsenate, 銀砷黃.  
 Silver borate, 銀硼黃.  
 Silver chromate, 銀鉻黃.  
 Silver tartrate, 銀葡萄酸 yin 'pu suan, 銀炭輕黃.  
 Silver oxalate, 銀惡西酸 yin ê hsi suan, 銀炭黃.  
 Silver ferro-cyanide, 銀鐵(炭淡)黃.  
 Silver ferri-cyanide, 銀鐵(炭淡)黃.  
 Lead, (*Plumbum*), 黑鉛 'hei 'chien, 鉛.  
 Lead sub-oxide, 鉛黃.  
 Lead oxide, (Litharge), 密陀僧 mi 'to sêng, 鉛黃.  
 Lead minium, (Red Lead), (鉛黃) 鉛黃.  
 Lead per-oxide, 鉛黃.  
 Lead sulphide, (Galena), 鉛礦.  
 Lead chloride, 鉛綠.  
 Lead nitrate, 鉛(淡黃) 鉛黃.  
 Lead acetate, (Sugar of Lead), 鉛醋酸 'chien 'tsu suan, 鉛(炭輕黃) 輕黃.  
 Lead basic acetate, (鉛黃) 鉛(炭輕黃) 輕黃.  
 Lead oxy-chloride, (鉛黃) 鉛綠.  
 Lead chloro-sulphide, (鉛礦) 鉛綠.  
 Lead bromide, 鉛溴.  
 Lead iodide, 鉛碘.  
 Lead cyanide, 鉛(炭淡) 鉛黃.  
 Lead ferro-cyanide, 鉛鐵(炭淡) 鉛黃.  
 Lead ferri-cyanide, 鉛鐵(炭淡) 鉛黃.

Lead sulphate, 鉛礦黃.  
 Lead chromate, 鉛鉻黃.  
 Di-plumbic chromate, (鉛黃) 鉻黃.  
 Lead sulphite, 鉛礦黃.  
 Lead carbonate, 鉛炭黃.  
 Lead white, 鉛粉 'chien fên, 鉛輕黃 (鉛黃) 輕黃.  
 Lead silicate, 鉛玻璃黃.  
 Flint glass, 淨玻璃 ching 'po h, 鍊黃鉛(玻璃) 玻璃.  
 Lead silico borate, (鉛黃玻璃) 鉛黃(鉛黃) 輕黃.  
 Mercury, (*Hydrargyrum*), 水銀 shui yin, 汞.  
 Mercurous oxide, 汞黃.  
 Mercuric oxide, (Red), 紅汞丹 'hung 'hung t 汞黃.  
 Mercurous sulphide, 汞礦.  
 Mercuric sulphide, (Cinnabar), 銀硃 yin c 汞礦.  
 Mercurous nitrate, 汞(淡黃) 輕黃.  
 Mercurous acetate, 汞炭輕黃.  
 Mercurous chloride, (Calomel), 迴路米 chi mi, 汞綠.  
 Mercurous bromide, 汞溴.  
 Mercurous iodide, 汞碘.  
 Mercurous chromate, (汞鉻黃) 汞黃.  
 Mercurous ferric cyanide, [汞鐵(炭淡) 汞黃].  
 Mercuric chloride, (Corrosive Sublimate), 水藥 shui yin tu yao, 汞綠.  
 Mercuric bromide, 汞溴.  
 Mercuric cyanide, 汞(炭淡) 輕黃.  
 Mercuric nitrate, [汞(淡黃) 輕黃].  
 Mercuric fulminate, 汞炭淡黃.  
 Mercuric oxy-cyanide, 汞黃汞(炭淡) 輕黃.  
 Mercuric chloro sulphide, (汞礦) 汞綠.  
 Chloro amide, (White Precipitate), 輕淡黃.  
 Mercuric iodide, 汞碘.  
 Mercuric ferro-cyanide, 汞鐵(炭淡) 輕黃.  
 Mercuric sulphate, 汞礦黃.  
 Copper, (*Cuprum*), 銅.  
 Cuprun sub-oxide, 銅黃(輕黃) 輕黃.  
 Cuprous oxide, 銅黃.  
 Cupric oxide, 銅黃.  
 Tri-cupric nitride, 銅淡.  
 Cupreous hydride, 銅輕淡.  
 Cupreous phosphide, 銅磷.  
 Cupreous sulphide, 銅礦.  
 Cupric sulphide, 銅礦.  
 Copper pyrites, 鍊銅礦.  
 Cupric chloride, 銅綠(輕黃) 輕黃.  
 Cupric bromide, 銅溴.



Cupric sulphate, (Blue Stone), 膽礬 tan fan, 銅  
 磺 養 (輕-養) 五.  
 Cupric nitrate, 銅 (淡 養) 二 (輕-養) 六.  
 Cupric acetate, 銅 醋酸 'tung 'tsu suan, 銅  
 (炭 輕-養) 二 (輕-養) 六.  
 Cupric ferro-cyanide, 銅 鐵 (炭 淡) 六.  
 Cupric ferri-cyanide, 銅 鐵 (炭 淡) 六.  
 Cupric arsenite, (Scheele's Green), 洋綠 yang lu,  
 銅 輕 堡 養.  
 Cupric arsenate, 銅 輕 堡 養.  
 Verdigris, 銅 養 銅 (炭 輕-養) 二 (輕-養) 六.  
 Gold, (Aurum), 黃金 'huang chin, 金.  
 Aurous oxide, 金 二 養.  
 Auric oxide, 金 二 養.  
 Aurous chloride, 金 綠.  
 Potassium aurate, 銨 金 養 (輕-養) 三.  
 Aurous auric sulphide, 金 二 磺 金 二 磺.  
 Auric chloride, 金 綠.  
 Potassium aurum cyanide, 銨 炭 淡 金 炭 淡.  
 Aurum cyanide, 金 炭 淡.  
 Platinum, 白金 'pai chin, 鉑.  
 Platinous oxide, 鉑 養.  
 Platinous chloride, 鉑 綠.  
 Platinic oxide, 鉑 養.  
 Platinic chloride, 鉑 綠.  
 Platinous sulphide, 鉑 磺.  
 Platinic sulphide, 鉑 磺.  
 Tin, (Stannum), 錫.  
 Stannous oxide, 錫 養.  
 Stannic oxide, 錫 養.  
 Stannous stannic oxide, 錫 二 養.  
 Stannous sulphide, 錫 磺.  
 Stannic sulphide, (Mosaic Gold), 錫 磺.  
 Stannous chloride, 錫 綠 (輕-養) 二.  
 Stannic chloride, 錫 綠 (輕-養) 五.  
 Molybdenum, 鉬.  
 Molybdous oxide, 鉬 養.  
 Molybdic oxide, 鉬 養.  
 Ammonium molybdate, (輕 淡) 二 鉬 養.  
 Lead molybdate, 鉛 鉬 養.  
 Molybdic sulphide, 鉬 磺.  
 Molybdous chloride, 鉬 綠.  
 Molybdic chloride, 鉬 綠.  
 Chloro-molybdic acid, 鉬 養 綠.

*style Vulgari exaratae* by Rev. F. OHLIN-  
 GER, who has also supplied the Translation  
 of the Chinese into English.

Homines generatim loquendo, 人 丁, men or  
 persons.

Decem et novem homines, 十 九 人, nineteen  
 men.

Nonaginta homines, 九 十 人, ninety men.

Nonaginta et octo homines, 九 十 八 人 丁, ninety  
 eight men.

Iterum atque iterum sortes miserunt, 卜 了 又 卜,  
 to cast lots again and again.

Sol occidit luna orta est, 日 仄 了 月 上 了, as  
 the sun sinks the moon rises.

In foculo jam non est ignis, 火 斗 没 了 火, there  
 is no fire in the smoothing iron.

In puteo jam non est aqua, 水 井 没 了 水, there  
 is no water in the well.

Cor adhuc viget, set vires deficiunt, 心 不 了, 力  
 乏 了, the heart is willing but the strength is  
 wanting.

Domus illa celebris evasit, 宅 子 出 了 名, this  
 house is noted.

Si tiro occurras rubra veste induto, hoc tibi faus-  
 tum omen erit, 朱 衣 向 了 有 先 兆 了, Chio-i  
 (one of the attendants on the god of learning)  
 has observed you, which is the omen (of your  
 future success as a scholar).

Vales, nec-ne? Valeo, 平 安 不 平 安, 平 安, are  
 you well, or not? I am well.

Si velis ut simul in navi eamus, fieri potest; si  
 velis ut unusquisque per viam suam gradiatur  
 id quoque fieri potest, 同 舟 也 可, 各 行 也  
 亦 可, we can all go on the same boat, or we  
 can also walk together.

Mutuum pactum fecerunt, 交 互 合 同 了, to have  
 united (compared) the certificates.

Ovis sub tecto procubuit, 羊 子 伏 了 寺 下, the  
 lamb is lying below the monastery.

Tartari profigati fuerunt decies et amplius, 伐 了  
 犬 戎 有 十, he has attacked the Tartars  
 over ten times.

Illustrissimus montem ascendit, 大 人 上 了 山, his  
 excellency ascended the mountain.

Operarii e monte descenderunt, 工 人 下 了 山, the  
 workmen descended the mountain.

Pro uno superiore dantur mille inferiores, 上 人  
 一 个, 下 人 一 千, to one superior a thousand  
 inferiors (attendants).

Puer mortuus est et puella quoque mortua est, 子,

LXV.—LATIN, CHINESE AND ENG-  
 LISH PHRASES.

The Latin and Chinese of these sentences  
 have been selected from Callery's "Phrases"

- 亡了, 女也亡了, the son and also the daughter is dead.
- Sub infausto Jove natus sum, 我生不長, my life is ill-starred (unlucky).
- Tractat multa negotia sine intermissione, 弄出多少不妥, how many scandalous affairs does (this fellow) stir up.
- Sapeins talia non fatur, 君子不出那言, the virtuous do not utter such (bad, vile) language.
- Obstinendum est a violatione pietatis erga parentes, 切戒不孝父母, it is of first importance not to be disobedient to parents.
- Iter perfecit octingentorum li, non plus non minus, 足足走了八百里, (I) have traveled fully 800 li.
- Omnis homo seipsum cohibere debet, 一生也克已, (We) must through (our) whole lifetime subdue self, (lusts, passions).
- Quum supplicationem viderit, miseratione valde motus fuit, 見了呈子, 更加不忍, when (he) saw this petition (statement), his heart was still more disturbed.
- Lapilli albi rubros fulgore superant, 白圭比朱石光不了, the white gem surpasses the red in lustre.
- Dominus Tim in examine approbatus fuit, 丁先生考中了, Mr. Ting passed the examinations for the Hsiutsai degree.
- Ex punctione sanguis exivit, 東出血了, blood issued from the puncture.
- Cor illud in quo adest injustitia, æquitate omnino caret, 伊心曲, 心全不公了, as to his heart, his whole heart is depraved.
- Noli illum vocare, 休召伊, don't call him.
- Magnum ligni fragmentum ab igne consumptum fuit, 大木火化了, the large timber has been destroyed by fire.
- A calamitatibus fuit oppressus per octo vel novem dies, 厄了八九日, has been afflicted eight or nine days.
- Quum hoc edictum sit justum, populum non offendet, 只此號令公平, 可以不失民心, this (Imperial) Edict is just and will therefore not offend the people.
- Die duodecima primi mensis anni, puella nata est, et ante mensis finem obiit, 正月十二日生了个女子, 未匝月亡了, a female child was born in the twelfth day of the first month and died before it was a month old.
- Spelunca egreditur aqua, 穴子出了水, there is water flowing out of the cave.
- Certum non est id fieri posse, 不可必, it is uncertain.
- Epistola in ignem projecta fuit, 札子付了兩丁, the letter has been burnt.
- Quæ parentibus offeruntur optima esse debent, 奉事父母, 宜具肥甘, provide for (your) parents; (you) ought to prepare fat and sweet (food for them).
- Quando alicui incumbit negotium magni momenti, noctu quiescere nequit, 人有大事在身, 夜上不安居, when man has an important affair on his mind, he is restless at night.
- Oryza illa continet arenam. 那个米有沙子, that rice is sandy (contains gravel).
- Frater meus in examine baccalaureatum consecutus est, 吾兄弟考中了秀才, my brother has passed examination and received the Siutsai degree.
- Mitis populus cor mite profecto habet, 良民必有良心, a loyal people must necessary have a loyal heart.
- Cave ne perdas hunc cultrum, 小心不丢此个刀子, be careful not to mislay this knife.
- Opus illud perfectum est, 那个工夫完了, that work is completed.
- Primo decem, post decem centum; post centum, mille, 十而百, 百而千, first tens; then hundreds; after hundreds thousands.
- Hebetes aures habet, 不成个耳朵, his hearing is defective.
- In occidentalibus regnis magni præfecti pauci sunt, et unusquisque non parum periclitatur, 西土大吏不多, 各各危了不少, in western countries there are not many princes; their troubles however are not few.
- Cor ejus versus est semper ad occidentem; sicut Bonzii qui ad Indiam Buddhæ patriam cor suum vertunt quotidie, 存心西方了, his heart is in the western regions (heavens); i. e. he intends to become a Bonze.
- Regina eum alio duxit, 王后曳了伊去, the Queen dragged him off.
- Linquam ex ore protendit prae admiratione, 申出了舌, he hung out his tongue, (as with amazement).
- Extranearum regionum incolae sortes non mittunt ad fausta et infausta prægoscenda, 夷人不卜吉凶, foreigners do not consult the

idols (by rattling cash in a tortoise shell) whether a matter is lucky or unlucky.

Calx adhiberi quoque potest ad agros stercorandos, 石灰可以下田, lime will answer to put on the field.

Ab antiquissimis quoque temporibus perpaucae mulieres regnum obtinuerunt, 亙古少有女王, from remotest antiquity there have been few female sovereigns.

Nox atra est; domum reverti debemus, 夜深了, 可回家去, it is late in the night, we must return home.

Quando homo valde senex est, omni vigore est destitutus, 老人家血氣衰了, the aged are destitute of strength.

Praefectus ille acerbus admodum est, 那个官員甚是利害, that officer is most tyrannical.

Multas injurias passi sumus, 受了多少委曲, we have suffered many grievances.

In mansione nostra abietes paucae sunt, attamen calor non est magnus, 舍下不多青松, 亦可以却炎, at my humble dwelling there are not many fir-trees; there are however enough to evade the heat.

Ille vir ejusque gesta e posterorum memoria nunquam decidet, 其人其事垂於永世, this man's deeds (good example) will extend to the remotest future.

Expedit-ne illum hominem admonere? 可否告那个人, will it do to prefer charges against this man?

Aqua in ramos divisa est, 水分了壘, the water divided into different channels.

Ille est Regis minister fidelis, 伊乃邦君心呂, he is the emperor's intimate friend.

Regina regnum tenuit per decem annos et amplius, 武后坐了位十多年, Wu Tse 'Tien (an infamous empress A. D. 640) reigned over ten years.

Bonziae sectae Tao-se vice aliorum preces domino fundunt, 女巫代伊求主, the sorceress supplicated (her) lord (in his behalf).

A multo tempore populus in angustiiis versatur, 民困久矣, the nation has been destitute a long time.

Quaenam inest differentia? 有多少分別, what (lit., how many) are the differences?

Filiorum minimus natus est in mensis medio, 幼子生了半个月, the infant was born half a month ago.

Maritus diu in antithalamo expectavit, 丈夫宁立

久了, the husband has stood up (waited) a long while.

Hodie cessavit pugna, 今日干戈止了, the war is now over.

Divisio ad aequalitatem est, 分匀了, it has been evenly apportioned.

Deficiente cibi mensura homini necessaria, elemosynae, 欠了人升斗乞不了, owe a man a little and you will never get done giving.

Res annuit, 王允了, the King has consented. Mortui sepeliuntur, 亡人下土, the corpse was put in the ground (buried).

Si baccalaureus multas litteras non agoscit, id profecto dedecoris est illi, 秀才不知多字, 分明有添, (if) a Siutsai graduate does not know many letters, it is clearly a disgrace.

Clima hoc mihi salubris non est, 不服水土, the climate does not agree with me.

Frater major et minor semper rixantur, nec agnoscunt quam crinosum illud sit, 昆弟爭來爭去尙不知咎戾, older and young brothers are scolding back and forth, and still do not know that it is a crime.

Illud lignum ad quidquam est inutile, 那个木全不中用, that piece of timber is useless.

Quando aliquid acre os ingreditur, ex oculis lacrymae fluunt, 辛入口目出水, Pepper entering the mouth, the eyes overflow with tears.

In curru abiit, 坐了車子去, (he) went in the carriage.

In siccitate phaseoli parum crescunt, 水旱豆子生不多, in dry seasons peas do not yield well.

Quoties-cumque ejus auxilium peto, non renuit, 每次求助, 必不却余, whenever (I) have begged his assistance, (he) has not declined.

Imperator annuit, 皇上俞允了, the emperor has given (his) assent.

Inopinato venit, 突如其來, (he) comes unexpectedly.

Milites ad domum venerunt sicut tigrides quando monte descendunt in praedam, 壯丁到門如同老虎下山, the soldiers came to the house like tigers in the mountain valley.

Praefectus ad aulam se contulit, 官府上了京, the officer has gone to the capital.

Frater meus abiit, ignoratus ad quamnam partem, 弟兄走了去, 或東或西不定, my brother has run away, whether east or west, is uncertain.

Diu ægrotavit, ideo non potest amplius equum conscendere, 疾了多時, 不能乘馬, (he) has been sick a long while, (hence he) cannot mount his horse.

Primus regni minister sedit in primo loco, 宰相坐了首席, the prime minister sat at the head of the table.

Messis abundans est, scitur autumnum advenisse, 青苗多, 知是春來了, when there are many green sprouts, we know that spring has come.

Ubique reperiuntur veri amici, 東奔西走皆有知音, whether he run to the east or to the west, he has everywhere friends.

Vultus tui deliamenta observando, percipio dominationem tuam esse scurram, 相面先生全是胡言, those who pretend to tell fortunes by the lines of the face are impostors.

Compositio litteraria generalem applausum consecuta est, 文章出了名, the essay was received with general applause.

Attamen est homo rudis, 畢竟是個鹵夫, nevertheless (finally) he is a rude man.

Contractus v. g. venditionis domus amissus fuit, jurgia statim sequuntur, 屋子失了文契人便來相爭, the documents of the house having been lost, the people gathered and began to quarrel.

Flabellum deposuit, et mori folia colligere cepit, 委了扇子, 便去采桑, (She) laid away the fan and went off to pick mulberry leaves.

Horreum oryzae fermentescentis festorem spirat, 倉米蒸出臭氣來, old rice granaries emit an unpleasant vapor.

Hausit amplius quam dimidium aquae cochleare, 舀水半勺多, dip half a dipper of water.

Minister curiae criminalis est magnus praefectus, 臬司是個大員, the provincial judge is an officer of high authority.

Hoc gestum juvenes non decet, 須不是童子行為, this was certainly not done by children.

Urbis gubernator potest aulam petere ad exponenda ea quæ ad populum spectant, 知府可以上本言民生之事, the prefect has authority to present a petition relating to general matters.

Cometa apparuit, 彗星來了, the comet has appeared.

Negotium hoc a praefecto militari adjudicatum fuit, 此事是武官查出來, this matter was decided by the military officer.

Adduc equum, 牽馬去, lead the horse away.

Cucurbita anguria est esca refrigerans, 西瓜是個爽口東西, the water-melon is very palatable.

## LXVI—GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES IN TARTARY AND NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES.

BY GEO. PHILLIPS ESQ.

*The names of the principal Districts of Tartary and other neighbouring countries of China, Translated from Biot's Geographical Dictionary. [Chinese characters Romanized by the Editor].*

阿克蘇, A 'ko su, a district of the province to the south of the 天山 'tien shan. Latitude of chief place, 41 deg. 09 min. Longitude E. of Paris. 76 deg. 55 min.

安南, an nan, the Empire of Annam comprising Tonquin, Cochin China, and the kingdom of Tsampa on the S. E. of China. The capital 交州 chiao chou, (see this name).

安西, an hsi, 安息, an hsi, ancient Parthia. [M. Biot is in error when he states An hsi (安西) to be the same as An hsi (安息). 安西 an hsi means the country in which was situated the 4 military governments of Yutien 于閼, Soula 疎勒, Kutsze 龜茲, and Yenki 焉耆, at the time of the 唐 'tang dynasty. (Memoires concernant les Chinois vol. XVI page 389)].

巴達克山, pa ta 'ko shan, a district in the Tsungling mountains. Latitude of chief place, 36 deg. 23 min. Longitude, 74 deg. 20 min.

巴爾庫勒, pa êrh 'ku lê, Barkoul, called also 鎮西府 chén hsi fu, a district in Tartary, between the first spurs of the 天山 'tien shan. Latitude, of chief place, 43 deg. 40 min. Longitude, 91 deg. 40 min.

泮泥, 'po ni, Borneo. [The 廿一史, nien yi shih, makes 'Po ni the same as Lambiri N. E. Sumatra].

沙州, sha chou, a district 80 leagues to the west of 肅州府, su chou fu, and generally included in Kan-soo. Latitude of chief place, 39 deg. 40 min. Longitude, 92 deg. 30 min.

沙漠, sha mo, sea of sand, a great desert to the N. W. of China, called also GOBI.

沙雅爾, sha ya êrh, Chayar; a town and dis-



trict of Tartary. Latitude, 41 deg. 05 min.  
 Longitude, 80 deg. 40 min.  
 上都, *shang tu*, ancient capital of the Mongols,  
 at the end of the sixteenth century.  
 上京, *shang ching*, a district of Tartary to the  
 North of *Pe-chih-li*, under the Khitan.  
 身毒, *shên tu*, an ancient name of India.  
 頡魯特, *é lu 'té*, Eleuths; a people of western  
 Tartary. Their country was to the S. of the  
 天山, *'tien shan*, and comprised Ack-soo,  
 Kachgar and Yarkand.  
 阜康, *fou 'kang*, the name of a department and  
 of a town of the third order, to the North of  
*Li-hua-chou*, in Tartary.  
 戈壁, *ko pi*, a great desert to the North west of  
 China, also called *Sha-mo*.  
 哈密, *'ha mi*, Khamil; a district of the province  
 lying to the S. of the Tien-shan. Latitude 42  
 deg. 43 min. Longitude 92 deg. 15 min.  
 黑龍江, *'hei lung chiang*, the Amoor or Sagha-  
 lien River and that part of eastern Tartary  
 traversed by that river.  
 段夷, *hsia i*, natives of the Island of Yesso to the  
 N. of Japan.  
 匈奴, *hsiung nu*, an ancient people of Mongolia.  
 Under the Tsin and Han they were formerly  
 called 獯豸 *yen yün*.  
 可套, *'ho 'tao*, the country of ORTOZ situated in  
 the great Northern Bend of the Yellow river.  
 火州, *'huo chou*, (Fire district) a district of Turfan,  
 in the province to the south of the Tien-shan.  
 Latitude of chief place 42 deg, 40. Longitude  
 88 deg. 28min.  
 火林, *'huo lin*, presumed to be Karakorin; a  
 district of Tartary. Latitude, 46 deg. 40  
 min. Longitude, 100 deg. 30 min.  
 和闐, *'ho tien*, called also Yü tien, which see.  
 回回, *'hui 'hui*, a general name given to the  
 Mussulmans.  
 回鶻, *'hui ku*, UIGURS the name of the ancient  
 Turks.  
 回黑, *'hui 'hei*, UIGURS.  
 江夷, *'hung i*, a savage people living to the N. of  
 the country of Annan. [The Dutch are also  
 so called].  
 尹犁, *i li*, a district of the province to the N.  
 of Tien shan 天山 *'tien shan*. This name is  
 derived from a river which flows into lake  
 Balkhach. This district is also called GOULDJA.  
 Latitude of chief place 43 deg, 46 min. Longi-  
 tude, 80 deg. 10 min.

印度, *yin tu*, India.  
 日南, *jih nan*, an ancient name of Tonquin,  
 Cochin China.  
 日本, *jih pén*. Japan.  
 如直, *ju chih*, Oriental Tartars, called also 女直  
*nü chih*.  
 克什米爾, *'ko shih mi ér*, Cashmere.  
 喀什葛爾, *'ha shih ko ér*, Kashigar, a district  
 of the province to the south of the Tien-shan.  
 Latitude of chief place 39 deg. 25 min.  
 Longitude, 71 deg. 40 min.  
 高昌, *kao 'chang*, name of the country of the  
 Anterior UIGURS, settled at the sixth century  
 of our era to the N. of 沙州 *sha chou*.  
 哈喇沙拉, *'ha la sha la*, Kharachar; a district  
 of the province to the south of the 天山 *'tien  
 shan*. Latitude of chief place 42 deg. 15 min.  
 Longitude, 84 deg. 45 min.  
 開平, *'kai 'ping*, (see Shang-tu). Latitude of  
 chief place 42 deg. 25 min. Longitude, 114  
 deg.  
 哈薩克, *'ha sa 'ko*, Khasacks, or Kirghiz-khas-  
 acks; a great horde to the north of lake  
 Balkach.  
 康居, *'kang chü*, ancient name of Sodia.ana.  
 犬戎, *'chüan 'hsü*, the ancient name of foreign  
 tribes on the North of China.  
 契丹, *'chi tan*, name of the ancient Oriental  
 Tartars.  
 羌, *'chiang*, 西羌 *hsi 'chiang*, an ancient people  
 of the Thibetan race to the N.W. of China.  
 霍罕, *'ho 'han*, district of Tartary to the W. of  
 the Sung ling mountains. Formerly, the coun-  
 try of 大宛 *ta wan*. Latitude of chief place,  
 41 deg. 40 min. Longitude, 67 deg. 30 min.  
 吉林, *chi ling*, a district of oriental Tartary,  
 (Mantchuria), situated on the upper part of  
 the river Soungari.  
 交趾, *chiao chih*, (toes united), an ancient name  
 of the Cochinchinese of Cochinchina and  
 Tonquin.  
 交州府, *chiao chou fu*, capital of Tonquin. Lat-  
 itude, 21 deg. 20 min. Longitude. 103 deg.  
 30 min.  
 建昌, *chien 'chang*, name of a new district to  
 the W. of 馬湖府, *ma 'hu fu*, and of 嘉  
 定府, *chia ting fu*. (Szü-chuan).  
 龜茲, *kuei tzü*, an ancient kingdom at the time  
 of the Han dynasty 漢, to the W. of that of  
 焉耆 *yen 'chi*.  
 庫車, *'ku 'ché*, a district of the province to the

- S. of Tien-shan. Latitude of chief place, 41 deg. 37. Longitude 80 deg. 35 min.
- 瓜州, *kua chou*, a district of the province to the S. of the Tien-shan. Latitude of chief place 40 deg. 15 min. Longitude, 92 deg. 50 min.
- 瓜哇, *kua wa*, the Island of Java.
- 骨利, *ku li*, northern Tartary.
- 崑崙, *'kun lun*, or 崑屯, *'kun tun*, Chinese name of the Island of Pulo-condor in the China sea.
- 老撾, *lao chao*, kingdom of Lao-chua or Laos to the S. of Yunnan and to the N. of the Annam empire; formerly 越裳 *yüeh shang*.
- 老子, *lao tzu*, this country is placed to the S. W. of Yunnan in Chinese maps; it seems to be the country of the Laos Burmans. In Chinese History, there is also found frequent mention of a foreign people, to the south west of China called 獠.
- 獠, *lao*, see the former.
- 林邑, *lin yi*, an ancient name of southern Cochinchina.
- 呂宋, *lū sung*, the Island of Luzon.
- 滿州, *man chou*, Mantchow.
- 緬國, *mien kuo* or 緬甸 *mien tien*, the kingdom of Ava.
- 蒙古, *méng ku*, Mongols and Mongolia.
- 南詔, *nan chao*, an ancient name of Tonquin.
- 南山, *nan shan*, a chain of mountains parallel with Kouen-lun running from W. to E. towards China.
- 安西府, *an hsi fu*, a district of western Tartary to the N. of 肅州府 *su chou fu*, Latitude of chief place, 40 deg. 30 min. Longitude 93 deg. 30 min.
- 女異, *nü chên*, see 如直 *ju chih*.
- 烏鬼, *wu kuei*, black demons.
- 烏什, *wu shih*, country of Tartary to the W. of Aksoo. Latitude of chief place, 41 deg. 35 min. Longitude 75 deg. 37 min.
- 烏孫, *wu sun*, a people of central Asia, living to the North of the Tien shan toward the second century of our era.
- 倭, *wei*, formerly 倭奴 *wei nu*, the usual name given to the Japanese in China.
- 鄂登, *o téng*, a town in Tartary.
- 八宛, *pa wan*, the eight pastures, name of a part of Tartary, the chief place of which is 'Kai 'ping.
- 北海, *pei 'hai*, north sea; the name by which lake Baikal is known in the accounts of travels in Tartary.
- 北亭, *pai 'ting*, Bichbalick, to the N. of the Tien-shan in the country of lake Balkach.
- 關展, *pi chan*, town in Tartary. Latitude, 42 deg. 45 min. Longitude, 89 deg. 20 min.
- 波斯, *po su*, Persia.
- 平泉, *'ping 'chuan*, name of a new district in the department of 承德府 *'chéng té fu*, to the N. of 北直隸 *pei chih li*.
- 撒馬兒罕, *sa ma ér 'han*, Samarkand. Latitude, 39 deg. 30 min. Longitude, 65 deg. 0 min.
- 三姓, *san hsing*, (the three families), name of north eastern Manchows; tribes of the N. E.
- 賽哩木, *sai li mu*, town in Tartary, (Sairim). Latitude, 41 deg. 41 min. longitude, 79 deg. 38 min.
- 錫蘭, *hsi lan*, Ceylon.
- 暹羅, *hsien lo*, Siam and Kingdom of Siam.
- 鮮卑, *hsien pei*, name of a great race of eastern Tartary from the fourth century before our era to 400 A.D.
- 西番, *hsi fan*, 西藏 *hsi 'tsang*, names of Thibet.
- 西州, *hsi chou*, name of the country of Turfan, under the Tang dynasty.
- 西域, *hsi yü*, a general name given to the western neighbouring countries of China.
- 西洋, *hsi yang*, 大西洋 *ta hsi yang*, great western ocean; this name is used generally for Europe and western countries.
- 西羌, *hsi 'chiang*, 羌 *'chiang*, see Kiang.
- 西京, *hsi ching*, a name of Cochinchina, (Western court) in contra-distinction to Tonquin, (Eastern court); also a part of Mongolia under the Chin dynasty.
- 星宿海, *hsing su 'hai*, a lake in Tartary, the source of the Yellow River.
- 朔鎮, *so chên*, name of an ancient Tartar people living in Manchuria previous to our era. These people are the ancestors of the Joo-chin or Joo-chi.
- 疏勒, *su léi*, the name of an ancient kingdom at the time of the Han dyansty, in the country of Kachgar.
- 獅國, *ssü kuo*, Kingdom of Lions, the ancient name of Ceylon.
- 塔什干, *'ta shih kan*, or *ta-si-guan*, a town of western Tartary or Turkestan. Latitude, 43 deg. 03 min. Longitude, 66 deg. 25 min.
- 大秦, *ta 'chin*, name of a western country presumed to be the Roman Empire; by some said to be Persia.
- 大夏, *ta hsia*, an ancient name of Bactriana.

大理, *ta li*, ancient name of the kingdom of Annan.

大食, *ta shih*, the general name given to the Arabs. Among the Persians the Arabs are called Tazi; and among the Armenians all Mahomedan nations are known under the name of Dadjik or Tadjik, a name which appears first to have been given by the Armenians to the country of HEDJAZ where Mahomet was born. It appears probable that the words Tazi, Dadjih, and Tadjih have the same origin as the Syriac word Tayoye, which primarily meant Arabs, and then by extension, it was made to apply to barbarians, foreigners, &c, according to circumstances. It is undoubtedly from Tazi or Tadjih that the Chinese have their Ta shih.

[Memoires concernant les Chinois Vol. xvi p. 574.]

塔爾巴哈台, *ta êrh pa 'ho 'tai*, a district to the north of Ili. Latitude 46 deg.—47 deg.

長白山, *'chan pai shan*, (long white mountain), a great mountain chain to the north of the Corea.

長甲口, *'chang chia 'kou* or Kalgan, a town situated at the entrance of the province of Pechih-li near the Great Wall. Latitude 40 deg. 52 min. Longitude 112 deg. 33 min.

占城, *chan yü*, Southern Cochinchina, the kingdom of Tsiampa.

真臘, *chên la*, Cambodia.

鎮西府, *chên hsi fu*, see Barkoul.

承德府, *'chéng té fu*, a district of Eastern Tartary, also called Je-ho, to the north of Pechih-li. Latitude of chief place 41 deg. 06 min. Longitude 115 deg. 26 min.

迪化州, *'ti 'hua chou*, a district to the north of Tien shan range to the west of Barkoul. This district corresponds to that Ouroumtsi. Latitude of chief place 43 deg. 45 min. Longitude 86 deg. 40 min.

韃靼, *ta 'chieh*, 達達爾, *ta ta êrh*, 塔塔爾, *'ta 'ta êrh*, Western Tartary.

中京, *chung ching*, part of Tartary to the north of Chan si under the Khitan.

天山, *'tien shan*, a great mountain chain of central Asia, parallel with Kouen-lun between 41 and 43 N. Latitude, and 70 and 100 E. Longitude.

天山北路, *'tien shan pei lu*, a great province of Western Tartary, to the North of the Tien-

shan chain comprehending Dzoungarie, Ili and the country of the Khirgiz.

天山南路, *'tien shan nan lu*, a great province of Western Tartary, to the south of the Tien-shan extending as far as the Nan-chan and Kouen-lun ranges. It comprises the districts of Hami, Koutche, Kharachar, Pidjan, Aksou, Kachgar, Yarkand, Khothan, and Lesser Bokhara.

天方, *'tien fang*, and 天堂, *'tien 'tang*, Arabia (Mecca).

天德, *'tien té*, an ancient town, under the Yuan dynasty to the North of the great bend of the Yellow river.

天竺, *'tien chu*, an ancient name of India.

突厥, *tu chüeh*, Turks.

吐番, *'tu fan* or 吐蕃, *'tu fan*, an ancient name of Thibet at the time of the Tang dynasty.

吐魯番, *'tu lu fan*, Turfan, a district to the south of the Tien-shan range, otherwise called Ho-chow. See this name.

東京, *tung ching*, Tonquin.

東浦寨, *tung pu chai*, a country of the Eastern India, presumed to be Cambodia.

青海, *'ching 'hai*, the lake Ko-ko-nor, to the West of China.

酒泉, *chiu 'chüan*, an ancient district at the time of the Han dynasty, near Sha-chou.

燉煌, *tun 'huang*, an ancient district under the Han near Sha-chou.

葉爾羌, *yeh êrh 'chiang*, a district to the South of the Tien shan. Latitude 38 deg. 19 min. Longitude 73 deg. 50 min.

焉耆, *yen 'chi*, an ancient district of Tartary, under the Tang dynasty, close to lake Yen or lake Lop, lesser Bokhara.

奄蔡, *yen 'tsai*, Alains in the first century before our era.

陰山, *yin shan*, great chain to the North of China. It extends East and West.

越裳, *yüeh shang*, see 老撾 *lao chua*.

月氏, *yüeh ti*, an ancient people of Western Tartary. They were divided into the greater and lesser.

于闐, *yü tien*, Khotan; a district to the South of the Tien-shan range. Latitude of chief place 37 deg. Longitude 78 deg. 15 min.

Boats for transport of cargo, 茶艇, 貨艇, 雙  
船, 搬米艇, 麻陽船.

Government vessels, 扒船, 文書船.

Small river boats, 沙艇, 細艇, 仔船, 舢板.

Miscellaneous craft, 長龍, 雜貨艇, 南無艇,  
住家艇, 華船.

III.—MISCELLANEOUS BOATS FOUND AT FOOCHEW: NAMES  
DIFFERENT FROM THE PRECEDING, 山東船, 洋  
船, 海船, 烏礁, 貓艇, 轉船, 鹽轉, 茶轉,  
溪船, 莫船, 漁船, 曲蹄船, 花船, 差船,  
哨船.

IV.—APPENDAGES AND PARTS OF SHIPS AND BOATS, 船上  
什物, 'chuan shang shí wu.

Anchor, 錨, 'mao; buoy, 錨泡, 'mao 'pao.

Apron, 頭枕, 'tou chên.

Awning of ship, 船蓬, 'chuan 'pêng.

Back stay, 桅後割繩, 'wei 'hou cha shêng; top-  
mast 桅二橫後割繩, 'wei 'érh tsuan 'hou  
cha shêng; top gallant 桅三橫後割繩,  
'wei san tsuan 'hou cha shêng.

Ballast, 壓艙石, 'ya 'tsang shí.

Beam, 樑, 'kuei 'chên.

Binnacle, 船尾棚, 'chuan wei 'pang.

Bow, 船頭, 'chuan 'tou; sprit, 頭綱, 'tou pi.

Braces, 繩, 'pêng shêng.

Bulwarks, 早旁, 'han 'pang.

Cabin, 船尾旁, 'chuan wei 'pang.

Cable, 錨纜, 'mao lan.

Capstan, 絞盤, 'chiao 'pan.

Catheads, 錨拮, 'mao chi.

Outwater, 鵝脰, 'é so.

Davits, 拮, 'chi chi.

Decks, 櫃面, 'kuei mien; between 二層櫃, 'érh  
'tsêng kuei.

Dead eyes, 三星, 'san hsing.

Fashion piece, 尾枕, 'wei chên.

Figure head, 破浪神, 'po lan shên.

Flag, 旗, 'chi.

Foot-waling, 隔水旁, 'ko shui 'pang.

Gangway, 水仙門, 'shui hsien mén.

Ladder, 船梯, 'chuan 'ti; gunwale 大根, 'ta  
kên.

Jib, 大尖刀, 'ta chien tao; flying 二尖刀, 'érh  
chien tao.

Jib-boom, 頭弼標, 'tou pi piao; flying 三橫頭  
弼標, 'san tsuan 'tou pi piao.

Halyards, 輕纜, 'li lan; signal 升旗索, 'shêng  
'chi so.

Hatches, 艙口蓋, 'tsang 'kou kai.

Hatchway, 艙口, 'tsang 'kou; fore 頭艙口, 'tou  
'tsang 'kou; main 大桅艙口, 'ta wei 'tsang

'kou; mizzen 船尾艙口, 'chuan wei 'tsang  
'kou.

Helm, 舵牙, 'to ya.

Hold, 船艙, 'chuan 'tsang; main 大艙, 'ta 'tsang;  
fore 船頭艙, 'chuan 'tou 'tsang; aft 船尾  
艙, 'chuan wei 'tsang.

Hull, 船殼, 'chuan 'chiao.

Keel, 底骨, 'ti ku.

Kelson, 裡籠, 'li lung.

Knight heads, 將軍柱, 'chiang chên chu.

Leechlines, 線絲, 'liao ssi.

Lifts of the yards, 帆扛繩, 'fan kang shêng.

Martingal, 倒吊, 'tao tiao.

Mast, 桅, 'wei; fore 頭桅, 'tou wei; main 大桅, 'ta  
wei; mizzen, 三桅, 'san wei; fore top 頭桅二  
橫, 'tou wei 'érh tsuan; fore top gallant 頭桅  
三橫, 'tou wei san tsuan; fore royal 頭桅四  
橫, 'tou wei ssi tsuan; main top, 大桅二橫,  
'ta wei 'érh tsuan; main top gallant 大桅三橫,  
'ta wei san tsuan; main royal 大桅四橫,  
'ta wei ssi tsuan; mizzen top 尾桅二橫, 'wei  
wei 'érh tsuan; mizzen top gallant 尾桅三  
橫, 'wei wei san tsuan; mizzen royal 尾桅四  
橫, 'wei wei ssi tsuan; cap of 桅帽, 'wei mao.

Oar, 槳, 'chiang; tie, 槳耳, 'chiang 'érh; post, 槳  
脚, 'chiang chiao.

Paddles, 扒, 'pa.

Pindles, 舵鉤, 'to kou.

Poop railing, 欄河, 'lan 'ho.

Port holes, 炮門, 'pao mén.

Pully, 轆轤, 'lu lu.

Pump, 抽水器, 'chou shui 'chi.

Quarter pieces, 曲爭, 'cha chêng.

Ribs, 梁, 'wan 'cha.

Rigging and ropes generally, 繩索, 'shêng so.

Rudder, 舵, 'to.

Sail, 輕, 'li; fore 頭桅大輕, 'tou wei ta li; fore  
top 頭桅二輕, 'tou wei 'érh li; fore top  
gallant 頭桅三輕, 'tou wei san li; fore  
royal 頭桅四輕, 'tou wei ssi li; main 大桅  
大輕, 'ta wei ta li; main top 大桅二輕, 'ta  
wei 'érh li; main top gallant 大桅三輕,  
'ta wei san li; main royal 大桅四輕, 'ta  
wei ssi li; mizzen top, 尾桅二輕, 'wei  
wei 'érh li; mizzen top gallant 尾桅三輕, 'wei  
wei san li; mizzen royal 尾桅四輕, 'wei  
wei ssi li.

Sand-glass or hour-glass, 沙漏, 'sha lou.

Scull, 櫓, 'lu; 櫓率, 'pin, 'lu shuai.

Scuppers, 放水門, 'fang shui mén.

Shore-board, 板, 'tiao pan.



*Shrouls*, 剗繩 *cha shéng*; fore 頭桅剗繩 *'tou wei cha shéng*; foretop mast 頭桅第二  
 纜剗繩 *'tou wei ti érh cha shéng*; top  
 gallant 頭桅第三纜剗繩 *'tou wei ti san tsuan cha shéng*; main 大桅剗繩 *ta wei cha shéng*; main top mast 大桅二纜剗繩  
*ta wei érh tsuan cha shéng*; main top gallant  
 大桅三纜剗繩 *ta wei san tsuan cha shéng*;  
 mizzen 尾桅剗繩 *wei wei cha shéng*;  
 mizzen top mast 尾桅二纜剗繩 *wei wei érh tsuan cha shéng*; mizzen top gallant 尾桅  
 三纜剗繩 *wei wei san tsuan cha shéng*.  
*Sounding line or lead*, 龍繩 *lung shéng*.  
*Spanker*, 尾押 *wei ya*; boom, 尾押下帆杠  
*wei ya hsiu fan kang*.  
*Stanchions*, 企柱 *'chi chu*.  
*Stay*, 前剗繩 *'chien cha shéng*; fore 頭桅前剗  
 繩 *'tou wei 'chien cha shéng*; fore top mast  
 頭桅二纜前剗繩 *'tou wei érh tsuan 'chien  
 cha shéng*.  
*Stocks*, 桅夾 *wei chia*.  
*Studding sails*, 插花 *'cha 'hua*; fore 頭桅頭纜  
 插花 *'tou wei tou tsuan 'cha 'hua*; fore top  
 mast 頭桅二纜插花 *'tou wei érh tsuan  
 'cha 'hua*; fore top gallant 頭桅三纜插花  
*'tou wei san tsuan 'cha 'hua*; fore royal 頭  
 桅四纜插花 *'tou wei ssü tsuan 'cha 'hua*.  
*Tank or cistern*, 水櫃 *shui kuei*.  
*The gaff*, 尾押上帆杠 *wei ya shang fan kang*.  
*Tiller*, 舵杠 *'to kang*.  
*Transom*, 尾當 *wei tang*.  
*Wales or side-planks*, 旁 *'pang*.  
*Weather vane*, 風信旗 *féng hsin 'chi*.  
*Wheel*, 舵絞 *'to chiao*.  
*Windlass*, 猪籠絞 *chu lung chiao*.  
*Yards*, 帆杠 *fan kang*; fore 頭桅第一纜帆杠  
*'tou wei ti i tsuan fan kang*; fore top sail 頭  
 桅第二纜帆杠 *'tou wei ti érh tsuan fan kang*;  
 fore top gallant 頭桅第三纜帆杠 *'tou wei  
 san tsuan fan kang*; main 大桅第一纜帆  
 杠 *ta wei ti i tsuan fan kang*; main top sail  
 大桅第二纜帆杠 *ta wei érh tsuan fan kang*;  
 main top gallant 大桅第三纜帆杠 *ta wei  
 san tsuan fan kang*; mizzen 尾桅第一纜  
 帆杠 *wei wei ti i tsuan fan kang*; mizzen top  
 sail 尾桅第二纜帆杠 *wei wei érh tsuan fan  
 kang*; mizzen top gallant 尾桅第三纜帆杠  
*wei wei san tsuan fan kang*; cross jack 尾桅  
 站帆杠 *wei wei chan fan kang*; bow sprit  
 頭弼十字帆杠 *'tou pi shih tsü fan kang*.

V.—SHORT NAUTICAL PHRASES.

Approach the shore, 駛近岸 *shih chin an*.  
 Bale out the water, 舂水 *'hu shui*.  
 Beat, 鈎蓬 *kou 'péng*.  
 Bend the sails, 掛哩 *kua li*.  
 Breaming a boat, 煇船 *'tan 'chuan*.  
 Carry passengers and cargo, 搭客載貨 *ta 'ko  
 tsai 'huo*.  
 Cast anchor, 拋錨 *'pao mao*.  
 Convoy junk, 押船 *ya 'chuan*.  
 Discharge ballast, 起壓艙石 *'chi ya 'chuan shih*.  
 Discharge cargo, 起貨 *'chi 'huo*.  
 Fair wind the whole voyage, 一路順風 *yi lu  
 shun féng*.  
 Fill the water tank, 將水櫃落滿水 *chiang shui  
 kuei lo man shui*.  
 Hoist up the sails, 打蓬 *ta 'péng*.  
 Hoist up the flag, 陞旗 *shéng 'chi*.  
 Hoist up the yards, 絞起帆杠 *chiao 'chi fan kang*.  
 Hold the leeclines slack, 揸生線 *'cha shéng hiao*.  
 Meet a strong gale, 遇風 *yü féng*.  
 Nail the hatches, 打櫃蓋 *ta kuei kai*.  
 Pull the boat, 掉三板 *tiao san pan*.  
 Pump water, 抽水 *'chou shui*.  
 Raise the awning, 開天遮 *'kai 'tien 'chó*.  
 Repair a ship, 修整船 *hsiü chéng 'chuan*.  
 Scull, 搖櫓 *yao lu*.  
 Ship has grounded, 船航淺 *'chuan 'hang 'chien*.  
 Splice a rope, 續纜 *hsü lan*.  
 To steer, 揸舵 *cha 'to*.  
 Take off the hatches, 開櫃蓋 *'kai kuei kai*.  
 Take in sail, 減哩 *chien li*, 下蓬 *hsia 'péng*.  
 Take in ballast, 落壓艙石 *lo ya 'tsang shih*.  
 Take in cargo, 落貨 *lo 'huo*.  
 To track with ropes, 牽纜 *'chien lan*.  
 To track a boat, 牽船 *'chien 'chuan*.  
 To use tracking poles, 撐竹篙 *'chéng chu kao*.  
 Wash the decks, 洗船面 *hsi 'chuan mien*.  
 Wear sail, 轉蓬 *'chuan 'péng*.  
 Weigh anchor, 絞錨 *chiao mao*.

## LXIX.—NAMES OF TEA-CHOPS.

*Names of nearly 300 chops of Tea sold at Foochow during of the Tea Season of 1869 & 1870. [Romanized in Canton Colloquial].*

芝蘭 *che lan*, chih lan (flowers).  
 芝蕊 *che yue*, pistils of the chih (flower).  
 紫纓 *che ying*, purple tassels.  
 紫芝 *che che*, purple chih (flower).  
 紫桂 *che kuai*, purple cassia.

紫芽 *che nga*, purple buds.  
 紫玉 *che yok*, purple gem.  
 紫文 *che mon*, purple essay.  
 紫英 *che ying*, purple and luxuriant.  
 紫蘭 *che lan*, purple lan (flower).  
 紫蓮 *che lin*, purple lotus.  
 長春 *cheong chun*, the rose, (lit. long spring).  
 長生 *cheong shang*, long life.  
 貞利 *ching li*, chaste profit.  
 真味 *chon me*, real flavor.  
 妙香 *chon mew*, truly mysterious.  
 秋香 *chow hong*, autumnal fragrance.  
 秋芽 *chow nga*, autumn's gems.  
 秋茗 *chow ming*, autumnal tea buds.  
 聚安 *chue on*, taking rest.  
 聚利 *chue le*, producing profit.  
 春蘭 *chun lan*, vernal lan (flower).  
 春芽 *chun nga*, buds of spring.  
 春香 *chun hong*, vernal perfumes.  
 春蘭 *chun ming*, the buddings of spring.  
 春蓮 *chun lin*, the lily of spring.  
 春楊 *chun yong*, vernal banian.  
 春桂 *chun kuai*, the vernal cassia.  
 初來 *'chaw loi*, first to come.  
 初芽 *'chaw nga*, first buds.  
 清香 *'ching hong*, pure incense.  
 盛香 *'chuen shing*, complete and abundant.  
 異香 *e hong*, wonderful perfume.  
 蕊香 *e yue*, wonderful pistils.  
 花笑 *fa sew*, flowery laugh.  
 飛蘭 *fee lan*, flying lan (flower).  
 福順 *fok san*, happy and favorable.  
 福升 *fok sing*, happiness ascends.  
 福利 *fok le*, happy and profitable.  
 福豐 *fok foong*, happy and abundant.  
 福茂 *fok mow*, happy and luxuriant.  
 福隆 *fok loong*, happy and eminent.  
 福源 *fok yuen*, source of happiness.  
 福蘭 *fok lan*, happy lan (flower).  
 福有 *fok yan*, having happiness.  
 福星 *fok sing*, happy star.  
 福昌 *fok cheong*, happy and prosperous.  
 芳芽 *fong nga*, odoriferous buds.  
 富春 *foo chun*, rich spring.  
 豐泰 *foong tai*, abundant and great.  
 鳳眉 *foong me*, eye brow of the phoenix.  
 鳳和 *foong wo*, harmony of the phoenix.  
 鳳體 *foong shui*, marrow of the phoenix.  
 恒春 *hang chun*, constant spring.  
 恒利 *hang le*, constant profit.  
 恒芽 *hang nga*, constant sprouts.

恒心 *hang sum*, constant heart.  
 享昌 *hang cheong*, enjoy splendor.  
 享利 *hang le*, enjoy profit.  
 香芽 *hong nga*, fragrant sprouts.  
 香春 *hong chun*, fragrant spring.  
 香蓮 *hong lin*, fragrance of the water lily.  
 香蘭 *hong lan*, fragrance of the lan (flower).  
 香美 *hong me*, fragrant and excellent.  
 紅芽 *hoong nga*, red sprouts.  
 紅雲 *hoong won*, reddish clouds.  
 紅綠 *hoong look*, reddish green.  
 鶴眉 *hop me*, stork's eyebrow.  
 合春 *hop chun*, union with spring.  
 巧霞 *how ha*, cunning halo.  
 厚利 *how le*, heavy (or abundant) profit.  
 厚豐 *how foong*, abundant and plentiful.  
 旗昌 *ke cheong*, flag prosperous.  
 極品 *kek pon*, extreme rank or class.  
 見春 *kin chun*, see the spring.  
 公記 *koong ki*, public record.  
 公明 *koong ming*, public and intelligent.  
 桂馨 *kuai heng*, odours of the cassia.  
 桂聲 *kuai sing*, voice of the cassia.  
 桂芽 *kuai nga*, cassia sprouts.  
 桂春 *kuai chun*, cassia of spring.  
 桂蕊 *kuai yue*, pistils of the cassia.  
 閨秀 *kuai sow*, accomplished and elegant.  
 貴春 *kuai chun*, honourable spring.  
 貴華 *kuai wa*, honourable and flowery.  
 菊香 *kuk hong*, fragrant chü (flower).  
 菊蕊 *kuk yue*, pistils of the chü (flower).  
 甘露 *kum loo*, pleasant dew.  
 甘芽 *kum nga*, pleasant buds.  
 金蘭 *kum lan*, golden lan (flower).  
 金芽 *kum nga*, golden buds.  
 金基 *kum ke*, golden foundation.  
 金品 *kum pon*, golden sort.  
 吉和 *kut wo*, fortunate harmony.  
 吉昌 *kut cheong*, lucky and splendid.  
 吉龍 *kut loong*, fortunate dragon.  
 奇香 *'ke hong*, wonderful perfume.  
 奇蕊 *'ke yue*, surprising pistils.  
 奇芳 *'ke fong*, wonderful fragrance.  
 奇源 *le yuen*, source of profit.  
 利一 *le yut*, one profit.  
 利貞 *le ching*, profitable and chaste.  
 蓮香 *lin hong*, fragrance of the lily.  
 蓮芽 *lin nga*, buds of the lily.  
 蓮花 *lin fa*, flowers of the lily.  
 露珠 *loo chu*, dewy pearls.  
 綠芽 *look nga*, green buds.

隆利 *loong le*, abundance of profit.  
 隆芽 *loong nga*, abundant buds.  
 龍芽 *loong nga*, dragon buds.  
 龍盤 *loong 'poon*, dragon's plate.  
 龍毫 *loong hoe*, dragon's down.  
 龍安 *loong an*, dragon's peace.  
 龍記 *loong ke*, dragon's record.  
 龍山 *loong shan*, dragon mountain.  
 龍珍 *loong chon*, dragon's pearl.  
 龍利 *loong le*, dragon profit.  
 萬盛 *man sing*, myriad of abundances.  
 萬源 *man yuen*, myriad of springs.  
 萬成 *man sing*, ten thousand perfections.  
 萬春 *man chun*, ten thousand springs.  
 萬合 *man hop*, myriad of unions.  
 萬昌 *man 'cheong*, ten thousand splendors.  
 萬福 *man fok*, ten thousand happinesses.  
 萬芽 *man nga*, myriad of buds.  
 萬利合 *man le hop*, ten thousand profits united.  
 美玉 *me yoh*, beautiful gem.  
 美珍 *me chon*, pretty pearl.  
 美妙 *me mew*, beautiful and wonderful.  
 美香 *me hong*, beautiful and fragrant.  
 味香 *mi hong*, taste of perfume.  
 妙蘭 *mew lan*, mysterious lan (flower).  
 妙英 *mew ying*, mysteriously luxuriant.  
 妙哉 *mew choe*, how excellent!  
 妙珍 *mew chon*, mysterious pearl.  
 茗生 *ming shang*, buds produced.  
 茗芽 *ming nga*, tea buds.  
 茗品 *ming pon*, famous class (or rank).  
 明心 *ming sum*, intelligent heart.  
 萌芽 *ming nga*, shooting forth of young buds.  
 鳴鳳 *ming foong*, singing phoenix.  
 梅玉 *moe yok*, apricot-gem.  
 梅香 *moe hong*, fragrance of apricots.  
 梅芽 *moe nga*, apricot sprouts.  
 梅順 *mow sun*, luxuriant and favorable.  
 茂可 *ng ho*, five possibilities.  
 五雅 *nga ming*, famous buds.  
 銀針 *ngon chun*, silver needle.  
 愛香 *oi hong*, love the perfume.  
 寶玉 *pou yok*, precious gem.  
 寶春 *pou chun*, precious spring.  
 寶霞 *pou ha*, precious halo.  
 寶吉 *pou kut*, precious and lucky.  
 三美 *sam me*, three excellencies.  
 三順 *sam sun*, three compliances.  
 三春 *sam chun*, three springs.  
 三才 *sam 'choi*, three abilities.  
 三和 *sam wo*, three harmonies.

三益 *sam yik*, three profits.  
 三時和利 *see wo*, seasonable harmony.  
 時利 *see le*, seasonable profit.  
 仙梅 *seen moe*, prune of the genii.  
 仙種 *seen chong*, genii's seed.  
 仙雀 *seen cheok*, sparrow of the genii.  
 仙眉 *seen mi*, eye-brows of genii.  
 仙鶴 *seen hok*, crane of the genii.  
 仙香 *seen hong*, fragrance of the genii.  
 仙花 *seen fa*, flowers of the genii.  
 仙玉 *seen yok*, genii and pearls.  
 仙枝 *seen chi*, genii's branch.  
 仙桃 *seen tow*, peach of the genii.  
 仙茗 *seen ming*, genii buds.  
 仙春 *seen chun*, genii spring.  
 仙茂 *seen mow*, genii abundant.  
 上品 *seong pon*, first class or rank.  
 上林 *seong lum*, enter the grove.  
 笑香 *sew hong*, laughing fragrance.  
 承露 *sing loo*, receive the dew.  
 瑞祥 *sui cheong*, auspicious and fortune.  
 瑞玉 *sui yok*, auspicious pearls.  
 瑞鳳 *sui foong*, lucky phoenix.  
 瑞龍 *sui loong*, auspicious dragon.  
 賽雲 *soe won*, striving to excel the clou.  
 賽香 *soe hong*, striving to excel in frag.  
 壽記 *sow ke*, longevity record.  
 秀蘭 *sow lan*, elegant lan (flower).  
 秀香 *sow hong*, elegant perfume.  
 雪梅 *suit moe*, snowy apricot.  
 信春 *sun chun*, believe the spring.  
 信記 *sun ke*, faith record (or sign).  
 順龍 *sun loong*, favorable dragon.  
 新春 *sun chun*, new spring.  
 新美 *sun me*, new and excellent.  
 新芽 *sun nga*, new germs.  
 四和 *sz wo*, four harmonies.  
 四興 *sz heng*, four flourishing.  
 四隆 *sz loong*, four prosperities.  
 四昌 *sz cheong*, four splendors.  
 四美 *sz me*, four beauties.  
 升吉 *shing kut*, ascending propitious.  
 大道 *ta to*, great doctrine.  
 太順 *'tai sun*, exceedingly favorable.  
 天芽 *teen nga*, celestial buds.  
 天寶 *teen pou*, heaven's preciousness.  
 天心 *teen sum*, heavenly heart.  
 天龍 *teen loong*, celestial dragon.  
 天元 *teen yuen*, celestial origin.  
 天合 *teen hop*, heavenly union.  
 天福 *teen fok*, celestial happiness.

天香 teen hong, celestial fragrance.  
 天桂 teen kuai, heavenly cassia.  
 天茂 teen mow, celestial abundance.  
 天順 teen sun, celestial accord.  
 天種 teen chong, heavenly seed.  
 天和 tsen wo, heavenly harmony.  
 天得 tik ke, attain to wonders.  
 德正 tuk ching, correct virtue.  
 德明 tuk ming, virtue resplendent.  
 德利 tuk le, virtue and profit.  
 德福 tuk fok, virtue and happiness.  
 德獨 tuk yut, only one.  
 聽香 'tung hong, hear the perfume.  
 華芽 wa nga, flower buds.  
 維一 wai yut, but one.  
 和香 wo hong, harmony and fragrance.  
 和鳴 wo ming, call out in harmony.  
 蕊霞 won yue, fragrant pistils.  
 霞雲 won ha, clouds and mists.  
 仙雲 won seen clouds and genii.  
 龍雲 won loong, cloudy dragon.  
 芽雲 won nga, cloud sprouts.  
 泉雲 won 'chuen, cloudy streams.  
 雀雲 won cheok, cloudy sparrows.  
 昌和 wung cheong, eternal brightness.  
 和利 wung wo, eternal harmony.  
 利茂 wung le, everlasting profit.  
 茂祥 wung mow, eternal abundance.  
 祥福 wung cheong, eternally propitious.  
 福利 wung fok, everlasting happiness.  
 允允 wung le wun, eternal profit assents.  
 豐豐 wung foong, eternal abundance.  
 珍珍 wung chon, eternal gems.  
 香香 wung hong, everlasting fragrance.  
 春春 wung chun, everlasting spring.  
 友蘭 yaw lan, friendly lan (flower).  
 義記 ye ke, righteousness record (or sign).  
 義吉 ye kut, righteous and propitious.  
 義利 ye le, righteousness and profit.  
 義泉 ye 'chuen, righteous streams.  
 義春 ye chun, righteous spring.  
 英利 ying le, luxuriant profit.  
 英吉 ying kut, luxuriant and lucky.  
 益香 yit hong, profitable incense.  
 玉記 yok ke, gemmeous record.  
 玉桂 yok kuai, pearly cassia.  
 玉蕊 yok yue, gemmeous pistils.  
 玉霞 yok ha, pearly mist.  
 玉美 yok me, precious and excellent.  
 玉華 yok wa, beautiful and flowery.  
 玉梅 yok moe, gem of a prune.

玉筍 yok sun, gemmeous sprouts.  
 玉山 yok san, gemmeous mountain.  
 玉茗 yok ming, precious buds.  
 玉芽 yok nga, pearly sprouts.  
 玉安 yok on, gemmeous rest.  
 玉珍 yok chon, precious valuables.  
 玉仁 yon ke, philanthropy sign (or record).  
 雨記 yu 'chin, before the rain.  
 蕊前 yue hong, odoriferous pistils.  
 蕊芽 yue nga, pistils and sprouts.  
 蕊香 yuen hong, original fragrance.  
 元茂 yuen mow, original and abundant.  
 月兔 yuit tu, monthly hare.  
 月紅 yuit hoong, monthly red.  
 日露 yut loo, sun and dew.  
 一新 yut son, one newness.  
 如心 yü sum, like the heart.  
 如意 yü e, as you please.  
 如玉 yü yok, resembling a gem.  
 如山 yü shan, like a mountain.  
 如馨 yü hang, like odours.  
 如春 yü chun, like spring.

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## LXX.—METAPHORICAL AND PROVERBIAL SENTENCES.

*These sentences (English and Chinese) with few exceptions have been taken from the Chinese Moral Maxims, 賢文書 hsien wên shu, by Davis, and the books mentioned in the introduction to first volume of this work. The sense given to some of the shorter Chinese phrases is a metaphorical or figurative one—not the most common and obvious one. The sentences are arranged according to the Number of Characters which form the Chinese Text.*

筆跡, pencil's foot-prints, i.e. one's hand writing.

心肝, heart and liver, i.e. a sweet-heart.

行止, going and stopping, i.e. one's whole behavior or conduct.

序齒, in order of teeth, i.e. by seniority.

疥癬, ringworm and itch, i.e. of no importance.

雪花, snow flowers, i.e. flakes of snow.

雪冤, to snow grievances, i.e. to have satisfaction.

割烹, cut and fry, i.e. viands; food.

口舌, mouth and tongue, i.e. altercation.

骨血, bone and blood, i.e. one's children.

骨肉, bone and flesh, i.e. near relations.

掛齒, to hang on the teeth, i.e. to speak of.



鬼火, demon fire, *i. e.* will o' the wisp.  
 空口, empty mouth, *i. e.* no proof or evidence.  
 過仙, to pass over to the fairies; 歸天, to fly to heaven; 飛天, to return to heaven; 棄世, to reject the world, *i. e.* to die.  
 老手, an old hand, *i. e.* one experienced.  
 利口, a sharp mouth, *i. e.* quick at repartee.  
 天笑, heaven's laugh, *i. e.* the aurora borealis.  
 領袖, the collar and cuffs, *i. e.* the manager or best hand in any business.  
 龍眼, dragon's eye, *i. e.* the imperial glance.  
 米珠, rice pearls, *i. e.* kernels of rice.  
 蜜語, sweet talk, *i. e.* flattery.  
 拙荆, a dull thorn; 內人, the inner person, *i. e.* my wife.  
 烹宰, boiling and killing, *i. e.* the work of a cook.  
 鼻泣, nose weeping, *i. e.* running from the nose.  
 筆耕, to plow with the pen, *i. e.* to teach school.  
 敝處, the vile place, *i. e.* my house.  
 皮囊, the skin bag, *i. e.* the carcass; the body.  
 冰鞋, ice shoes, *i. e.* skates.  
 百姓, the hundred surnames, *i. e.* the people.  
 髓海, the marrow sea, *i. e.* the brain.  
 哨船, a whistling vessel, *i. e.* a revenue cruiser.  
 舌劍, the tongue sword, *i. e.* backbiting.  
 石衣, stone's clothes, *i. e.* moss.  
 石胎, stone womb, *i. e.* barrenness.  
 天河, celestial river; 銀河, silver stream; 天橋, heaven's bridge, *i. e.* milky way.  
 手脚, hands and feet, *i. e.* assistants.  
 鼠眼, rat's eyes, *i. e.* a stealthy look.  
 水土, water and earth; 地氣, earth and vapor, *i. e.* the climate.  
 水賊, water thieves, *i. e.* ocean pirates.  
 四枝, the four branches, *i. e.* the limbs.  
 四海, the four seas, *i. e.* every where.  
 四寶, four precious things, *i. e.* writing utensils.  
 大限, the great limit, *i. e.* death.  
 大便, great convenience; 大恭, great respect, *i. e.* to go to stool.  
 貪墨, to covet ink, *i. e.* corruption and bribery.  
 搗鬼, to pound the devil, *i. e.* to soliloquize.  
 跳蚤, the jumping insect, *i. e.* the flea.  
 樞樞, heaven's hinge, *i. e.* the naval.  
 天花, heaven's flowers, *i. e.* small pox.  
 天堂, heaven's halls, *i. e.* the Christian's heaven.  
 天燈, heaven's lamp, *i. e.* the moon.  
 甜苦, the sweet and bitter, *i. e.* one's lot in life.  
 丟臉, to lose face, *i. e.* to feel disgraced.  
 大盆, great vessel, *i. e.* woman's confinement.

得罪, I have offended, *i. e.* I beg your pardon.  
 同硯, the same ink slab; 同窗, the same window, *i. e.* a fellow student.  
 長短, the long and the short, *i. e.* pro and con; for and against.  
 鴛鴦, the faithful pair of birds; 鸞鳳, the happy couple, *i. e.* terms used with reference to happy wedlock.  
 月餅, moon cakes, *i. e.* fanciful round cakes used in the 8th month.  
 火山, fire mountain, *i. e.* a volcano.  
 木耳, wooden ear, *i. e.* mushroom or mistletoe.  
 王道, the royal way, *i. e.* undeviating rectitude.  
 月難, month's difficulty, *i. e.* to die in child bed.  
 雷鞭, thunderer's whip, *i. e.* forked lightning.  
 鴈, to worship before the goose, *i. e.* the goose is an emblem of conjugal fidelity.  
 千秋, A thousand autumn's *i. e.* birth days of eminent persons.  
 花艇, a flower boat, *i. e.* a floating brothel.  
 拖泥, to drag through the mud, *i. e.* to involve.  
 斗柄, the handle of the peck, *i. e.* Charles' wain.  
 頭目, head and eyes, *i. e.* the overseer; chief.  
 蠹國, state worms, *i. e.* rapacious officials.  
 腿快, fast legs, *i. e.* rapid walker.  
 腿肚, leg's belly, *i. e.* the calf of the leg.  
 凍瘡, frost's sores, *i. e.* chilblains.  
 同房, in the same room; 雲雨, clouds and rain, *i. e.* sexual intercourse.  
 草芥, grass and mustard, *i. e.* worthless.  
 粗鹵, coarse salt, *i. e.* stupid; vulgar.  
 夜光, bright at night, *i. e.* carbuncle; a fire fly.  
 燕語, swallow's twittering, *i. e.* the chatter of women.  
 愚者, the stupid one; 愚弟, your stupid younger brother; 愚兄, stupid elder brother, *i. e.* I.  
 地震, shaking of the earth, *i. e.* an earthquake.  
 地瓜, ground melon; 地蛋, ground eggs, *i. e.* the foreign potatoe.  
 土鴨, earth duck; 水鷄, water fowl, *i. e.* the frog.  
 斷絃, broken strings, *i. e.* the death of a wife.  
 賊星, the thief star, *i. e.* a shooting star; meteor.  
 尊駕, honorable chariot, *i. e.* you, Sir.  
 尊堂, honored hall, *i. e.* your mother.  
 楊梅, the arbutus fruit, *i. e.* venereal ulcers.  
 西瓜, the western melon, *i. e.* watermelon.  
 年富, rich in years, *i. e.* in one's prime.  
 酸鼻, a sour nose, *i. e.* grieved; distressed.  
 醉鬼, drunken devil *i. e.* an habitual drunkard.  
 風濕, the water-damp, *i. e.* rheumatism.  
 風水, wind and water, *i. e.* geomancy.

粉黛, painted eyebrows, *i. e.* young ladies.  
 風月, breeze and moon, *i. e.* a woman's arts to please.  
 光棍, a bare stick; 滑棍, slippery stick, *i. e.* a sharper; swindler.  
 滑嘴, slippery lips, *i. e.* plausible; specious.  
 黃泉, the yellow springs, *i. e.* hades.  
 乳母, a milk mother, *i. e.* wet nurse.  
 磕頭, bumping the head (on the ground), *i. e.* a profound salutation.  
 沽名, to buy a name, *i. e.* to attain notoriety.  
 冷淡, cold and insipid, *i. e.* indifference.  
 裸蟲, naked insects, *i. e.* the human species.  
 半天, half a day, *i. e.* a long while.  
 神跡, God's footsteps, *i. e.* miracles.  
 士林, a forest of scholars, *i. e.* the learned.  
 抵針, opposer of the needle, *i. e.* a thimble.  
 熬煎, to boil and fly, *i. e.* to harrass, to worry.  
 展眉, to expand the eyebrows, *i. e.* to look cheerful or pleased.  
 饞虫, the ravenous insect, *i. e.* a glutton.  
 鷄眼, fowl's eyes, *i. e.* warts; corns.  
 長夜, the long night, *i. e.* death; the grave.  
 氣血, breath and blood, *i. e.* the constitution.  
 借光, to borrow light, *i. e.* by your leave; please.  
 箭猪, the arrowed pig, *i. e.* the hedge hog.  
 千金, a thousand of gold, *i. e.* your daughter.  
 臭虫, the stinking insect, *i. e.* the bed bug.  
 拘泥, adhesive mud, *i. e.* a dull intellect.  
 圈點, circles and dots, *i. e.* periods and commas.  
 喫醋, to eat vinegar, *i. e.* envy or jealousy.  
 柱樑, pillars and beams, *i. e.* ministers of state.  
 專門, the only door, *i. e.* a monopoly.  
 吹噓, to blow softy, *i. e.* to praise or recommend.  
 吹打, blowing and beating, *i. e.* music.  
 脣舌, lips and tongue, *i. e.* plausible and eloquent.  
 中堂, middle of the hall, *i. e.* a minister of state.  
 夾輔, assistant nippers, *i. e.* ministers of state.  
 九泉, nine springs, *i. e.* hell; the grave.  
 耳目, ears and eyes, *i. e.* spies.  
 方寸, the square inch, *i. e.* the heart.  
 飛鼠, flying rat, *i. e.* a bat.  
 飛星, flying star, *i. e.* a meteor.  
 風匣, a wind box, *i. e.* bellows.  
 腐儒, a rotten scholar, *i. e.* a literary dolt.  
 海狗, the sea dog, *i. e.* the seal.  
 海市, sea market, *i. e.* a mirage; groundless.  
 黑貨, black goods; 黑烟, black tobacco or smoke, *i. e.* opium.  
 華邊, flowered border, *i. e.* a dollar.  
 華實, flowers and fruit, *i. e.* show and reality.

話柄, a talk handle, *i. e.* a subject for conversation.  
 畫一, to draw one line, *i. e.* to act by one rule.  
 官囊, mandarin's purse, *i. e.* official perquisites.  
 紅塵, red dust, *i. e.* the world.  
 火堊, fire burial, *i. e.* to burn the corpse.  
 火藥, fire medicine, *i. e.* gunpowder.  
 小便, the lesser convenience, *i. e.* to urinate.  
 飛車, the flying chariot, *i. e.* a balloon.  
 無花果, the fruit without flowers, *i. e.* the fig.  
 搖鈴兒, the bell shaker, *i. e.* a pedlar.  
 鴛鴦枕, mandarin duck pillows, *i. e.* typical of conjugal fidelity.  
 蛇蛋, snake eggs, *i. e.* the tomatoe.  
 柳葉眉, willow leaf eye-brows, *i. e.* handsome eye-brows; a beauty.  
 夜貓子, the night cat; 貓王鳥, cat king bird, *i. e.* the owl.  
 老天爺, the old heavenly sire, *i. e.* God?  
 醉如泥, drunk as mud, *i. e.* dead drunk.  
 知者來, let the knowing ones come, *i. e.* sign of an opium shop.  
 杏花村, hamlet of almond flowers, *i. e.* sign of flower shops.  
 上天堂, ascending to heaven's hall, *i. e.* sign of incense shops.  
 整容軒, balcony for adjusting the countenance, *i. e.* sign of barber's shop.  
 長生堂, hall of perpetual existence; 益壽堂, hall for benefiting longevity, *i. e.* sign of apothecary shops.  
 水仙花, water fairy flower, *i. e.* the narcissus.  
 打把實, to box (*i. e.* fist) one's way through life.  
 待天時, wait heaven's time, *i. e.* the proper time.  
 天花墮, celestial flowers falling, *i. e.* persausive eloquence.  
 墮落戶, fallen gate, *i. e.* rich family reduced to great poverty.  
 搗竹篙, to grasp the bamboo pole, *i. e.* cant term for intriguing.  
 遭抗陷, to meet a pit and fall into it, *i. e.* unexpected calamity.  
 七姊妹, the seven sisters, *i. e.* a kind of rose.  
 耳朵軟, a limber or flexible ear, *i. e.* credulous of slanders.  
 萬花筒, 10,000 flower tube, *i. e.* the kaleidoscope.  
 逸則淫, ease induces vicious excess.  
 運於掌, to move around on the palm of the hand, *i. e.* an easy thing to do.  
 留地步, to leave a few steps of ground, *i. e.* not to push to extremities.  
 青恭飯, vegetables and rice, *i. e.* plain food.

箭中, every arrow hits, *i.e.* constant success.  
 羊角風, sheep's horn wind, *i.e.* a whirlwind.  
 接骨匠, bone catchers, *i.e.* surgeons.  
 火輪船, fire wheel ship, *i.e.* a steam vessel.  
 叙寒溫, chat about cold and heat, *i.e.* general topics; to talk about the weather.  
 染黃泉, dyed in the yellow spring, *i.e.* dead.  
 歸佳城, to return to the excellent city, *i.e.* to be buried.  
 過日子, to pass over the days, *i.e.* to get a living.  
 老爺兒, the old gentleman, *i.e.* the sun.  
 面皮厚, skin of face thick, *i.e.* without shame.  
 腦袋子, the brain bag, *i.e.* the skull.  
 牛毛雨, cow's hair rain, *i.e.* fine rain.  
 牛奶餅, buffalo milk cakes, *i.e.* cheese.  
 牛奶油, oil of buffalo's milk, *i.e.* butter.  
 三隻手, three-handed, *i.e.* a pilferer.  
 霎時間, a slight shower's time, *i.e.* a moment.  
 上雲梯, to ascend the cloud ladder, *i.e.* promotion.  
 遭回祿, to encounter the fire demon, *i.e.* to have a conflagration.  
 辭塵世, to leave the dusty world, *i.e.* to die.  
 萬歲爺, lord of 10,000 years, *i.e.* the emperor.  
 無名指, nameless finger, *i.e.* the fourth finger.  
 航天舟, vessel navigating the skies, *i.e.* balloon.  
 蛾眉月, eye-brow moon, *i.e.* new moon.  
 犬守夜, the dog is the guardian of the night.  
 天眼, heaven opening its eyes, *i.e.* the aurora borealis.  
 親血脈, one's own blood and veins, *i.e.* applied to father and son, or to brothers.  
 手頭長, long-headed fingers, *i.e.* thievish.  
 千里鏡, mirror of a thousand li, *i.e.* telescope.  
 顯微鏡, a mirror causing little things to appear, *i.e.* a microscope.  
 治烟癮, we cure the hankering for opium, *i.e.* sign of an opium shop.  
 罌子粟, the pitcher shaped millet, *i.e.* the poppy.  
 枵腹人, a man with an empty belly, *i.e.* the mind unfurnished.  
 跳火坑, to leap over a pit of fire, *i.e.* daring resolution.  
 氣有限, matter has limits.  
 學規矩, to learn the usages or customs of society generally, or of a society in particulars.  
 守規矩, to adhere to customs or to rules.  
 刻薄鬼, a selfish and avaricious devil, *i.e.* a man without kind feelings.  
 窟邊禾, grain at the side of a rat hole, (which it is said it will not eat), *i.e.* man should not injure his neighbors.

過仙橋, to pass the fairies' bridge.  
 天靈蓋, celestial intellectual cover, *i.e.* the skull.  
 三大猛, three most cruel passions, *i.e.* envy, detraction and rebellion.  
 貌似善, it looks or appears like virtue, *i.e.* hypocritical.  
 硬欺軟, the strong insult the weak.  
 硬頭雨, hard headed rain, *i.e.* hail-stones.  
 三尺法, three feet (or cubits) of law, *i.e.* an instrument of torture compressing the ankles.  
 十字架, the ten letter frame, *i.e.* the cross.  
 銘刻心, to engrave on the heart, *i.e.* to remember in honor of.  
 打秋風, to raise the autumnal wind, *i.e.* to try to get some advantage.  
 七日來復, in seven days there is a reiteration, *i.e.* seven is a kind of astronomical week, and is applied to days, months, or years.  
 七手八腳, seven hands and eight feet, *i.e.* bustle and confusion.  
 七嘴八舌, seven mouths and eight tongues; 言三語四, saying three and uttering four, *i.e.* inconsistent talk.  
 全家遭瘟, may my whole family be seized by the plague, *i.e.* an imprecation.  
 東成西就, east accomplished and west complete, *i.e.* every thing well done or arranged.  
 進退兩難, to advance or recede is equally difficult, *i.e.* in a dilemma.  
 廢寢忘餐, to lose one's sleep and forget one's food, *i.e.* in order to study or from anxiety.  
 寢苦枕塊, to sleep on straw with a sod for a pillow, *i.e.* one in mourning.  
 蜻蜓點水, a dragon-fly sipping water, *i.e.* a style full of delicate allusions.  
 千年如昨, a thousand years are as yesterday.  
 唯酒逐歌, to tittle wine and deal out songs.  
 衣租食稅, clothed with duties and fed with taxes, *i.e.* the emperor.  
 摧剛爲柔, to make the inflexible become supple.  
 續禹舊服, to continue the old raiment of Yu, *i.e.* to imitate his virtues.  
 東竄西逃, to sneak off to the east and run to the west, *i.e.* run hither and thither.  
 徒執己見, a useless and absurd adherence to one's own opinion.  
 擇肥而噬, to select the fat ones and eat them, *i.e.* to select rich people for extortion.  
 誠能動物, sincerity can move all nature.  
 倬彼雲漢, clear and extensive as the milky way.

朱顏鶴髮, red face and gray hairs: *i.e.* a robust old age.  
 銖積寸累, to accumulate farthings and hoard up inches, *i.e.* to care for little things.  
 綢直如髮, as thick as the hair of the head.  
 臭味差池, variety of smells and tastes, *i.e.* acquaintances of different tempers and habits.  
 轉眼成空, in the twinkling of an eye it ceases to exist, *i.e.* said of sensual pleasure; or all is vanity!  
 日中則昃, the sun declines as soon as it attains the meridian.  
 以毒攻毒, to attack poison with poison.  
 動筆如飛, moved the pencil as if it flew, *i.e.* a ready writer or scholar.  
 童心未離, not having given up boyish manners, *i.e.* a childish person.  
 推己及物, to put one's self in the place of others, *i.e.* to treat others as self.  
 與佛有緣, having a relation to Buddha.  
 夫妻團圓, the complete roundness of husband and wife, *i.e.* their affectionate union.  
 蛙鼓蚊雷, the drumming of frogs and the thunder of mosquitoes.  
 挽回天意, to draw back the (good) will of heaven.  
 萬世沉淪, for ten thousand ages may I sink below the relations of humanity, *i.e.* an imprecation on one's self.  
 有頭無尾, to have a head but no tail, *i.e.* a good beginning but bad ending.  
 爲人不昌, may I be unlucky, *i.e.* an imprecation.  
 危如壘卵, hazardous as a pile of eggs.  
 素仰芳名, I have hitherto thought with veneration on your fragrant name, *i.e.* said to an eminent man on meeting him the first time.  
 千年萬載, a thousand and ten thousand years, *i.e.* a long time.  
 中心如噎, like a stoppage of the heart, *i.e.* deep sorrow.  
 掩門謝客, to shut the door and decline visitors, *i.e.* in order to study.  
 言不相副, the words do not assist each other *i.e.* a contradictory statement.  
 酒肉朋友, a wine and flesh friend, *i.e.* friendly as long as invited to one's feasts.  
 皇天眷佑, august heaven oversees and protects.  
 神靈庇佑, divine spirits protect and defend.  
 遊移兩可, to roam between two possibilities or probabilities, *i.e.* indecision of character.  
 一勞永逸, after one great effort, perpetual re-

pose, *i.e.* a work once done well lasts a long time.  
 天定良緣, heaven decrees happy unions.  
 人云亦云, what others say I will affirm, *i.e.* I think as others do.  
 螢光照讀, to study by the glow-worm's light.  
 窮髮之地, earth without hair, *i.e.* barren soil.  
 千言萬語, a thousand words and ten thousand sayings, *i.e.* verbiage.  
 恭儉有禮, with correctness and temperance there is politeness.  
 一去不回, once gone no return.  
 執柯伐柯, to grasp a handle to cut down other handles, *i.e.* to employ men to rule men.  
 目中無人, without a man in one's eye, *i.e.* to view every one with contempt.  
 怒氣傷肝, angry feelings hurt the liver.  
 怒時反笑, when angry to turn to its opposite and laugh, *i.e.* a sign of craft and intrigue.  
 蚌鶴相持, the oyster grasps fast the bill of the heron, *i.e.* retainers of yamens gain greatly by litigation.  
 綁赴市曹, take him bound to the market place, and execute before the multitude, *i.e.* written on a board fixed upon a culprit's back.  
 有恩報恩, he who has received a favor must requite it, *i.e.* gratitude.  
 厚恩圖報, I hope to make a return for your great kindness.  
 拋磚引玉, to throw a brick in order to bring a pearl, *i.e.* to make a poor present, hoping to get a better one in return.  
 卑污狗賤, mean and filthy as a dog.  
 漂流浪子, a floating wave, *i.e.* a vagabond.  
 努力加餐, exert yourself to take more food.  
 飄飄若仙, flowing gait like the immortals, *i.e.* in praise of a woman's way of walking.  
 分別先後, to distinguish that which precedes from that which follows.  
 家徒立壁, a family possessing only the bare walls of a house, *i.e.* excessive poverty.  
 冰山亦險, ice elevated to the height of a mountain, (an ice-berg), is still dangerous, *i.e.* it is slippery and may melt; so is rank.  
 奔波勞碌, to run amongst waves and to toil on a rocky road, *i.e.* the cares and toils of life.  
 生死事大, birth and death are great affairs.  
 努力向前, to exert strength and press onward.  
 笑裏藏刀, beneath a smile to conceal a dagger.  
 歿存均感, the dead and the living are thankful, *i.e.* said to friends at funerals.



囊空如洗, empty as a washed purse.  
 無頭無腦, no head and brains, *i. e.* the causes of an affair unascertainable.  
 僧尼免進, priests and nuns not allowed to enter here, *i. e.* a notice.  
 拘泥不通, bigoted and impenetrable to reason and argument.  
 拖泥帶水, draggled through mud and water, *i. e.* obscure style.  
 霓現雨止, when the rainbow appears, the rain stops.  
 霓裳羽衣, variegated dresses, (worn by the moon's inhabitants; now by play actors).  
 葦蘿之親, a relation of mutual dependance, *i. e.* a phrase used in negotiating marriages.  
 陵虐神主, to insult and afflict the god's, *i. e.* by afflicting the people.  
 安貧樂道, to repose in poverty and delight in wisdom (or reason).  
 按步就班, conform to the step and observe the streaks, *i. e.* lucid order in composition.  
 案牘通明, a thorough knowledge of all cases is possessed here, *i. e.* written over court offices.  
 辦事無訛, to do business without intrigue.  
 餓鬼吹簫, a hungry devil playing the flute, (name of a Chinese torture).  
 一諾千金, one "yes" (or promise) is worth a thousand pieces of gold.  
 德爲福基, virtue is the foundation of happiness.  
 昊天不弔, heaven errs not.  
 四時不忒, there is no error in the four seasons.  
 漁奪百姓, to fish and plunder from the people.  
 革去頂子, to deprive of the button on the cap, *i. e.* to degrade from official rank.  
 脫胎換骨, to be born again and change the bones, *i. e.* a radical change of conduct.  
 半吞半吐, half swallowed and half vomited, *i. e.* suppressed a part and told a part of one's mind.  
 水土不合, water and soil not agreeing, *i. e.* climate unhealthy.  
 吐露心腹, to vomit out one's heart and bowels *i. e.* to free one's mind.  
 財壯人胆, money gives a man courage.  
 財發萬金, may your property produce 10,000 pieces of gold.  
 神藏於心, the divine part (soul or spirit) is seated in the heart.  
 操券而獲, take the bond and get (what has been agreed upon), *i. e.* to attain with ease.  
 操持井臼, to draw water and grind grain, *i. e.* the duties of a wife.

噬臍何及, if a person wished to gnaw his navel, how could he reach it? *i. e.* an impossible or absurd wish.  
 櫛風沐雨, combed by the wind and washed by the rain.  
 油頭粉面, greasy head and powdered face *i. e.* a prostitute.  
 酒囊飯袋, wine bag and rice sack, *i. e.* a worthless person.  
 九九合數, nine times nine, *i. e.* the Chinese multiplication table.  
 免開尊口, we give no credit, *i. e.* lit. do not open your honorable mouth.  
 冰清水冷, clean as ice, cold as water, *i. e.* pure; lonely.  
 三跪九叩, three kneelings and nine knockings, *i. e.* abject prostration.  
 士農工商, scholars, farmers, mechanics, and merchants, *i. e.* four classes of the people.  
 三子不全, you cannot have all the 3 tzu, *i. e.* wealth, sons and whiskers.  
 走了水了, to be running with water, *i. e.* there is a conflagration.  
 往來寒熱, coming and going of cold and heat, *i. e.* fever and ague.  
 咬文嚼字, to gnaw letters and lick characters, *i. e.* pedantic.  
 夜不閉戶, at night not to close doors, *i. e.* safe.  
 狡兔三穴, the artful hare has three holes, *i. e.* 3 means of escape.  
 借刀殺人, to borrow a knife to kill a person, *i. e.* to make a tool of one.  
 油嘴滑舌, greasy lips and slippery tongue, *i. e.* eloquent; glib.  
 扯篷拉縴, pull the sail and drag the towing rope.  
 指桑罵槐, point at the mulberry and abuse the ash, *i. e.* to talk at a person.  
 赤手空拳, naked hand, empty fist, *i. e.* empty handed.  
 青紅皂白, blue, red, black, and white, *i. e.* good and bad without distinction.  
 鶉鴝之亂, confusion of quails and magpies, *i. e.* incest.  
 齒白唇紅, teeth white, lips red, *i. e.* beautiful.  
 好得利害, dangerously good, *i. e.* very good.  
 心口如一, heart and mouth as one.  
 改頭換面, to alter the head and change the face, *i. e.* to disguise one's self.  
 酸甜苦辣, sour, sweet, bitter, and acrid, *i. e.* the troubles of life.

耍猴兒的, to play the monkey, *i. e.* to lark; to romp and play.

東風解凍, the east wind breaks up the ice, *i. e.* spring time has come.

呼天叫地, invoke heaven and call earth, *i. e.* to bawl out loudly.

葫蘆幌子, sign of the calabash, *i. e.* liquor or sam-shu shop sign.

修橋補路, to repair bridges and mend roads, *i. e.* philanthropic.

膽大心小, gall large but heart small, *i. e.* bold yet careful.

膽子很大, gall very large; 膽子不小, gall not small, *i. e.* very courageous.

膽子不大, gall not large, *i. e.* cowardly; timid.

得罪了你, I have sinned against you, *i. e.* I beg pardon.

滴水成冰, the dropping water becomes ice, *i. e.* very cold weather.

未脫紅塵, a priest who has not cast off the world.

一念萬年, always of one mind.

一暴十寒, one scorch and ten colds, *i. e.* doing a thing by fits and starts.

一舉兩便, to kill two birds with one stone.

樹倒無陰, when the tree falls, the shade disappears.

指鹿爲馬, to point at the stag and mean the horse, *i. e.* to whip one over another's shoulders.

以羊易牛, to exchange a sheep for an ox.

樂極悲生, the extreme of joy is the beginning of sorrow.

智慮日滿, one's wisdom and reflection are daily filling up.

一馬一鞍, one ass one saddle.

修德自益, cultivation of virtue results in profit to one's self.

朝三暮四, three at morning; four at night, *i. e.* inconstant and changeable.

打草驚蛇, he who shakes the bush rouses the serpent.

人性如水, men's passions are like water.

以李代桃, to pay plums for peaches.

嬌鳥被籠, the beautiful bird is confined in a cage.

抱薪救火, (2) 火上添油, to add fuel to the flame.

上和下睦, superiors gentle and inferiors peaceful.

天道禍淫, providence annexes misery to lewdness.

淫祀無益, superstitious sacrifices produce no happiness.

光陰駒隙, time flies like a fleet horse seen through a crevice.

直尋屈尺, straighten a fathom and bend a foot.

不遠千里, not to consider a thousand li as distant, *i. e.* when an object is to be obtained.

遠及兒孫, may (calamity) extend to my remote posterity, *i. e.* an imprecation.

才識短淺, talents and knowledge contracted and shallow.

才具不勝, talents inadequate to one's duty.

破家蕩產, to ruin a family and waste the patrimony.

反心的話, the words of an overturned heart, *i. e.* to tell lies.

驚駘竭力, I (a war horse) will exert my strength, (sometime used by officials writing to the Emperor.)

泰而不驕, great but not proud, *i. e.* applied to the emperor.

促膝談心, with knees close together pouring out the heart, *i. e.* said of old friends on meeting after a long separation.

續承失緒, to take up the end of the thread where others left it.

譏諂面諛, to slander the absent and flatter the present.

照如天日, as manifest as the sun in the heavens.

知機如神, to know incipient causes like the gods.

知明處當, that which is clearly perceived will be managed well.

說話支離, a discourse with branches, *i. e.* irrelevant talk.

揚土爲香, he took some clay and regarded it as incense.

指日高陞, to point to the day of eminent promotion, *i. e.* favorite saying with officials.

指日可待, the day may be pointed out when you will attain, (complimentary expression).

齒牙之慧, the smartness of the teeth *i. e.* fluency in talking.

馳驅皇路, to gallop on the imperial road.

恥不若人, ashamed of being inferior to others.

插草爲香, he stuck up straw for incense.

執法相繩, to grasp the law and measure with the line, *i. e.* pertinacious adherence to red tape.

執法如山, to maintain the laws as a mountain.

爽目悅心, to gratify the eye and please the heart.

心花都開, the heart's flowers all blossomed.

心術險毒, a turn of mind that is dangerous and poisonous, *i. e.* love of slander.

大信大福, great faith, great happiness.  
 以公滅私, to destroy private feelings by a regard to the public.  
 大着胆子, to enlarge one's liver, i. e. to take courage.  
 踏實地步, (2) 踏脚穩當, to place one's foot firmly on the ground, i. e. steady conduct.  
 不共戴天, not to live together under the same canopy of heaven, i. e. the language of revenge.  
 渾身是膽, the whole body is gall.  
 坦然不疑, a mind quite even and unsuspicious.  
 天堂地獄, the palace of heaven and the prison of earth, i. e. heaven and hell.  
 天理難欺, it is not easy to impose upon providence.  
 天大過神, heaven is higher than the gods.  
 天從人願, heaven accords with human wishes.  
 身老習成, when old, habits are already formed.  
 訕謗德己, to slander others and take merit to one's self.  
 千載一時, one opportunity in a thousand years.  
 持身涉世, to maintain proper conduct in treading through the world.  
 人性本善, the nature of man is originally good.  
 面善心惡, a virtuous face but a wicked heart.  
 女子善懷, females cherish many anxious thoughts.  
 你失魂麼, have you lost your soul? (used in railing at one for his stupidity.)  
 耳食不化, to eat with the ear, but not digest, i. e. to hear instruction without comprehending its import.  
 魂升於天, the spirit ascends to heaven.  
 聲色貨利, music, lewdness, desire of wealth and of gain are the snares of mankind.  
 鼠首兩端, rat's head, double design, i. e. irresolution or timidity.  
 人面獸心, a human face, but the heart of a beast, i. e. specious appearance.  
 涉及非禮, to have a tendency to indecency.  
 樂是苦源, pleasure is the cause of pain.  
 福祿無疆, infinite happiness and wealth.  
 龍行虎步, walks like a dragon and paces like a tiger, i. e. stately manner.  
 輕士善罵, flippant people are fond of scolding.  
 猛發信心, rouse up a spirit of faith.  
 自取滅亡, to bring ruin on one's self.  
 冠冕堂皇, the crown, palace and emperor, i. e. noble and dignified behavior in any station.  
 面壁功深, when the face is to the wall, the merit is great, i. e. great attainments are made when the student retires for study,

文墨之人, man of letters and ink, (literary).  
 求名求利, seeking fame and gain.  
 盟後無疑, after an oath there is no doubt.  
 命薄如紙, fate as thin as paper.  
 目擊耳聞, to have seen with one's own eyes and heard with one's own ears..  
 目不識丁, the eye does not know a nail, i. e. ignorant of books.  
 思賢如渴, to desire virtue as if thirsty.  
 葛藤永斷, to cut forever asunder the creeper, i. e. to stop litigation.  
 姑待明日, just wait till to-morrow, (procrastination the bane of life).  
 鼓之舞之, drum them up; dance them forward, i. e. use every means to stimulate.  
 甘苦同受, to share the sweet and bitter together.  
 苦口良藥, unpleasant advice is a good medicine.  
 天狗食日, the dog in the sky eats the sun, i. e. cause of an eclipse.  
 狗尾續貂, to place sable on a dog's tail, i. e. to affect to correct an elegant essay.  
 掛人齒頰, to be hung on other people's teeth and jaws. i. e. to make one's self the topic of remark.  
 神光普照, the light of divinity illumines every place.  
 水底撈月, to drag the moon out of the water, i. e. vain and useless toil.  
 理到人服, when reason comes, man submits.  
 梨園子弟, sons and brothers of the pear orchard, i. e. play actors.  
 年富力強, rich in years and robust in strength, i. e. young and hale.  
 以善爲樂, to consider virtue pleasure.  
 萬望勿却, I cherish ten thousand hopes that you will not refuse.  
 跣跣科頭, bare foot and bare headed, i. e. the undress of a Chinese servant.  
 居仁由義, to dwell in benevolence and walk in the way of righteousness.  
 車馬臨門, carriages and horses approach the door, i. e. said of the rich.  
 局外之人, one who has nothing to do with the game, i. e. an unconcerned person.  
 能屈能伸, one who can stoop or stand erect, i. e. one who can adopt himself to circumstances.  
 小屈大伸, a little submission will produce great expansion, i. e. will promote one's interests.  
 屈道伸身, to make principles bend to one's interests (or to circumstances).

君子好逑, the laudable courtship pursued by a superior man.

近折本身, may I soon be ruined, (an imprecation).

近安不宣, 近好不一, may you be happy in every respect, (used at the close of letters).

衾影無慙, no shame felt under the shadow of the coverlet, *i.e.* conscious innocence.

不知鹹苦, he does not know the salt and the bitter, *i.e.* inexperienced.

三風十愆, three usages and ten errors.

及時得令, what is seasonable will be a success.

吉星高照, a lucky star directs its influence to you (or to me).

恭喜納吉, I reverently wish you joy, *i.e.* a common salutation.

大吉大利, great happiness and great prosperity.

吉慶滿堂, may happiness and felicity fill the hall.

如意吉祥, may happiness and bliss be according to your wishes.

開門大吉, great felicity attends the opening of the door; 一開大吉, whenever opened great success, *i.e.* often written on doors.

吉人天相, the good man—heaven aids him.

擊登聞鼓, to beat the drum at the gate of the yamun.

吃辛受苦, to eat the acid and receive the bitter, *i.e.* to suffer the trials of life.

泣血三年, to weep blood three years.

舞手弄腳, to manœuvre the hand and play with the feet, *i.e.* to play tricks.

幸勿見却, I shall be happy if you do not refuse, *i.e.* a polite expression.

假手於人, to borrow the hand of another, *i.e.* to commit to his care.

疥癩之疾, a complaint that consists in a mere itching spot; 痒疥之疾, *i.e.* a matter of trivial import.

改過腔來, to change one's time, *i.e.* to speak differently from time to time.

坐四人轎, to ride in a chair of four bearers, *i.e.* as an official; (common people are allowed only two).

情深如膠, (2) 膠漆相投, as intimate as glue and varnish.

大巧若拙, a great genius is like a fool.

一竅不通, not one aperture is permeable, *i.e.* excessive dullness.

恩不能結, favors cannot bind him.

潔茗候叙, I have prepared tea and wait for your company to converse, *i.e.* sometimes written on invitation cards.

精神強健, strong constitution and good spirits.

以予爲鑑, consider me a mirror, *i.e.* take warning from me.

鑑空衡平, a mind free from prepossessions as a mirror and just as a balance.

並肩而行, to walk shoulder to shoulder, *i.e.* as equals or friends.

諫行言聽, act agreeably to the remonstrance and listen to what is said.

厚薄相稱, the thick and thin rightly adjusted, *i.e.* different kinds of civility according to rank, &c.

花柳迷人, flowers and willows (dissolute habits) stultify men.

回頭是岸, turn the head and you will find the shore, *i.e.* the way to repent.

賄賂通行, bribe thoroughly and get a through passage.

人定勝天, man's fixed purpose is superior to heaven, *i.e.* power of determined effort.

任氣敢爲, to indulge one's feelings and act in a daring manner.

弱柳迎風, the delicate willow meets the breeze.

肉食者鄙, a great flesh eater will be vulgar.

改過遷善, to reform errors and practice what is good.

改悔福隨, blessings follow repentance.

亙古一人, the man who fills antiquity (or the man who has no equal), *i.e.* Confucius.

知機其神, he who knows the first springs of action is divine.

來日無幾, the coming days not many, *i.e.* applied to old persons.

機變百出, stratagems issue from a hundred sources, (fertile in plans).

騎虎之勢, the condition of one riding a tiger.

天官賜福, may celestial rulers confer happiness.

腹裏藏刀, a dagger secreted in the bowels, *i.e.* a plausible man.

五福臨門, may the five blessings enter this door.

一言債事, one word ruins affairs.

鼠首債事, a rat's head spoils affairs, *i.e.* effects of excessive timidity.

海量汪涵, the dimensions of the sea are vast, *i.e.* liberality of mind.

海闊天空, the sea is broad and the firmament a void space, (applied to the mind).

至誠感神, high degrees of sincerity move (influence) the gods.

寒來暑往, the cold goes and the hot weather comes, *i.e.* constant alternations of nature.



三多叶吉, I wish you an abundance of the three blessings, i. e. may you have happiness, longevity, and male children.

豚春用韭, pork should be eaten with scallions in the spring.

憂心如熏, melancholy is like vapor.

和氣生財, harmony begets wealth.

禍福倚伏, happiness and misery are intimately connected with each other.

天作之合, a conjugal union formed by heaven.

飛龍在天, the flying dragon is in heaven.

虎口取食, to seek food in a tiger's mouth, i. e. to engage in a perilous undertaking.

出泥入脂, to come forth from the mire and enter the fat, i. e. to emerge from poverty and attain to wealth.

觸目警心, striking to the eye and arousing to the mind, (said of a good style).

窀穸之敬, respectful contribution to the coffin-ing, (sometimes written on envelopes containing a funeral present).

重富欺貧, to pay deference to the rich and insult the poor.

錐刀之末, the point of an awl, i. e. a trifling affair.

吹灰之力, strength to blow away dust, i. e. only a slight effort.

衣食兩門, clothing and food are the two doors, i. e. most important concerns.

西出真經, the west produces the true Scripture.

誼不容辭, the principles of friendship will not admit of a refusal.

以財發身, to make wealth advance one's person, i. e. to make it subordinate, not an end.

非則言非, if a thing be not so, then say it is not so, i. e. speak out; if wrong, say it is wrong.

付諸東流, to throw into the eastern streams, i. e. to reject or neglect.

輔車相依, the jaws depend on each others, i. e. states are mutually dependant.

惜氣免傷財, restrain your anger and your wealth will remain unimpaired.

桑條從小揉, as the twig is bent, the tree is inclined.

少飲不亂性, be temperate in drinking and your mind will be calm.

順風不起浪, a fair wind raises no storm.

樹倒猢猻散, when the tree falls, the monkeys flee.

虎鹿不同遊, the tiger does not walk with the hind.

壞臭而求芳, his desire to become agreeable renders him disgusting.

當人不當物, a man is better than a pledge.

籬牢犬不入, if the fence is secure, the dogs will not enter.

德妙文無色, virtue requires no coloring.

人多舌頭多, many men have many tongues.

對牛而彈琴, to play upon the lyre before an ox.

當行厭當行, potter envies potter.

眸子不容偽, it is not easy to act the hypocrite with the eye.

暗室鬼神知, what is done in dark rooms the gods know.

闇然而日章, the sun shining in a retired place, i. e. the mind of a good man.

昂昂千里駒, a horse that carries his head a thousand li without drooping, (a compliment to young men).

驚萬世之患, pride induces calamity for 10,000 ages.

陰陽和爲雨, the harmonious union of the male and female principles produces rain.

貧不與富敵, the poor cannot contend with the rich.

不要捋虎鬚, don't play with a tiger's beard.

修身以俟死, adorn one's person with virtue as a preparation for death.

天雨金三日, the skies rained gold for 3 days.

心者貌之根, the heart is the root of the countenance.

民乃王所天, the people are considered as heaven by the king.

拖我下苦海, to drag me into a sea of troubles.

天事不可測, the affairs of heaven are inscrutable.

不測之謂神, what is inco nprehensible is called shên, (God).

如示諸掌手, as easy as pointing out any thing on the palm of the hand.

誠心在乎人, sincerity of mind depends on man himself.

貴者常難售, nobility is ever difficulty to sell.

付之流水矣, let it float upon the water, i. e. give up a project as impracticable.

行者心之發, deeds are the issues of the heart.

甦涸轍之魚, to resussitate a fish in a dry rut, i. e. to afford aid to the needy.

魂氣無不之, the soul's essence goes every where, i. e. the soul is not confined to one place.

肉食者無墨, those who eat meat have no black spots on the face.

該死的奴才, a slave who deserves to die, i. e. a term of abuse.

以音感而孕, to conceive by the influence of sound.

絕祀無嗣也, sacrifices cut off, i. e. one who has no posterity to offer sacrifices for him.

作死的事情, an affair that is murdered, *i.e.* done disorderly.

作死的奴才, you murderous slave, *i.e.* one who acts disorderly.

國家之棟樑, the pillar of the state, *i.e.* a faithful courtier.

德盛不狎侮, the eminently virtuous do not behave with contemptuous levity.

知恥近乎勇, the feeling of shame is near to bravery.

致知在格物, the perfecting of knowledge consists in scrutinizing the properties of things.

不當爲而爲, to do what is not proper to do.

貌醜而心險, ugly face and dangerous heart.

影隨形響應聲, the shadow follows the substance and the echo corresponds to the sound, *i.e.* rewards and punishments follow virtue and vice.

君子寬而不慢, a good man is easy and liberal but not negligent.

不對子午卯酉, midnight and noon, morning and evening not corresponding, *i.e.* irregularity or discordance.

男女授受不親, men and women in giving and receiving must not approach each other, *i.e.* the thing must be laid down by one and the other take it up.

我要你的腦蓋, I want your scull, (a threat to inferior officials).

生死人之始終, birth and death are the beginning and end of man.

聖人人類之首, wise men are the head of mankind.

吾日三省吾身, I examine myself thrice every day.

省察克治之功, the meritorious work of examination and reformation.

頭上有蒼蒼者, over head are the azure heavens, *i.e.* God looks down from above.

趨炎附熱之人, a man who runs to the flame and attaches himself to the heat, *i.e.* a parasite.

漁人得蚌如利, the fisherman is gainer by obtaining the oyster.

恕己之心恕人, excuse others on the same principles that you excuse yourself.

謙受益滿招損, modesty is attended with profit; arrogance brings on destruction.

天資高學力到, the spontaneous gifts of heaven are of high value; but strength of perseverance gains the prize.

眼睛跳悔氣道, when the eyes quiver, it is a bad sign.

象牙不出鼠口, ivory does not come from a rat's mouth.

君子不念舊惡, the wise forget past injuries.

鷄子與石子鬪, the egg fights with the rock.

家醜不可外揚, domestic foibles must not be exposed.

表壯不如裡壯, better strong within than strong without.

遠親不如近鄰, a near friend is better than a distant relative.

易得來易得去, what is easily acquired is easily lost; or what comes easy goes easy.

一客不煩二主, a single guest does not require two lodgings.

知人面不知心, a man's face is known but his heart is not known.

畏刑自可免刑, the dread of punishments is the best method of avoiding them.

懼法自不犯法, he who fears the laws will not be likely to violate them.

百聞不如一見, one seeing is better than a hundred hearings.

大人不責小人, a wise man will not reprove a fool.

大屈必有大伸, great humility secures great honor.

飛不高跌不傷, that which soars not high is not hurt by a fall.

風不來樹不動, the trees are not shaken when there is no wind.

恭敬不如從命, obedience is better than respect.

牆有風壁有耳, dead walls have ears.

小不忍亂大謀, a little impatience subverts great undertakings.

逐鹿者不顧兔, he who pursues the stag disdains to notice the hare.

大蟲不吃伏肉, the tiger does not molest a lying carcass.

上不緊則下慢, when the master is not rigid the servant is remiss.

抓着他的癢處, scratch the part of him that itches, *i.e.* to assail one on his weak side.

知之真行之力, knowing its truth, practice it strenuously.

隻手不能遮天, one hand cannot screen the heavens, *i.e.* (one person cannot do much).

人之性本善, the nature of man is originally virtuous.

衆生皆有佛性, all mankind partake of the nature of Buddha.

面相是心相非, to appear right in the face, but to be wrong in the heart.

婚姻前生註定, marriages are fixed in a former life.  
 容莫大乎自慮, there is no knowledge greater than that of one's self.  
 騎虎之勢難下, it is impossible for him who rides a tiger to dismount.  
 巧妻常伴拙夫, a clever wife is always allied to a stupid husband.  
 求藥不事祈禱, seek medicine (in sickness) and not prayers.  
 無義錢財湯潑雪, the duration of ill-gotten wealth is that of snow on which hot water is poured.  
 黜異端以崇正學, expel pernicious doctrines, that the true code may be duly honored.  
 知足者貧賤亦樂, to the contented, even poverty and obscurity bring happiness.  
 儻來田地水推沙, the possession of lands improperly obtained endures as long as the sands heaped up by the waves.  
 花門不擇富家地, the opening flower blooms alike in all places.  
 凡事須還天養人, all things tend to show the benevolence of heaven towards man.  
 世間只有人心惡, in the world evil exists only in the heart of man.  
 仔細量天地不錯, carefully consider it; heaven and earth (providence) do not err.  
 兄弟不和旁人欺, if brothers do not live together in harmony, other people will take advantage of it to injure them.  
 爲人誰無箇錯處, among mortals, who is without fault?  
 搔不着心頭的癢, I cannot scratch one for the heart itch.  
 好語似珠串一一, good sayings are like pearls strung together.  
 言而無信言何用, if there be no faith in one's words, of what use are they?  
 月照山河到處明, the moon sheds an equal radiance on mountain and river.  
 醫得病醫不得命, diseases may be healed, but fate cannot be remedied.  
 醫得身醫不得心, the body may be healed, but the mind is incurable.  
 欲滅迹而走雪中, he desires to hide his track and yet walks upon the snow.  
 驗其前便知其後, consider the past and you will know the future.  
 十個婦人九個妒, nine women in ten are jealous.

上樑不正下樑歪, if the upper beam is not straight, the lower will be crooked.  
 冤讐可解不可結, a strife may be properly ended, but not properly begun.  
 口有蜜而腹有劍, honey in the mouth but a sword in the belly.  
 去日漸多來日少, the past days are gradually increasing, but the coming days are less.  
 路中莫信直中直, on a journey do not confide in men as honest, (*lit.* straight).  
 暗裏須防人不仁, in the dark it is necessary to guard against bad man.  
 錐處囊便當脫穎, an awl put into a bag will find its way through, *i. e.* keenness in a particular way.  
 禮樂愼天地之情, politeness and music accord with the nature of heaven and earth.  
 風猶人之有吹煦, the wind is like a man puffing and blowing.  
 凡行事必周昏昕, whoever would effect anything must employ the morning.  
 拯己於水火之中, to save from midst of fire and water, *fig.* to save from any calamity.  
 心無限量無遠近, mind has no limit; (respecting it) there is no far and near.  
 他介在善惡之間, he remains on the confines of virtue and vice.  
 前世有緣今世結, those who have had some relation in a former state of being are united in marriage in the present life..  
 蠻拳打死老師傅, the fist of the barbarian has killed the boxing master, *i. e.* the uneducated has defeated the master of rules.  
 心無形體無限量, mind is incorporeal (or formless) and infinite.  
 善死莫要於善身, in order to die well nothing is more important than to practice virtue.  
 責人重而責己輕, to reprove others severely but to be lenient to self.  
 盡信書不如無書, better be without books than believe all that is in books.  
 平生勿作歪心事, in the daily course of your life, do not commit depraved deeds.  
 鉛刀無一割之利, a leaden knife is not sharp enough to cut at a single stroke.  
 與國人交止於信, in having intercourse with one's countrymen, the appropriate duty is truth (sincerity).  
 作舍道傍三年不成, he who builds by the road side will not finish in three years.

濁其源而求流之清, to corrupt the fountain and expect a pure stream.  
 天下無不散的筵席, the whole world presents no continual feast.  
 囚之夢救渴之夢漿, the prisoner dreams of freedom; the thirsty of springs of water.  
 知恩不報非爲人也, he who is not grateful is unworthy of being called a man.  
 送君千里終有一別, though the escort proceed a thousand miles, a separation must at last occur.  
 不見所欲使心不亂, look not at what you love, and your mind will be at rest.  
 雞鳴狗吠到處皆同, the cocks crow and the dogs bark every where alike.  
 其於胸中曾不帶芥, he has no fish bones pricking in his breast, i. e. nothing on one's mind to give uneasiness.  
 夫婦和而後家道成, let husband and wife accord and then the welfare the family will be secured.  
 饕餮陋習誠爲可恥, rapacity, gluttony and low practices are indeed things of which one should be ashamed.  
 床頭金盡壯士無顏, when there is no more money at the head of the bed, the ablest man cannot show his face.  
 一人有福托帶滿屋, one man's fortune is the good fortune of his whole family.  
 繁華世界轉眼成空, the pomps and vanities of the world in the twinkling of an eye are annihilated.  
 非其鬼而祭之諂也, to sacrifice to a spirit which does not exist, is superstitious adulation.  
 涵容是待人第一法, an enlarged liberality is the best way to treat people.  
 含血噴人先污其口, he who spurts blood at another first defiles his own mouth.  
 天網恢恢疎而不漏, the net of Heaven is large and wide, but lets nothing through.  
 一念之誠可動天地, one sincere thought can influence heaven and earth.  
 書不盡言言不盡意, books do not exhaust words, and words do not exhaust ideas.  
 金用火試人用財試, gold is tried by fire; man is tried by wealth.  
 鷹飛不到名利所牽, honor and profit drag us farther than the eagle flies.  
 自投惡道如蛾走火, to throw one's self in the way of vice, as the moth rushes into the flame.

天地者萬物之主宰, heaven and earth are the sovereign rulers of all things.  
 桎梏死者非正命也, to die in fetters and manacles is not a natural death.  
 鋼刀雖快不斬無罪, though the sword be sharp, it will not wound the innocent.  
 人見目前天見久遠, man only sees what is before him, but heaven beholds all things.  
 人無剛強(骨)安身不長(牢), he who is not robust can not long endure.  
 痴人畏婦賢女畏夫, the foolish husband fears his wife; the wise woman fears her husband.  
 無端獲福禍必隨之, when wealth is not rightly obtained, misfortune is sure to follow.  
 天子犯法與民同罪, it is equally criminal in the emperor and the citizen to violate the laws.  
 逆於親者子亦效焉, he who is disobedient to his parents will have children who imitate him.  
 有而不施窮無與也, if one is possessed of wealth, and does not make good use of it, should he become poor, no one will relieve him.  
 客無親疎來者當受, in the practice of hospitality no partiality should be shown between relatives and others: all who come should be received.  
 爲不善如就下故易, doing what is not good is like going downwards, and is therefore easy.  
 酒能成事酒能敗事, wine can perfect an affair, and wine can destroy an affair.  
 訓子嬰孩教婦初來, the boys must be taught while children; the wife as soon as married.  
 訟心者祥訟人者殃, happy is he who fights with himself; wretched he who contends with others.  
 老睡幼醒與暮相近, night comes alike to the young who wake and to the old who sleep.  
 放下屠刀便成仙佛, lay down the butcher's knife and you will become a genii or a Buddha.  
 隨風到舵順水推船, to sail with wind and tide.  
 一念之差終身之悔, the error of a thought, the regret of a whole life.  
 當取不取過後莫悔, he who neglects a good opportunity must not afterwards complain.  
 當斷不斷反受其亂, trouble neglected becomes still more troublesome.  
 一人造反九族遭誅, for the crime of one the whole family suffers.  
 道德仁義無禮不成, reason, virtue, benevolence and rectitude, without politeness, are imperfect.



蠻妻拗子無法可治, an unruly wife and an obstinate son, no law can control.

結冤與人謂之種禍, forming resentments with mankind may be called planting misery.

對面與語心隔千山, you may sit opposite to one and converse with him, but his heart is separated from you by a thousand mountains.

弟兄雖親財帛分明, though brothers are very near relations, the difference of money and clothing separates them widely.

知己知彼百戰百勝, he who knows himself and others will conquer in a hundred trials.

捨善不爲謂之自賊, putting aside virtuous deeds and not doing them, may be styled self robbery.

棋逢敵手將遇良材, he has met with his match. 不知足者富貴亦憂, to the ambitious, wealth and honors are productive of misery.

不矜細行終累大德, want of attention to small acts at last is prejudicial to a man's virtue.

剪草除根萌芽不發, if the roots are killed, the shoots will not survive.

吃飯防噎行路防跌, do not choke yourself in eating; not let your foot slip in walking.

離家一里不如屋裡, better be at home than one li off.

兵臨告急必須死敵, extreme peril requires extreme effort.

附耳之言聞於千里, a word spoken in the ear is heard a thousand miles off.

百物俱備缺少東南風, every thing is ready; there is only wanting the south east wind.

是順風吹火下水行船, to fan the flame in a fair wind, and to impel the boat with the flowing tide.

莫說他人先輸了自己, speak not of others but first convict yourself.

與其殺不辜寧失不經, rather than slay the innocent, better lose what is right.

人之性惡其善者僞也, man's nature is wicked; his virtues are counterfeit.

宋玉般貌曹子建般才, handsome as Sung-yü and clever as Tsao-tzü-chien (a beautiful or talented person).

不着家人弄得家鬼, the domestic must detect the evil spirit.

鼓在內打聲不見外響, when the drum is beat within, the sound is not heard abroad.

廟廊之材非一木之枝, the temple is not all of one tree.

巧婦不能爲無米之炊, however clever the wite may be, she can not boil the pot without rice.

天之所命人不能違也, what heaven has decreed, man can not oppose.

志貴奮於始,而尤屬於終, the chief rule to be observed is, be strenuous at the beginning, and increase in exertion to the end.

豐熟年年有,災殃各地方, prosperity and misfortune are common to all times and in all places.

既取非常樂,須防不測憂, when you are happier than usual, you ought to be prepared against some great misfortune.

雀啄四顧食,燕寢無疑心, the sparrow looks around, pecks away, and eats, and the swallow goes to sleep without apprehension.

官訟莫投入,鄉黨要和諧, do not precipitate yourself into lawsuits; one's neighborhood should be quiet and harmonious.

梧桐一葉落,天下盡知秋, when a leaf of the Wu tung tree falls, the whole empire may know that autumn has come.

忘八,孝悌忠信禮義廉恥, forgotten the eight; that is filial piety, brotherly love, loyalty, truth, propriety, justice, generosity and shame, (devoid of every proper feeling).

要知山下路,須問過來人, he who wishes to know the road down the mountain, must ask those who have trodden it.

莫道蛇無角,成龍也未知, let no man despise the snake which has no horns; for who can say it will not become a dragon.

書此當座隅,朝夕視爲警, inscribe these on the walls of your dwellings and regard them day and night as wholesome admonitions.

飛災橫禍不入慎家之門, sudden misfortune and side-long mischance can not enter the family of the careful.

外觀不過浮雲何日無之, the unfavorable views of others (about us) are like the floating clouds which abound every day.

只因一着錯,滿盤俱是輸, a single false move loses the game.

寧去屢世宅,不去鯢魚額, better be deprived of an house that has been possessed for centuries than be deprived of the head of the *chih* fish.

飲食不在珍饈飽便好, eating and drinking do not consist in superior excellence of food; to have hunger satisfied is enough.

婦事在饋食之間而已矣, a woman's duty is to attend to furnishing the table and nothing else.

別人的屁臭, 自家的屁香, every man sees the faults of others, but cannot see his own.

船多不礙港, 車多不礙路, the sea is not worn by ships nor is a road impaired by travel.

順情說好話, 幹直惹人嫌, obsequiousness makes friends; truth excites hatred.

欲求生快活, 須下死工夫, great pleasures are purchased only with great pains.

我不淫人妻, 人不淫我妻, if I keep with my own wife she will not be debauched by others.

寧可無了有, 不可有了無, better not be than be nothing.

一家女兒吃不得兩家飯, a woman in one house cannot eat the rice of two; i.e. a wise woman does not marry the 2nd time.

桑條從小屈, 大來屈不得, the mulberry twig must be bent when small; for when once grown large it cannot be bent.

時來誰不來, 時不來誰來, when prosperous times comes to a man, who does not come? but when such do not come, who comes? (There is a time for every thing).

一盲引衆盲, 相將入火坑, if the blind lead the blind, they will both fall into the pit.

吉人之辭寡, 躁人之辭多, a happy virtuous man says little, a fluttering unsteady man says much.

聽君一夕話, 勝讀十年書, to listen to the conversation of a good man for one evening is better than 10 year's reading books.

與君一席話, 勝讀十年書, a single conversation with a wise man during the eating of a meal, is better than 10 year's mere study of books.

明鎗容易躲, 暗箭也難防, a spear in the light is easily avoided, but it is difficult to guard against an arrow in the dark.

耗子尾生瘡, 有幾多膿血, how much pus is there, if the tail of a rat becomes ulcerous?

北京出狀元, 必有兩年旱, when Peking shall produce a *Chuang-yüan*, two year's drought will follow inevitably.

忠心安社稷, 利口覆家邦, a faithful heart tranquilizes the local gods, but a sharp mouth overturns the nation.

業每荒於嬉, 而必精於勤, one's patrimony must suffer by idleness, and it must flourish by diligence.

人善被人欺, 馬善被人騎, the man who is

mild is liable to insults; the horse which is gentle is ridden more than the vicious one.

結朋須勝己, 似我不如無, in choosing a friend he should be better than one's self; if only like one's self, he had better have none.

平日要調和自己的性子, we should make it the business of our lives to control our temper.

秀才不出門, 能知天下事, the scholar is acquainted with every thing without going out of doors.

隔牆須有耳, 窗外豈無人, walls have ears, and are not there men under the windows?

久旱逢甘雨, 他鄉遇故知, to meet with an old friend in a distant country, may be compared to the delightfulness of rain after a long draught.

善惡雖小, 須要分別黑白, virtue and vice though small, it is necessary to distinguish them as if discriminating black and white.

莫信直中直, 須防仁不仁, do not believe all are honest who appear honest, but beware lest the semblance of goodness turns out to be the reverse.

高談闊論, 莫有一點の實行, great promises not followed by corresponding actions: (*great cry and little wool*).

爾曹但當以責人之心責己, do you only correct yourself on the same principle that you correct others.

奴才不可逞, 小孩兒不可哄, to indulge a servant is not safe, and to deceive a child is not proper.

飯後行三十步, 不用開藥舖, after a meal walk thirty paces, and there will be no occasion to open an apothecary's shop, [exercise will prevent disease].

恥惡衣惡食者, 未足與議也, he who is ashamed of bad clothes or bad food is deficient in right feeling.

公平正直雖死無子, 悉爲神, he who is just (equitable) and upright, though he have no son, after death will be a god.

大道分明直, 奸人曲曲行, the great road of truth and honesty is plain and straight, but bad men chose crooked and winding paths.

沒有梧桐樹, 叫不着鳳凰來, if you have not the *Wu-tung* tree, you can not call the phoenix to come.

道吾身是吾親, 說吾好是別人, he who points out my errors is one who loves me like myself; he who calls me good (wh flat-

ters me) is some body else, i. e. one who does not love me as myself.

凡遇性子暴躁起來隨即按性, whenever we find our temper becoming unruly, we should immediately bring it to order.

今日之子弟又爲將來之父兄, the sons and brothers of to-day will become the fathers and elder brothers of the future.

簷前雨滴水滴滴翻來照舊痕, before the eaves, the rain drops fall; drop after drop comes to the spot where the former ones fell.

懲創於已然,不如警惕於未然, prevention is better than cure.

造孽以傾人,究之布阱以自陷, those who cause animosities and injure other people are fast preparing pit-falls for their own ruin.

你做了初一,我就要做初二了, do you do the first and I will do the second, i. e. my conduct will be regulated by yours.

無益之言不如不言之爲愈也, better not speak at all, than say what is useless,

小心天下去得,大膽寸步難行, prudence will carry a man all over the world, but the impetuous find every step difficult.

出門不惹三子,老子小子瞎子, when travelling do not provoke the 3 tzu, old men, boys, and the blind.

男僧寺對着女僧寺,沒事也有事, the priest lives near the priestess, the idle are never busy.

事父母能竭其力,事君能致其身, in serving his parents one should exert his utmost ability; in serving one's sovereign one should sacrifice his person.

天可度,地可量,惟有人心不可防, the heavens may be measured and the earth may be surveyed, but the heart of man alone is beyond comprehension.

不聞先王之遺言,不知學問之大, unless one listen to the maxims left by the ancient kings, he cannot know the greatness of their learning.

夫妻面前莫說真,朋友面前莫說假, between husband and wife, the truth must not be spoken, (there must be all affection); between friends, what is false must not be spoken, (there must be all fidelity).

善人富者謂之賞,淫人富者謂之殃, a virtuous man's being rich is a blessing; a licentious man's being rich is a curse.

有緣千里能相會,無緣對面不相逢, no dis-

tance can separate what heaven unites, or unite what heaven separates.

簷頭滴水從高下,逆子還生忤逆兒, the eave's drop descends from a higher to a lower place; a contumacious son will beget contumacious children.

觀朝夕之早晏,可以識人家之興替, by observing one's early or late hours morning and evening, his prosperous or declining condition can be known.

無故而得千金,不有大福必有大禍, when a man becomes rich without having earned it, if it does not make him very happy, it will certainly make him very miserable.

不是一番寒徹骨,怎得梅花撲鼻香, adversity is necessary to the development of man's virtues.

少年不知勤學早,白頭方悔讀書遲, he who neglects diligently to study in his youth will, when old, repent that he put it off till too late.

不信但看簷頭水,點點滴滴不差移, if you disbelieve, look at the rain from the eaves; drop follows drop without the least variation.

與其病後能求藥,不如病前能自防, it is better to avert the malady by care than to use the physic after it has appeared.

十年窓下無人問,一舉成名天下知, he who studies ten years in obscurity, will when once preferred be known under the whole heavens.

若將狡譎爲生計,恰似朝開暮落花, if you make craft and deceit the rule of your life, you will be like the flower which blows in in the morning and drops in the evening.

越奸越狡越貧窮,奸狡原來天不容, poverty and ruin must be proportioned to one's wickedness and craft; for these are qualities which heaven will not suffer to prevail.

寡言擇交,可以無悔吝,可以無憂辱, let your words be few and your friends select, thus you will avoid sorrow and shame.

發言當理,動止合規,何人而敢違命, him whose words are consistent with reason, and whose actions are squared by the rule of rectitude, who shall dare to oppose?

良法之有利於民,在奉行之必求其實, the profit of good laws to the people is only to be obtained by their inflexible observance.

三不幸,少年喪父,中年死妻,老來死子, the greatest misfortunes in life are ;—in youth

to bury one's father;—in middle age to lose one's wife;—and being old to have no son.

德薄而位尊,智小而謀大,無禍者鮮矣, of those whose talent is small, while their station is eminent, and of those whose knowledge is meagre, while their schemes are great, there are few who do not become miserable.

小生無宋玉般情潘安般貌子建般才, I have not the feeling of Sung-yü, the handsome face of Pau-an, or the cleverness of Tsü-chien.

受人恩而不忍負者,爲子必孝,爲臣必忠, he who receives a favor and is not ungrateful, will be dutiful as a son and faithful as a courtier.

心之本體有正不邪,苟有主持自然不惑, the original tendency of man's heart is to do right and not wrong; if a due caution be observed it will not of itself go astray.

背負肩挑,只要老實勤謹,也得衣食無虧, burden-carriers simply by honesty and diligence can obtain a sufficiency of food and clothing.

經目之事,猶恐未真,背後之言,豈能全信, if what we see is doubtful, how can we believe what is spoken behind the back.

勿以罪輕可玩,有一罪卽有一法以相懲, do not think lightly of crimes, and fancy they may be trifled with; for to every crime there is a law adapted for its punishment.

欲修僊道,先修人道,人道不修,僊道遠矣, if a man wish to attain to the excellence of the immortals, let him first cultivate the human virtues; if the human virtues are not cultivated, how can he reach immortal perfection.

是日已過,命亦隨滅,如魚少水於斯何樂, when the day that is passing over us is gone, our lives are in proportion shorter: why should the fish be merry when the water in which they swim is ebbing away.

教唆詞訟者,以刀筆爲生涯,視獄訟爲兒戲, those who instigate to bickerings and lawsuits convert the pen into a sword as a means of livelihood, and look upon prisons and lawsuits as mere child's plays.

飲食之人,則人賤之矣,爲其養小以失大也, all men unite in despising a glutton, because he gives up every thing that is valuable, for the sake of pampering what is so contemptible.

父母之年,不可不知也,一則以喜,一則以

懼, one should by all means be well acquainted with the years of his parents, first as a cause of joy and secondly as a source of sorrow.

水底魚,天邊鷹,高可射,低可釣,惟有人心不可料, fish though deep in the water may be hooked; birds though high in the air may be shot, but man's heart only is beyond reach.

人生內無賢父兄,外無嚴師友,而能有成者鮮矣, of those who have at home no virtuous parents and elders, and have no strict teachers and friends while abroad, and yet perfect themselves (in wisdom), there are few.

人之所以待士者重,則士之所以自待者益不可輕, as the behavior of the world towards men of learning is respectful, learned men should have a due respect for themselves.

嫁女必須勝吾家者,勝吾家則女之事人必欽必戒, in engaging a daughter in marriage, one should select a husband who is her superior: she will then serve her husband with respect and awe.

世上不求三難,好兒子一難,高壽二難,長鬚三難, in the world do not seek for the 3 difficulties; first a good son, 2nd longevity, and third a long beard.

做文章,寫好字,畫畫,下棋,不過是一宗技藝,有甚麼希罕, neat compositions and elegant penmanship, skill in drawing, and playing at chess, are nothing more than a kind of mechanical skill; what great value is there in them?

娶婦必須不如吾家者,不如吾家則婦之事舅姑必執婦道, in selecting a wife for one's self, let a man take care that she be his inferior; she will then serve her new parents as a wife should.

俗語說一根草有一根草的露水養,又說野雀無糧天地寬, the proverb says: "every blade of grass has its proportion of dew to nourish it," and "though the wild birds have no garners, the wide world is before them."

## LXXI.—PHRASES FROM "SOCIAL LIFE OF THE CHINESE."

The following phrases have been selected



out of the much larger number which are embodied in the Social Life of the Chinese. The Chinese Terms and English Equivalents are given with the pages on which the Customs to which they refer or belong are explained in the American Edition, because of the known importance and value which some attached to the characters inserted in the "Jottings About The Chinese", as they originally appeared in the China Mail Newspaper. By means of the Chinese characters students can readily ascertain if customs known by the same characters prevail in the place where they reside. The phrases found on the same page of the Social Life &c., form one paragraph, with only one reference to the page, unless the custom is described on more than one page, in which case the fact is often indicated by the figures.

By those who have not the volumes for reference for a description of the Customs indicated or the use of the Terms given, these phrases may be studied with the same advantage as the same number of miscellaneous terms might be studied, with no reference to books in which their use or meaning is described. Some of the characters are used in a local sense, — a sense not given in any Dictionary in English unless it be in the Dictionary of the Foochow Dialect by Drs. Maclay and Baldwin.

VOL. I.—CHAPTER I: AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC MATTERS.

43. 糖蔗, sugar cane.
47. 茶樹, tea shrub.
48. 工夫茶, manner of preparing Congo tea.
49. 烏龍茶, manner of preparing Oolong tea.
50. 牛耕田, plowing with the buffalo.
51. 攪稻, carrying bundles of unthreshed rice; 風扇車, fanning mill; 摔稻, threshing rice by beating on slats.
52. 舂穀, hulling rice.
53. 水磨, (2) 水碓, water mills; 牛磨, mills worked by cattle.
54. 踏車, endless chain pump; 魚池, artificial fish pond; 薈草, grass eaten by pond fish.
55. 煇鴨種, hatching duck eggs by artificial heat; 鸞鵲排, cormorant raft.
- 55-57. 鸞鵲捕魚, cormorants catching fish.

58. 菜油, vegetable oil; 生油, pea-nut oil; 柏油, vegetable tallow; 茶油, tea oil.
59. 天地臺, (2) 天地壇, altars to heaven and earth.
60. 孤貧院, poor houses.
62. 刻字, engraving characters; 刷書, block printing.

VOL. I.—CHAPTERS II. AND III: BETROTHAL AND MARRIAGE.

65. 定聘, betrothal or engagement in marriage; 媒妁, (2) 媒人, go-between or match maker; 年庚八字, eight natal characters.
66. 起帖, the beginning card; 合婚, fortune-teller examines the cards.
67. 婚書, betrothal book.
69. 赤繩繫足, red cord binding the feet.
68. 月下老, old man under the moon.
- 68-9. 韋固, story of Ui-ko (Wei-ku).
- 68 and 70. 納采, receiving the bridal presents by the bride's family.
70. 禮餅, wedding cakes or cakes of ceremony; 五子, five kinds of dried seeds; 送禮, presenting the cakes of ceremony, money, &c.
71. 回聘, part of the marriage presents returned; 龍鳳彩燭, dragon, phoenix and variegated candles.
72. 送上頭, singular present from bridegroom; 分餅, distribution of cakes.
- 72-3. 送日單, card of the marriage day presented.
73. 送伙單, dowry card sent.
- 73-4. 飾死目, (2) 飾四目, sitting (dead) four eyes.
75. 迎伙, dowry of the bride carried in procession; 除穢, expelling the filth.
- 75-6. 安床, placing the bridal bed in position.
76. 安床粽, bunches of boiled rice used in arranging the bed; 芋, singular use of the taro.
77. 試妝, the bride expectant tries on her bridal garments; 花轎, bridal sedan.
78. 迎轎, bridal chair carried to the house of the bride; 京鼓, band of musicians; 新人沐浴, the bride or the "new man" bathes.
80. 接親, ceremony of receiving the bride; 送親, accompanying or sending the bride.
83. 放喜炮, fire crackers of joy exploded; 開轎門, opening the door of the bridal chair, 請下轎, bride is invited to alight.
- 85-6. 拜天地, (2) 拜堂, worshiping of heaven and earth.
86. 拜祖先, worshiping the ancestral tablets; 交拜, the bride and bridegroom worship each other; 飲交杯酒, bride and bridegroom drink from two cups tied together.

87. 食糖鷄, they eat of the sugar-cock together.  
 88. 脫妝, bride takes off the outside bridal gear.  
 89. 飲洞房宴, (2) 飲合歡酒, they take their wedding dinner together.  
 90-1. 看新人, outsiders look at the bride.  
 92. 出房, coming out of the room.  
 94. 拜灶神, worship of the kitchen god.  
 95. 請回門, bride visits her parents; 掛張天師符, use of the charm of *Chang 'tien shih*.  
 96. 食三碗菜, bridegroom eats 3 bowls of vegetables.  
 97. 送滿月, present at the end of the 1st month; 送節, present made by the bride's parents at the festivals; 送年, presents on new years day.  
 98. 小新婦, "little bride"; 指腹爲婚, engagement in marriage of unborn children.  
 99. 同姓不結親, those of same surname do not intermarry; 招東床, choosing a son-in-law.  
 100. 招上門, son-in-law goes to his wife's home to live; 穿白裙, "one who wears a white skirt"; 二婚, marriage of widows.  
 102. 打斷線, "broken thread"; 請鞋, he asks for her shoes.  
 103. 迎白伕, procession of a white dowry; 上門守節, she goes to her betrothed deceased husband's parents and lives.  
 104-5. 奪親, stealing the affianced girl.  
 105-6. 退婚, retiring from the engagement.  
 107. 七出, seven reasons for divorcing a wife; 買生人妻, buying the wife of a living man.  
 108. 娶妾, taking concubines; 娶義女, marrying a female slave.  
 108-9. 烈婦, Chinese sutteeism of widows.  
 110. 烈女, suicide of betrothed girls; 節孝祠, temples to virtuous women.  
 111. 節孝坊, tablet to chaste and filial widows; 聖旨牌, tablet by Imperial permission.
- VOL. I.—CHAPTER IV. MARRIED LIFE AND CHILDREN.
114. 白花子, tree with white flowers; 紅花子, tree with red flowers; 過繼, grafting or adopting children; 換花盆, changing the flower vase.  
 115. 娘奶廟, temple to mother, (goddess of children); 請鞋, asking for a shoe; 謝娘奶, thanksgiving to mother.  
 116. 請花, asking for a flower; 做半載, ceremony of half her time.  
 116-117. 襪霞, celebration of the crab-ceremony.  
 118. 血池, ceremony of the "bloody pond".
118. 三十六宮, thirty six assistant goddesses or midwives; 數娘奶, counting the mothers.  
 119. 抽傀儡, the use of "puppets"; 車值符, turning around "Straight charm".  
 121. 洗三日, washing on the 3d day after birth, 縛手關, binding the wrists, 忌冲, charm for warding off unpropitious influences.  
 122. 避邪, warding off unfavorable influences, 開冲, removal of the above charm.  
 123. 滿月剃頭, shaving the head at the end of a month; 剃頭糕, shaving-head-cake, 花蛋, use of painted duck eggs.  
 124. 四個月坐轎車, at end of 4 months child sits on a wheel-chair.  
 125. 攬晬, when one year old grasps playthings.  
 126. 教燒香, teaching child how to burn incense.  
 127. 燒娘奶紙, burning paper to "mother", 割脚根, cutting the cords of his feet.  
 127-131 & 133. 過關, passing through the door.  
 127 & 136. 做出幼, going out of childhood.  
 129. 天前桌, table before the heavens.  
 132. 燒月錢, burning mock money monthly; 和尚, pet name of "buddhist priest"; 乞食, "beggar"; 糞草, "refuse"; 留頤桃, allowing the peach on the head to grow.  
 134. 拜斗, (2) 懺斗, worshiping the measure.  
 134-5. 南北斗, southern and northern measures; 管路, or story of *Kuan-lu*.  
 136-7. 拜聖人, (2) 祀聖, worshiping the sage.  
 137. 上學, entering school.  
 138. 十六歲成人, adult at 16 years of age.  
 139. 三從, the three obediences.  
 139-140. 不孝, "filial impiety".
- VOL. I. CHAPTER V:—SUPERSTITIONS TREATMENT OF DISEASE.
143. 天數, (2) 壽數, reckoning of Heaven; 煞神, they propitiate a destroying god.  
 145. 請將軍箭, they beg the general's arrow.  
 146. 犯神明, they attribute the disease to the anger of some god; 拿妖, they catch the disturbing spirit.  
 148. 請醫官大王, they invite the god of medicine.  
 139. 十保福, ten men become security for the sick.  
 149-50. (解冤,) they untie or dissolve grudges.  
 150. 奪魂轉竹, they bring back the departing spirit of the sick.  
 151-2. 燒嚇驚, they burn a book of charms.  
 152. 燒替身, they burn a paper substitute.  
 153. 上刀梯, they ascend a ladder of knives.

154. 請珠媽, they invite the goddess of small pox.  
 155-6. 炊臘, steaming of yeast-like cakes.  
 156. 痘痞, scabs of the small pox.  
 156-7. 炒燠, parching of beans; 肉夾餅, Chinese sand-wiches.  
 157. 出疹, to have the measles; 請疹媽, inviting the goddess of the measles; 五帝, the five emperors or rulers.  
 157-164. 迎菩薩, concerning idol processions.  
 158. 長柄鬼, tall white devil; 矮八鬼, short black devil.  
 162-3. 許願, to make a vow.  
 163. 枷願, vow to wear a cangue.  
 165-6. 枷犯, wearing the cangue as if culprits.  
 165. 禮朝拜, worshipping with incense and stool.  
 166. 拜香, worshipping incense; 斬犯, culprits to be beheaded; 花枷願, vowing to wear small or painted cangues; 手杻, hand-cuffs.

VOL. I. CHAPTER, VI. AND VII.—DEATH MOURNING  
 AND BURIAL.

169. 死別, they bid farewell at separation by death; 燒香, 點燭, they light candles and burn incense.  
 169-173. 搬橋梯, (2) 搬藥師, they turn around a "bridge-ladder".  
 173. 飼麵, they offer vermicelli to the dead; 飼飯, they offer rice.  
 174. 靈前錢, cash used before the spirit; 燒轎, they burn a miniature paper sedan.  
 175. 穿壽衣, they put the longevity clothes on the corpse; 全殮, the corpse thickly bandaged with the white cloth; 半殮, ditto, bandaged more sparsely with the white cloth.  
 176. 落棺, they put the corpse in the coffin; 封棺, they nail or seal up the coffin; 設靈, they establish the spirit's place; 靈前桌, table before the spirit's place; 靈椅, spirit's chair.  
 177. 壽身, longevity picture.  
 178. 隨行鬼, the devil that follows; 安靈, ceremony for the repose of the spirit.  
 179. 伴靈, sleeping by the coffin of the dead; 點更香, they light dry incense.  
 179-80. 獻湯獻飯, they offer hot water and rice.  
 180. 告睡, bidding good night at bed time; 訃音帖, card relating to the dead; 開喪, time when they begin to mourn; 開弔, they begin their condolences; 送箔紙, they present mock money paper; 送祭儀, presents of money for sacrificing; 做祭, they offer sacrifices to the manes of the dead.  
 181. 作弔, making condolences; 謝弔, thanks

- for your condolences; 孝幛, filial screen.  
 182-3. 燒七王, burning in honor of seven kings.  
 182, 192. 報亡, reporting his death.  
 182. 做七, observing every seventh day.  
 183. 成服帖, card relating to time of mourning; 七日上孝服, (2) 成服, they put on mourning the seventh day.  
 184. 孝杖, filial staff.  
 186. 衣食, food and clothing; 送六七飯, daughters send presents (*lit.* rice) on 42nd day.  
 187. 終七, the last seventh or the 49th day.  
 188. 燒六旬, celebrating the 60th day; 燒十四, 燒三十, they observe the 14th and the 30th of every month.  
 189. 燒百日, they observe the 100th day; 燒週年, they celebrate the completion of a year; 三年除靈桌脫孝服, at the end of three years, they remove the table before the spirit's place and put off mourning.  
 190. 燒生忌, 燒忌辰, observe the anniversary of birth and death.  
 191-96. 拜懺, (2) 做功德, meritorious services for the dead.  
 191. 上座, mounting the platform; 放水燈, letting go the water lanterns; 鬼行橋, spirits passing over a bridge; 破地獄, breaking into hell.  
 192. 念經, reciting the formulas; 發奏, issue a notification; 燒符使紙馬, burning of charms and paper horses.  
 193. 豎鶴輦, they use the image of a crane; 點十七光燈, bright lantern of 17 Buddhas.  
 193-4. 燒箱, burning of trunks; 寄箱, sending trunks by the care of a dead person for another.  
 194. 燒錢箱, burning cash-boxes; 還生肖錢, money for use of some "animal"; 父欠子還, son paying the debts of his deceased father.  
 196. 血池, bloody pond.  
 198. 血葬, blood burial.  
 198-203. 埋葬, burial of the dead.  
 199. 百子千孫, hundred children and thousand grand children; 回主, (2) 回虞, carrying the ancestral tablet home.  
 200. 出喪, burial procession; 放錢紙, scattering mock money along the road; 白高照, white lanterns; 京鼓, musicians; 神主亭, pavilion with ancestral tablet; 壽身亭, pavilion of the longevity picture; 火廚飯, rice and food for offerings at the grave.  
 203. 開路神, the god that opens the road;

- 開路錢, cash which opens the road; 半路祭, sacrifice while en route (half way) to the grave; 排祭, arranging a sacrifice.
204. 家堂祭, they sacrifice to the dead in the family hall.
205. 落墳, lowering the coffin into the grave; 墳頭祭, sacrifice at the head of the grave; 食饅餠, eating the round sweet cakes.
306. 土地禮, offerings to the local divinities; 下界禮, offerings for the gentleman of the lower regions.
207. 點主, dotting of the ancestral tablet.
208. 寡婦居素, widow wearing mourning.
209. 啼哭布, cloths to cry with.
210. 壽衣, longevity clothes, i.e. ready made grave clothes; 服中生子, while mourning unlawful to beget children.
211. 壽板, longevity (i.e. coffin) boards.
212. 做康壽, (2) 拜壽, (3) 拜生日, (4) 做生日, celebrating an aged one's birthday.
- 213-14. 金童玉女, golden lad and gemmeous lass.
214. 白鷄神鷄, white cock; divine fowl.
215. 招魂, it calls or beckons back the soul of the dead.

VOL. I. CHAPTER, VIII.—ANCESTRAL TABLETS AND  
ANCESTRAL HALLS.

- 217-221. 神主牌, ancestral tablet representing one person.
222. 總套, general tablet of ancestors.
223. 拜神主, worship of the tablet; 香爐, incense censer.
224. 孝順粥, filial porridge.
225. 問琰杯, enquiring of the dead by the *chiao pei*.
- 225-9. 祠堂, ancestral halls.
- 225-8. 支祠, branch ancestral halls.
228. 團拜, worshiping in a circle.
229. 正月點燈, lighting the lamps in the 1st Chinese month; 春祭, vernal sacrifice; 七月半, middle of the seventh month; 秋祭, autumnal sacrifice.

234, 251 and 366, 禮生, professor of ceremonies.

VOL. I. CHAPTER, IX.—PRIESTS OF THE THREE RELIGIONS.

- 236-40. 和尚, Buddhist priests; 和尚寺, Buddhist monasteries.
239. 抄化, (2) 募化, priests begging in the streets.
240. 出家, have left their houses or families.
241. 念經, chaunting the classics.
242. 放生六畜, allowing animals to live.
245. 三寶, the 3 precious ones.
244. 坐禪, sitting in silent contemplation.
- 244-5. 火葬, fire burial.

246-8. 道士, Tauist priests.

249. 三清, the 3 pure ones.

254. 尼姑, Buddhist nuns.

VOL. I: CHAPTER X: AND XI:—POPULAR GODS AND  
GODDESSES.

255. 省主城隍, lord of the province, 'chéng 'huang.
256. 清明放鬼, at festival of the tombs, they let out the spirits; 中元點鬼, 15th day of seventh month they count the spirits; 下元收鬼, 1st day of tenth month they gather the spirits.
257. 玉皇上帝, the pearly emperor supreme ruler.
258. 三跪九叩, three kneelings and nine knockings; 東嶽泰山, tung yü, great mountain.
260. 玄天上帝, supreme ruler of the sombre heavens; 玄帝, sombre ruler; 火神, god of fire; 南方火帝, fire ruler of the southern regions.
261. 火醮, sacrifice or thanks-giving to the god of fire; 觀音佛, goddess of mercy.
262. 媽祖, Ma-chu goddess of sailors; 天后, queen of heaven; 天后娘娘, her ladyship the heavenly queen; 天上聖母, holy mother in the heavens above.
264. 千里眼, thousand mile eye; 順風耳, favorable wind ear.
265. 臨水奶, (2) 陳太后, (3) 順天聖母, mid-wife Ling-chui-na.
- 265-6. 鴨母洲, story of Duck island.
266. 三皇, three emperors; 關帝, Chinese god of war; 武聖, military sage.
267. 王天君, king heavenly prince; 文昌帝君, god of literature.
268. 魁星, the star 'kuei; 田元帥, god of play-acting, wrestling, etc.
269. 土地公, penates or god of wealth; 財神, god of riches; 魯邦, god of carpenters.
270. 猪一使, god of swine.
- 271-2. 賭錢鬼, devil gambling for cash; 三十七名花會, a lottery using 37 slips.
- 273-4. 半天五顯公, god of thieves midway in the heavens.
274. 藥王祖師, god of medicine.
275. 醫官大王, god of surgery.
- 275-6. 釣龍井, dragon's well.
276. 五帝, five rulers.
277. 五行, five elements; 五方, five directions; 五色, five colors.
278. 正神, correct gods; 邪神, corrupt gods.
- 279-281. 龍舟, dragon boat carried in procession.



請相, inviting and taking paper images of  
ols in procession.

ADDITIONAL TERMS CONCERNING IDOLS, ETC.

idol society of any kind in procession.

皇, carrying the municipal god in proces-  
sion.

山, carrying the great mountain in proces-  
sion.

王, carrying the great king in procession.

仍, carrying (mother) the goddess of chil-  
ren in procession.

神, (2) 迎闕神, carrying the gods in pro-  
cession from place to place.

割, carrying a large number of paper im-  
plements lighted within in procession.

閣, carrying a platform with paper children  
lighted in procession.

事, men representing the ancients with pa-  
per implements like ancient ones.

neighborhood or country processions.  
going out to patrol.

囚犯, culprits in red clothing.

attendant members of the procession.

men who when the principal idol passes  
their doors bow down and worship.

願, men who vow to be idol bearers.

the horse tablets with phrases written upon.

牌, the head tablet bearer.

head banner.

large red lantern.

carriers of official tablets.

事, all the tablet bearers of every kind.

martial implements of 36 kinds.

a set of 36 martial implements.

half a set of 18 martial implements.

傘扇, flag, gong, umbrella, fan.

the cool (official) umbrella of 3 stories.

the horse umbrella of 2 stories.

holding and carrying an umbrella.

扇, dragon and phoenix umbrellas.

band of drummers.

吹, musicians on horse back.

八樂, eight musicians with loud sounding

les the terms relating to Idols and Idol processions given  
references to "Social Life" &c, 1st vol. pages 280-286,  
see previously given with references to pages 163-166,  
many more terms used at Foochow relating to the same

Above is a collection of the most important. Not a few  
are also employed with reference to officials and their

See also Art. LXXI. of this volume, *Proclamation  
Idol Processions*, which contains many of the terms  
ing Idols and Idol processions, given in "Social Life,"  
referred to in this note.

instruments.

小吹, four or six musicians with smaller instru-  
ments.

十歡架, a platform carried with 10 or more  
kinds of instruments upon it.

十歡叱, ten or more musical performers.

鑼鼓叱, a smaller company of musicians than  
last above.

鑼鼓板, a still smaller company of musicians.

皂班, lictors.

軍半, 禁班, jailors.

執刑班, the carriers of instruments of torture.

大砲班, men with cannons.

轎班, chair bearers.

提調, managers or directors.

長班, servants with cards.

內茶吏, inside servants with tea.

外茶吏, outside servants with tea.

巡香吏, men carrying censers with burning in-  
cense.

提爐, carriers of suspended censers with burning  
incense.

馬對, a pair of horsemen on horseback.

文武頂馬, two men on horseback, one repres-  
enting a civil and the other a military man-  
darin.

看馬, horse or horses to look at.

八盤, eight plates containing various articles car-  
ried by eight persons.

材官, four men who represent attendants called  
"materials for mandarins".

巡捕, four aides-de-camp.

侍衛, four imperial body guards.

內侍, four interior body guards.

校尉, four attendants called "adjusters and com-  
forters".

太監, two, four, or eight men who represent  
eunuchs.

判官, the judges.

文武判, two couple who represent civil and mil-  
itary officers.

家將, one or more who represent the personal  
servant of the idol.

婆官, two, or four, or eight men who represent  
midwives.

五大件, five kinds of great things.

看轎, a sedan or sedans to be looked at.

香亭, pavilion to be looked at.

燭亭, candle pavilion.

御書亭, imperial book pavilion.

四寶亭, pavilion of the 4 precious things.

- 鏡臺, looking glass or mirror pavilion.  
 百花亭, pavilion of one hundred flowers.  
 座駕, (2) 大駕, the chief divinity paraded.  
 後勇, the men who make up the rear.  
 六曹司, the six directors.  
 巡役廳, two aides-de camp.  
 陰將廳, two aides-de-camp in or from the unseen world.  
 五毒神, five destructive (*lit.* poisonous) gods.  
 水火仙童, two children dressed representing water and fire.  
 呼風喝浪, two men representing the wind and billows.  
 八家將, eight men representing family or personal servants.  
 夜叉小鬼, two "night and fork" little devils.  
 281-2. 挑福桶, carrying the happy buckets.  
 283. 出海, sending out to sea; 挑刑具, carrying the implements of torture; 水手會, sailor's society.  
 284. 長柄鬼, tall white devil; 矮八鬼, short black devil; 獎善罰惡, to reward the good and punish the evil.  
 285. 牛頭馬面, the buffalo-headed and the horse-faced assistants; 鷄頭鴨將, cock-headed and duck-mouthed assistants.  
 285-6. 行化二將, accomplishing and transforming assistants; 枷鎖二將, assistants with the cangue and the chain and lock.  
 286. 單角鬼, 雙角鬼, the one-horned and the double-horned devils; 四季將, assistants for the 4 seasons; 五方鬼, spirits ruling over the 5 directions.  
 287. 猴聖王, the monkey, the holy king.  
 288. 齊天大聖, the great sage equal to heaven; 聖王爺, his excellency the holy king; 狐狸貓, 狐仙爺, reynard, (keeper of the seal).  
 289. 搶錢虎, his excellency the grasping cash tiger; 虎爺, his excellency the tiger.  
 290. 虎婆奶, goddess of midwifery, sitting on a tiger; 天狗, the heavenly dog.  
 291. 張仙打彈, the genius *Chang* shoots bullets (at the dog).  
 292. 元帥踏靈狗, the god of music and play-acting, standing on the intelligent dog; 黑猴白兔, black monkey and white rabbit; 白鷄小姐, goddess of the white cock; 龍王, the dragon.

300. 掌扇, bearer of fan of state; 傘夫, bearer of umbrella of state; 扛衣箱, carrying a trunk of clothing.  
 301. 三層涼傘, umbrella of state with 3 tiers; 提爐; carrying censers; 執刑, carrying instruments of punishment; 拖板, lictor dragging half of a bamboo along the streets.  
 302. 鐵鍊, men with iron chains; 劊子手, executioner.  
 303. 鼓班, band of musicians.  
 305. 千里馬, horses of a thousand li.  
 306. 地保, village constable.  
 307. 紅契, red deed; 白契, white deed.  
 308-11. 救日(月)食, saving the sun (or moon), eclipsed.  
 312. 掛鍊上京, going to Peking in chains.  
 313. 賜帛死, present of silk with which to commit suicide; 吞金死, death by swallowing gold leaf; 抄家, searching the house.  
 314. 罰俸, forfeit of one's salary.  
 315. 丁憂, mourning on the death of parents.  
 316. 告假養親, asking for leave to care for one's parents.  
 318. 告老, asking for a furlough on account of old age.  
 319. 告病假, asking for a furlough on account of sickness; 馬快, thief catcher.  
 322. 大爺, the great sires.  
 323. 門包, the door parcel.  
 325. 師爺, the mandarin's teacher; 愚弟, your stupid younger brother.  
 325-6. 六部, the six boards.  
 327. 萬民傘, umbrella from 10,000 of the people; 萬民衣, garment from 10,000 of the people.  
 329. 花翎, feather of the peacock; 單眼翎, one eyed feather; 雙眼翎, double eyed feather.  
 330. 原差, (2) 差役, yamen constables.  
 331. 白市, white market.  
 332. 日報, daily gazette.  
 333. 題捐, (2) 捐輸, to contribute money for the imperial treasury.  
 333-4. 捐官, purchase office.  
 335. 披枷, wearing the cangue; 掌嘴, beating the cheeks; 打屁股, beating the posteriors.  
 336. 揆指, squeezing the finger.  
 337. 夾棍, squeezing the ankles; 關監, imprisonment; 上刑, superior punishments; 斬首, beheading; 凌遲, cutting into small pieces; 囚籠, cage containing criminal on the way to execution.

339. 絞死, strangulation; 充軍, banishment beyond the frontiers.  
 340. 流三千里, (2) 問流, banishment 3000 li; 問徒, banishment 1000 li.  
 \* 341. 私刑, private or unauthorized tortures; 上床 going to bed.  
 342-3. 上書眉架, frame of the flowery eye-brow.  
 343. 猴抱桃, monkey grasping a peach.  
 344. 站籠, standing in a cage; 燭筒, smoking the head in a tube.  
 345. 鐵線襖, iron wire shirt; 上湯蛇, hot water snake.  
 346. 鈎鞭, whip of hooks; 跪鍊, kneeling on chains.  
 347. 開賭場, opening gambling shops; 做紙牌, making playing cards; 開設花會, opening a lottery establishment.  
 348. 開婬子場, (2) 窩娼, keeping of brothels.  
 349. 開私當, unlicensed pawn shops; 賣私鹽, clandestine sale of salt.  
 350-51. 私鑄小錢, clandestine coining of cash.  
 VOL.—I. CHAPTER XIV: THE STATE RELIGION,  
 354. 祭文武聖, sacrifices in honor of the civil and military sages; 祭天地壇, altar for sacrificing to heaven and earth.  
 356. 祭大纛旗, sacrificing to the god of the flag.  
 357-8. 祭狐仙, sacrificing to the fox-fairy.  
 359-368. 祭聖, sacrificing to Confucius.  
 366. professors of ceremony.  
 368-375. 國喪, national mourning.  
 374. 舉哀, begin your lamentations.  
 VOL. I. CHAPTERS, XV., XVI. AND XVII.—COMPETITIVE LITERARY EXAMINATIONS.  
 378-9. 背書, pupil backing the book.  
 383-4. 娼優隸卒, prostitutes, play-actors, licitors and jailors.  
 385. 童生, literary undergraduate; 學院, literary chancellor; 欽差, imperial commissioner.  
 386. 報案, certificate or schedule.  
 392. 聖諭, sacred edict; 進秀才, to become a bachelor of arts.  
 393. 進學, enter upon learning, (to graduate).  
 394. 捐監生, buying the rank of B. A.  
 401. 貢院, examination hall for the M. A.

\* *Illegal tortures not mentioned in "Social Life."*  
 落灰袋, To be put into a bag of lime.  
 活埋, to be buried alive.  
 點燭, to be lighted as a candle.  
 魁星吊, to be suspended by a leg and arm so as to resemble the god of literature.

403. 主考, master examiner; 副考, assistant examiner; 至公堂, temple of perfect justice; 洗心, washing their hearts.  
 407. 謄錄, making a fair copy in red ink; 刷出, pasting out.  
 408. 對讀, to read over and compare together the copies; 薦鼓, the recommending drum.  
 410. 發榜, list of the M. A. placarded.  
 411. 洗布, washing and repairing.  
 412. 送報, carrying the information.  
 413. 賜光, shed light; 賀禮, congratulating politeness; 賀喜, joyful congratulations; 拜天地, worship heaven and earth; 開樽, feast given by graduate's family.  
 414. 簪花, (2) 簪掛, cap with flowers; 老師, venerable teacher.  
 417. 送靴帽, present of boots and cap; 彩旗, variegated banner.  
 418. 拜客, visiting friends.  
 419. 牌匾, honorary tablet.  
 422. 犯場規, violation of the rules.  
 424-5. 坐號, number of their seats.  
 432. 換卷, exchanging rolls.  
 434-5. 馬廄, horse shed or horse stable.  
 435. 轉頭錢, turning around the head cash.  
 439-43. 考武, military competitive examinations.  
 439-40. 射箭, archery or shooting at a mark.  
 440. 拉弓, drawing the bow; 提石, handling the stones; 舞刀, brandishing the sword.  
 440-442. 馬箭, archery on horse back.  
 442. 步箭, archery on foot; 射地毯, shooting with arrows at the ball.

VOL. I: CHAPTER XVIII:—CHINESE ANECDOTES.

[For the substance of most of the stories about "*Precocious Youths*" and "*Indigent Students*," see the Chinese book, 日記故事. From those about "*Filial and Dutiful children*," see "Twenty Four Examples of Filial Piety," 二十四孝. The Titles of the twenty four anecdotes by mistake were printed in Part. II. of this volume, pages 52-3. note.]

VOL. 2. CHAPTER I. II. AND III.—ESTABLISHED ANNUAL CUSTOMS AND FESTIVALS.

14. 閏月, intercalary month.  
 14-15. 二十四節氣, 24 terms or periods.  
 15. 八節, 8 joints; 十六氣, 16 breaths or vapors. *For terms relating to Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter, see pages 15, 16, and 17.*  
 18. 節氣食補, on the recurrence of the joints and breaths one must take stimulating food.  
 18-21. 迎春, procession in honor of spring.  
 21. 春牛, the spring buffalo.  
 22. 接春, receiving the spring.

23. 供新年飯, presenting rice on new years.  
 24. 歲飯元寶, mock money put on the new year's rice; 放砲, explosion of fire crackers; 燒香點燭, burning of incense and lighting of candles.  
 25. 拜神主牌, worshiping the ancestral tablets. 拜年, worshiping or saluting the year.  
 26. 賀新年, new year's congratulations.  
 28-9. 放花炮, exhibition of fireworks.  
 29. 舞龍燈, manœuvring the dragon; 接神, receiving the gods.  
 29-30. 供接神飯, offering rice for receiving the gods.  
 30. 食了接神飯, 事務可去做, when the rice used to receive the gods back has been eaten, then all kinds of work may be done; 伴夜, keeping company with the gods at night.  
 31. 送燈, presenting a lantern; 送橘, presenting loose skinned oranges.  
 31-32. 送蠣蒜蔗炒米糕, presents of oysters, garlics, sugar cane, and parched rice prepared with molasses.  
 34-37. 元宵, festival of 15th of 1st month.  
 35. 琉光下食芋, eating taro under the lanterns.  
 36-37. 祈求必應, those who pray will receive an answer.  
 37-38. 猜燈謎, puzzles on lanterns.  
 38-39. 開印, opening of the official seals.  
 41-44. 孝順粥, filial piety porridge or congee.  
 41. 後九粥, last-nine porridge (i. e. 29th day of month.)  
 43. 火炮柴, bonfire.  
 43-44. 傅羅卜, story of origin of filial porridge.  
 44-51. 清明節, festival of the tombs.  
 45. 掃墓, sweeping the tombs; 祭墓, (2) 上墓, sacrificing to the grave.  
 47. 壓紙, (2) 掛紙, paper kept in its place by dirt or stone upon it.  
 46 and 49. 祭土地, sacrifices to the local deities.  
 47. 50 and 51. 插柳, willow boughs put under the eaves.  
 51-52. 勸農, exhorting the farmers; 耕田, plowing the field.  
 53. 祭五穀神, sacrificing to the god of the five grains; 佛洗菜, Buddha washing vegetables.  
 54-55. 和尚受戒, Buddhistic ordination.  
 55. 立夏食糰, to eat rice flour cakes on the arrival of summer; 掛菖蒲艾, hanging up sweet flag and artemesia.  
 56. 競渡龍船, racing with dragon boats.  
 59. 屈原, story of *Kuih-yuen*.  
 55-60. 五日節, (2) 端午節, (3) 端陽節, festival of 5 days.  
 60. 收節數, collecting accounts at the festival.  
 60-61. 七夕節, festival of the 7th night (of the seventh month).  
 61. 牛郎織女相會, meeting of Niu lang and Chih nü.  
 62. 七月半燒紙衣, burning of paper clothing at the middle of the seventh month; 送紗箱, presents of a gauze trunk.  
 63. 分送鴨片, dividing and presenting half of a duck.  
 65. 中秋節, festival of middle of autumn; 賞月, rewarding the moon; 月中兔搗米, in the moon a rabbit pounding out rice.  
 66. 中秋月餅, autumnal moon cakes.  
 67. 拜塔, play of worshiping a pagoda; 點塔, illuminating a pagoda.  
 68. 請童子, parents procure a representative of their son; 七星斗母, seven stars dipper mother.  
 69. 懺斗, worshiping the measure.  
 69-70. 收中秋節數, collecting debts at mid-autumn.  
 76. 九月九登高, 9th day of 9th month they ascend on high, (a festival).  
 70-71. 放風箏, flying of kites.  
 71. 紙鶴, paper kites; 骨牌鶴, dominoe kite; 八卦鶴, kite of the 8 diagrams.  
 72. 迎霜降, procession of the descent of frost, 萬歲牌, tablet of 10,000 years.  
 73. 做冬節, observing the winter festival.  
 74. 搓圓, making balls of rice flour.  
 75. 貼圓乾, sticking up the round cakes (till they become dry).  
 76. 分年, dividing yearly.  
 77. 謝年, annual thanksgiving.  
 78. 掃舍宇, sweeping the house; 年糕, year cake.  
 79-81. 封印, sealing up the seals.  
 81-84. 灶神, kitchen god.  
 82. 祭葷灶, sacrifice of meats to the kitchen god.  
 84. 祭灶, to sacrifice (vegetables) to the kitchen god; 供歲飯, offering the yearly rice.  
 86-87. 收年數, collecting the year's accounts.  
 88-89. 團歲, rounding the year.  
 88. 三十夜, (2) 除夕, last night in the year.  
 VOL. 2ND. CHAPTER, IV.—SINGULAR AND POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS.  
 92-93. 敬饌, thanksgiving by the use of cakes.



93. 謝下界, thanks to the spirits in the lower regions.  
 93-94. 施食, presentation of food.  
 95-97. 上座, mounting the platform; 無頭鬼食糊, headless spirits eating paste; 布袋燈, the bag lantern for headless spirits.  
 98. 補施, supplementary offering; 普度, the universal rescue.  
 98-9. 鬼屋, spirit's house.  
 99. 陰陽司, ruler of the present and future; 男堂女室, gentlemen's hall and ladies' room.  
 100. 十殿閻羅王, kings of the 10 departments of hell.  
 101. 三十六間店, 36 shops; 揚州市, (also called) market of Yang-chow.  
 102. 三十六類, lanterns of the 36 classes.  
 103-4. 放水燈, letting go the water-lanterns.  
 104. 破地獄, breaking into hell; 鬼行橋, spirits passing over a bridge.  
 106. 饅頭一筵, stack of bread-cakes.  
 107. 燒香, burning of incense.  
 107-8. 掙杯, *ka pue* or the *chiao pei* of 2 blocks.  
 108. 聖杯, the affirmative or auspicious *chiao pei*; 陰杯, the negative or inauspicious *chiao pei*; 陽杯, the indifferent *chiao pei*.  
 109. 抽籤, casting lots.  
 110-11. 落童, a male medium.  
 112-14. 降乩, a pen writing on sand.  
 114. 神媽, female medium.  
 115. 討聖, (2) 討線, seeking the thread; 找亡魂, seeking the spirit of the dead.  
 117-122. 祈雨, praying for rain.  
 117. 百姓祈雨, praying for rain by the people.  
 120. 官府祈雨, praying for rain by mandarins.  
 122-126. 請包, the bread loaf superstition.  
 127-8. 設茶點, inviting the god to take tea.  
 128. 設宴, making a feast for an idol.  
 128-9. 請香火, obtaining representative incense ashes.  
 130. 祈夢, praying for a dream.  
 131. 天前燈, lantern before the heavens; 點神燈, lighting a divine lantern; 天地燈, heaven and earth lantern; 天地神燈, heaven and earth divine lantern; 安神, tranquillizing the gods.  
 132. 禳太歲, sacrificing to the great year; 暗看, seeing in the dark.

VOL. 2ND. CHAPTER V.—BUSINESS CUSTOMS.

134. 中人, (2) 經手, go-betweens or middlemen.  
 138. 鐵錢, iron cash; 銅錢, copper cash.  
 139-40. 錢票, bills representing copper cash.

139. 番票, bills representing dollars; 銀票, bills representing silver.  
 140. 合同串票, bill proof-slips or bill stumps.  
 143. 滾票, running upon a bank.  
 142-143. 奪錢店, robbing or gutting banks.  
 144. 候支, hereafter pay; 封錢店, sealing up the banks.  
 146. 香港一仙, a Hongkong cent; 香港一毫, a Hongkong dime; 香港一文, a Hongkong cash.  
 147. 搖會, the shaking club.  
 150. 蛇脫壳會, snake casting its skin club; 龍頭會, the dragon headed club.  
 151. 會議, master and journey-men make by-laws and rules; 犯會規, violating the by-laws of the unions.  
 152. 不二價, not two prices.  
 153. 慶讚, business unions celebrate the praise of their patron divinity; 真不二價, truly not two prices; 招財進寶, obverse of a certain omen of good luck; 一本萬利, reverse of said omen of good luck.  
 154. 做牙福, semi-monthly feast in native commission houses; 初二十六燒冥衣錢紙, burning mock-clothing and mock-money on 2nd and 16th of the moon.  
 155. 財神, god of wealth; 福德正神, upright god of happiness and virtue.  
 156. 定錢, bargain money.  
 157. 學藝, to learn a trade or handicraft.  
 158. 打人命, beating man's life.  
 159. 收期, collecting (account) day.  
 159-60. 當店利, interest charged by pawn shops.  
 160. 借香會, borrowing money from the 5 emperor's temples.  
 161. 貼三個月搬攬, adding 3 months rent for expenses of removing.  
 162. 典業, mortgaging one's landed property.  
 VOL. 2ND. CHAPTER VI. AND VII. MERITORIOUS OR CHARITABLE PRACTICES.  
 164-5. 勸世文, books exhorting the age; 敬字紙, reverencing lettered paper.  
 167-8. 收字紙, collecting lettered paper.  
 167. 聖人眼睛, the eyes of the sage; 盲牛, blind buffalo.  
 168. 字紙會, lettered paper society.  
 169. 字紙灰, ashes of lettered paper; 字紙爐, lettered paper furnaces.  
 171-4. 育嬰堂, foundling asylum.  
 174-6. 敬節堂, societies for the relief of indigent and virtuous widows.

177. 父母會, societies for aiding in the burial of parents.  
 179. 金甕, golden vessels.  
 181-82. 放生, letting (animals) go alive.  
 180. 許願戒殺, vowing not to kill animals.  
 182. 行好心, performing or doing a good heart.  
 183. 食菜, to eat vegetables; 葷中三件菜, among meats there are three kinds of vegetables; 菜中三件葷, among vegetables there are three kinds of meats.  
 184. 菜姑, vegetable virgins; 菜婆, vegetable dames, 菜佛, vegetable Buddhas.  
 185. 雷公菜, thunderer's vegetables.  
 185-6. 戒早膳, abstaining from the morning meal; 斗母菜, vegetables of mother of the dipper; 天地菜, heaven-and-earth vegetables; 灶君菜, god-of-the-kitchen vegetables.  
 186. 食白饘, eating only rice.  
 187-190. 禁宰牛, forbidding to slaughter buffaloes.  
 190. 鐵石心腸, heart of stone and iron.  
 192. 行好事, doing good works; 施茶水, to supply gratis medicated tea; 施棺, to supply gratis coffins for the dead poor.  
 193. 施寒衣, to give away clothes in cold weather; 破人婚姻, to break off a contemplated marriage.  
 194. 點路燈, to light a lantern in the street; 修橋鋪路, repair bridges and mend roads.  
 195. 施粥, to dispense rice gruel or congee; 發倉米, to sell rice from the granaries.  
 VOL. 2ND. CHAPTER VIII: IX: AND X: SOCIAL CUSTOMS.  
 197. 裹足, to bandage the feet.  
 202. 平脚, the level i. e. large foot.  
 203. 戴雞籠罩, wearing chicken coops.  
 203-8. 溺女, female infanticide.  
 209. 做奴才, to be or become a slave.  
 209-11. 賣子, selling a boy; 賣妻, selling a wife; 賣女子, selling a girl.  
 212. 賣婢女, selling a servant or slave girl.  
 213. 買賣妓女, buying and selling courtesans.  
 213-4. 文章會, literary clubs.  
 215. 涼風會, recreating clubs; 酒會, wine clubs; 老人會, old men's club.  
 216. 十歡會, musical clubs.  
 217. 做生日, celebrations of birth days.  
 218. 做萬壽, birth day celebrations of the emperor; 官府生日, birth days of mandarins.  
 219. 看馬, horses to look at.  
 做十, making ten; 壽燭, longevity candles; 麩, longevity vermicelli.

221. 拜斗, (2) 拜崑崙斗, worshiping the Dipper; 送生日, birth day present.  
 222. 太平鴨蛋, universal peace duck eggs; 時運, revolution of times.  
 223. 壽桃, longevity peaches.  
 225. 長子得業產雙分, the eldest son obtains twice as much of the patrimony as his younger brother; 長子主祭, the eldest son acts as pontifex maximus in sacrificing to ancestors.  
 226. 立嗣, adopting an heir.  
 227. 族長, head of the clan; 家長, heads of families.  
 228. 無嗣壇, no offspring altar; 誼兄弟, adopting as brothers.  
 229. 和尚子, little Buddhist priest.  
 230. 送飯, presenting rice; 供禮儀用酒, Chinese wine used in idol worship.  
 231-2. 請食酒, invitations to drink wine.  
 232. 請食茶, invitations to drink tea.  
 233. 吹拳, blowing the fist; 猜拳, (also called) *guessing the fist*.  
 234. 有口無心, there is a mouth but no heart; 有此話無此事, there are words but not the deed.  
 235-236. 路菜, vegetables for the road.  
 236-237. 脫靴, to pull off the boots.  
 258. 送賀禮, sending congratulatory presents; 扛酒, two men carrying a jar of wine.  
 240. 剃頭, tonsure of the head; 剃刀, a razor.  
 241. 辮頭髮, (2) 打辮, braiding the cue.  
 243. 長毛賊, long haired robbers; 全髮, hair on the whole pate.  
 250. 福首, (2) 佛長, happy head.  
 251. 伴夜, keeping company with the gods during the night; 喜金, joyous gold; 賀喜, congratulations.  
 252. 鄉老, neighborhood elders.  
 253. 敬老, to respect the aged.  
 254. 孤老, lepers; 癩瘋, leprosy.  
 255. 乾癩, dry leprosy; 濕癩, wet leprosy.  
 256. 癩蟲, insects causing leprosy.  
 258-8. 養濟院, (2) 孤老院, leper asylum.  
 259-263. 乞食, (2) 乞丐, beggars.  
 261. 丐首, head or king of beggars.

VOL. 2ND. CHAPTER, XI: AND XII.—MISCELLANEOUS  
 OPINIONS AND PRACTICES.

264. 五爪龍, five clawed dragon.  
 265. 龍座, the dragon seat; 龍床, dragon's bedstead; 龍顏, dragon's countenance; 龍眼, dragon's eyes; 龍鬚, dragon's beard; 龍身, dragon's body.

266. 四爪龍, four clawed dragon; 龍門, dragon's door.

267. 舞龍燈, playing with a dragon lantern; 龍鳳禮餅, dragon and phoenix wedding cakes.

268-272. 諺語, (2) 俗語, PROVERBS; 書語, BOOK PHRASES. (The proverbs found in "Social Life" not printed below with Chinese equivalents have been printed previously in this volume.)

海底摸針, to feel after a pin on the bottom of the ocean.

貓携老鼠看元宵, a cat leading a rat to view the feast of lanterns.

老虎食蒼蠅, a tiger eating a fly.

本老虎驚人, a wooden tiger to frighten a man.

老虎負枷, a tiger carrying a cangue.

老虎面前數鬚, in front of a tiger to count [stroke] his beard.

不入虎穴焉得虎子, if one will not enter a tiger's lair, how can he obtain her whelps.

牛羣鼻, an ox with a ring on his nose.

牛兒未羣鼻, a calf without a ring on his nose.

牛兒不識虎, a calf does not know a tiger.

有麝自然香, 何必當風立, where there is musk there will of course be perfume; it is not necessary to stand in the wind.

人心間牛肚子, the heart of a man, the stomach of an ox.

老鼠與貓同睡, a rat and a cat to sleep together.

貓食飯犬爲主, the dog lords it over the cat's rice.

賊口出聖旨, a thief's mouth uttering imperial language.

皇帝看錯保長公, to mistake a village squire for emperor.

螭房壳中打滾斗, to turn a summer-sault in an oyster-shell.

兩脚踏兩船旁, to stand on two ships at once.

斗米養斤鷄, a peck of grain producing only a pound of chicken.

瞎眼鷄亂啄蟲, a blind fowl picking at random after worms.

井裏蝦蟆, a toad in a well.

井裏看天, in a well to look at the heavens.

橫心橫腸煮飯成甑, the kettle of him who has a wicked heart is full of rice.

人心天理鍋中無米, the kettle of him whose heart coincides with the doctrines of heaven has no rice in it.

虧本生意無人做, 斬首生理有人爲, none will carry on a money-losing business, but some will engage in a head-losing occupation.

財落孤貧手, 米落乞食袋, money in the

hands of a poor man, rice in the basket of a beggar.

有錢無子非爲富, if one has plenty of money but no child, he cannot be reckoned rich.

有子無錢未算貧, if one has children but no money, he cannot be considered poor.

歹子不如無, to have a bad child is not as well as to have none.

凡百事由天, all things are according to heaven.

富嫌千口少, 貧恨一身多, a rich man regards a thousand mouths (in his family) as too few; the poor man thinks his one too many.

天道無私, the doctrines of heaven are not selfish.

272-275. 咒語, CURSES or CURSING.

五帝攔門拿你, may the five emperors arrest you at your door!

死了閻羅王刮肚腸, when you die may you go to hades and have your bowels ripped open!

死了落油鍋, may you be put into the caldron of oil!

死了割嘴舌, may your tongue be cut off!

死了過刀山, may you be thrown on the mountain of knives!

無人開門無人撥火, may you have none to open the door and to trim the lamp!

無子無夫, may you be without child and without husband [said to a married woman.]

無命大, may you not live to adult age.

香爐覆牆頭, may your incense-furnace be turned bottom side up on the wall!

絕嗣, may your posterity be cut off.

魚吞魚咬, may fish devour you.

魚腹做棺材水做墓, may fish be your coffin and water be your grave.

老鴉啄眼睛, may the crows pick out your eyes.

四體離散, may your four limbs be separated from your body.

屍首露天, when you die, may your corpse be unburied.

屍首犬拖咬, may your corpse be eaten by dogs.

死於監牢, may you die in prison.

屍首拔出牢口, may your corpse be dragged out of the hole in the prison wall.

地保收拾, may the village constable attend to your remains.

死了不得超生, after death may you never be born again.

五馬分死, may five horses pull you to pieces!

死去無時辰, may the hour when you die be unknown!

上山被虎咬, 下山遭蛇咬, on the mountains

- may you meet with tigers and on the plains with serpents!
- 白柴扛, may your corpse be carried to its burial in a white coffin!
- 死路邊, may you die by the road side!
- 死路頭倒巷角, may you perish at the head of a street or corner of an alley!
- 死路中, may you die in the middle of the road!
- 半路死, may you die half way home!
- 田塍做枕頭, may the border of the paddy-field be your pillow!
- 一家死於一棺材, may your whole family die and be put into one coffin!
- 五雷打死你, may the five thunders strike you dead!
- 天火攔門燒, may the fire of heaven consume you!
- 後世變猪變犬, may you be born again as a hog or a dog!
- 千刀斬萬刀割, may you be hacked to pieces with ten thousand swords!
- 肚腸臭肚腸爛, may your bowels rot inch by inch!
- 手脚臭爛, may your hands and feet rot!
- 鬼拿你, may demons carry you off!
275. 錫箔, tin foil or mock-money.
276. 打錫箔, beating out tin foil.
- 276-7. 裱錫箔, pasting tin foil (on paper).
277. 銀箔, silver mock-money; 金箔, gold mock-money; 刷槐花, (2) 刷錫箔, coloring (foil) with a yellow decoction; 番錢箔, foreign dollar mock-money.
- 277-278. 錢紙, cash paper or cash mock-money.
278. 元寶灰, ashes of mock-money.
- 279-83. 變把法, sleight of hand tricks.
280. 車碗, spinning a plate; 丟環, throwing up rings; 丟刀, throwing up knives.
281. 丟秤錘, playing with weights; 殺子種瓜, killing a boy and planting a melon seed.
282. 吞鐵丸, swallowing iron balls; 嘴裏穿針, the mouth producing threaded needles; 嘴裏生烟, mouth producing smoke.
283. 嘴裏拔出紙條, mouth producing strips of paper; 吞刀, swallowing knives or swords.
- 283-4. 圍愚誑賭, surrounding a green-horn and cheating him in gambling.
- 284-5. 拔三條籤, gambling by pulling out the 3 bamboo lots.
- 286-7. 車盤, gambling with a revolving pointer.
287. 過五關, gambling by lots put in a bamboo tube; 花會場, a lottery.
288. 和尚携瞎子看元宵, Buddhist priest leading a blind man to see the feast of lanterns.
- 288-9. 補缸, mending a water jar; 和尚負尼姑, Buddhist priest carrying off a nun.
290. 踢毽, playing at shuttle cock; 獅搶球, lion pursuing a ball.
291. 打獅把, lion sham-fight; 舞龍燈, manouvering the dragon lantern.
292. 唐明皇, a patron god of play-actors.
294. 元帥, a god of play-actors.
295. 戲班, band of play-actors; 小旦, boy personating a female.
296. 賞戲, rewarding play-actors.
297. 杖頭戲, puppet shows.
298. 傀儡換頭, changing the heads of puppets; 謝願, thanks-giving vow.
299. 節孝坊, honorary portal in honor of chastity and filial piety.
- 300-1. 聖旨, by the will of the emperor; 樂善好施坊, he delighted to do good and loved to bestow in charity.
301. 雷公, god of thunder; 雷打死, killed by thunder; 電母, lightning mother.
302. 雷公符, thunder charin.
303. 連陞三級, (2) 指日高陞, may you be successively promoted three degrees.
304. 報喜, present communicating glad tidings.
- 304-6. 送私禮, presenting a private ceremony.
306. 抽股錢, taking out a percentage.
- VOL. 2ND. CHAPTER: XIII. CHARMS AND OMENS.
- 307-317. 避邪, charms or amulets against evil.
308. 黃紙畫符, charms on yellow paper; 古老錢, ancient coins; 犁頭鐵, plowshare point.
309. 殺人刀, knife that has killed a person; 棺材釘, iron nails from coffins; 大學易經, book of Changes and great Instructor; 麻索蛇, hempen snake scourge; 桃枝, 柳枝, branches of the peach or the willow; 五穀袋, bag of five kinds of grains.
311. 八卦, the eight diagrams; 飛虎, flying tiger; 山海鎮, mountain and ocean scenery; 獅啣劍, lion grasping a sword in his mouth; 太陽星, sun and stars; 雙獅, two lions; 土貓, earthen cat.
312. 劉海釣蟾, lad sitting on a 3 legged animal; 掛樑錢避邪, charm-cash hung on beams, (while raising houses).
313. 泰山石敢當, this stone from the Tai mountain dares to bear; 銅鏡掛屋, brass mirrors hung up on houses; 魚網掛門, fish-nets hung on doors.



- 313-14. 錢劍, cash-swords.  
 314. 百家保銀鎖, hundred-family-cash-lock; 銀鍊, silver chain.  
 315. 三多九如, 3 manies and 9 likes; 葫蘆燈, gourd shaped lantern; 菖蒲艾, sweet flag and artemesia.  
 316. 五毒, the five poisons; 掛床鏡, mirror hung on a bedstead.  
 317. 魁星, god-of-literature star; 避邪錢, warding-off-evil-cash.  
 318-21. 犬頭口, dog's head-mouth charm; 牛頭口, buffalo's head-mouth charm.  
 320. 飛口, a flying charm.  
 322. 麒麟精, elf of the unicorn; 麒麟子, son of the unicorn; 騎麒麟, a child that can ride the unicorn; 壽桃, longevity peach; 百壽圖, 100 forms of longevity.  
 323. 五福, five happinesses; 福祿壽喜, happiness, official emolument, longevity and joy.  
 324. 福如東海, happiness like the eastern ocean; 壽比南山, longevity like the southern mountains; 長命富貴, long life, wealth, and office; 金玉滿堂, gold and gems fill the hall.  
 324-5. 百子千孫, hundred children and thousand grand-children.  
 325. 好命, happy fate..  
 326. 雙喜, (2) 喜, double joy.  
 326-7. 講歹話, to utter bad words.  
 327. 喜鵲, Chinese magpie; 嘴好心歹, mouth good but heart bad; 烏鴉, Chinese crow.  
 328. 嘴歹心好, mouth bad but heart good; 貓來窮, coming of a dog indicates prosperity; 犬來富, coming of a cat indicates poverty; 雞母叫更, crowing of a hen; 貓頭鳥, the owl.  
 329. 貓頭鳥叫魂, the owl calling for the soul; 陰間地保, constable from the dark land; 蘭花開家旺, if the lan flower blossoms, the family will prosper.  
 330. 聽灶卦, listening to the omen of the furnace.  
 VOL. 2ND. CHAP: XIV. FORTUNE-TELLING.  
 331. 年庚八字, eight horary characters denoting the year, month, day, and hour, of birth.  
 332. 瞎子算命, blind-man telling fortunes; 看命, seeing the fortunes (of others); 看相, inspecting the physiognomy.  
 333. 五官, the 5 governors; 量手相法, the art of examining the hand.  
 333-334. 啄鳥卦, divining by means of a bird.  
 335. 測字, dissecting Chinese characters.  
 336. 龜殼開元錢卜卦, to divine by a tortoise shell and ancient cash.

337. 地理, geomancy; 看風水, looking at the wind and water.  
 338. 青龍白虎, black dragon and white tiger.  
 340. 天干, the heavenly stems; 地支, the earthly branches.  
 341. 五行, 5 elements; 屬五行, belonging to the five elements; 十二生肖, twelve animals.  
 341-343. 五行生剋 the five elements producing and destroying.  
 344-348. 擇日, selection of fortunate days.  
 345. 婚合不合, suitable or unsuitable marriages.  
 346. 豎柱, raising the bents; 上樑, putting up the ridge-pole in its place.

VOL. 2ND. CHAPTER XV. OPIUM AND OPIUM-SMOKING.

350. 鴉片烟筒, opium pipe; 吞烟, swallowing smoke; 鴉片烟, opium smoke.  
 351-2. 請鴉片, invitation to take opium.  
 354. 鴉片鬼, opium devils; 三叉頭, 3 heads (of an opium smoker.)  
 355. 鴉片館比米店更多, opium shops more numerous than rice shops.  
 356. 草鴉片方, prescriptions to cure the opium habit.

LXXII.—TERMS RELATING TO CRIMES, PUNISHMENTS, AND LAWSUITS, ETC.

I.—SINGLE WORDS AND SHORT PHRASES.

- Answer a complaint, 駁呈 po 'chéng.  
 Appeal, 上控 shang 'kung.  
 Cage in which a culprit is carried, 囚籠 'chiu lung.  
 Attorney, 抱告 pao kao.  
 Barrister, 大狀師 ta chuang shih.  
 Case at law, 案件 an chien.  
 Culprit or criminal 囚犯 'chiu fan.  
 Decide a case, 判斷 'pan tuan.  
 Defendent, 被告 pei kao.  
 Detain, 押住 ya chu.  
 Discharge, 釋放 shih fang.  
 Examine, 審訊 shén hsün; a witness, 審証人 shén chéng jén.  
 Fetters or manacles, 腳靠 chiao 'kao, (2) 手靠 shou 'kao, (3) 手脚靠 shou chiao 'kao.  
 File a complaints, 入呈 ju 'chéng; an affidavit, 訴呈 so 'chéng.  
 Imprison, 收監 shou chien.  
 Leather thong used in beating the cheeks, 皮掌 'pi chang.  
 Give bail, 保領 pao ling.

Instrument made of sticks and strings for squeezing the fingers, 梭指 tsan chih.

Issue a summons, 出票 'chu 'piao.

Lawsuit, 官訟 kuan sung

Large bamboo for beating, 大板 ta pan.

National code of laws, 國法 kuo fa.

Petitioner, 遞稟人 ti pin jên.

Plaintiff, 原告 yüan kao.

Prosecutor, 事主 shih chu.

Prison, 監 chien, (2) 監牢 chien lao, (3) 牢獄 lao yü.

Prisoner, 犯人 fan jên, (2) 監犯 chien fan, (3) 監囚 chien 'chui.

Punishment or torture, 刑 hsing; instruments of 刑具 hsing chü.

Security, 保人 pao jên.

Sentence, 擬罪 ni tsui.

Solicitor, 小狀師 hsiao chuang shih.

Small bamboo for beating, 小板 hsiao pan.

Take evidence, 訊供 hsün kung.

Take out a distress warrant, 請抄家財票 'ching 'chao chia 'tsai 'piao.

To transgress the laws, 犯法 fan fa; (2) 犯國法 fan kuo fa.

Try a case, 提案 'ti an.

Turnkey or jailer, 禁子 chin tsü, (2) 禁卒 chin tzu; female, 女禁子 nü chin tzü, (2) 禁子媽 chin tzü ma.

Upset a decision, 反案 fan an.

Withdraw a complaint, 遞和息 ti 'huo hsi.

Witness, 証人 chêng j'n.

## II. CRIMES AND MISDEMEANORS. 罪 tsui.

Abuse, 辱罵 ju ma.

Adultery, 順姦 shun chien.

Assault, 毆打 ou ta.

Burglary, 撬牆偷盜 chiao 'chiang 'tou tao.

Fighting, 打架 ta chia.

Forgery, 假冒圖章 chia mao 'tu chang.

Gambling, 賭博 tu po.

Harboring thieves, 窩賊 wo tsei.

High treason, 謀反 mou fan.

Highway robbery, 截徑 chieh ching.

Causing death by malpractice in medicine, 庸醫殺人 yung i sha jên.

Manslaughter or killing with intent, 故殺 ku sha; in an affray or broil, 鬪殺 tou sha, (2) 鬪毆殺人 tou ou sha jên; the result of sporting or the improper use of weapons, 戲殺 hai sha; by accident, 誤殺 wu sha, (2) 過失殺人 kuo shih sha shang; while resisting, 拒殺 i sha; to escape capture, 拒殺事

主 chü sha shih chu; of an officer to escape arrest, 拒捕殺差 chü pu sha 'chai.

Murder, with malice aforethought, 謀殺 mou sha.

Open burglary, 明火打劫 ming 'huo ta chieh.

Passing copper dollars, 使銅銀 shih 'tung yin.

Piracy, 海面打劫 'hai mien ta chieh.

Preferring a false charge, 誣告 wu kao.

Rape, 強姦 'chiang chien.

Receiving stolen property, 接贓 chieh chuang.

Robbery or pillage, 搶 'chiang.

Sodomy or unnatural crime, 鵠姦 chi chien.

Stealing or thieving, 偷 'tou.

III.—PUNISHMENTS, 刑法 hsing fa. Some of these are such as are inflicted at Hongkong, and Shanghai by foreign courts.

(For the names of some Illegal Tortures see page 585, 1st column, of this volume).

To beat with a bamboo, 打板子 ta pan tzü.

To brand, 刺字, 'tsü tzü.

To break stones, 鎚石子 chui shih tzü.

To kneel on chains, 跪練 kuei lien.

To be flogged, 打藤, ta 't'ing.

To be imprisoned, 坐監 tso chien.

To be put in cangue, 枷號 chia 'hao.

To pay a fine, 罰銀 fa yin.

To pick oakum, 擘麻根 'pi ma kên.

To put to torture or punishment, 動刑 tung hsing.

To put in the stocks, 坐脚枷 tso chiao chia.

To be reprimanded, 嚴斥 yen 'chih.

To slap the face, 掌嘴 chang tsui.

To torture the ankles, 夾棍 chia kun.

To work on the tread mill, 磨風車 mo fêng 'chè.

Sentenced to be beheaded, 問斬 wên chan; banished, 問徒 wên 'tu; cut in pieces, 問凌遲 wên ling 'chih; hanged, 問吊 wên tiao; put to death, 問死罪 wên ssü tsui; strangled, 問絞 wên chia; transported, 問軍 wên chün.

Five lighter punishments, 五刑 wu hsing, as the cangue, 枷 chia; bastinado, 打 ta, 笞 'chih, (2) 拷打 'kao ta; squeezing the fingers, 梭 tsan; squeezing the ankles. 夾 chia; imprisonment, 關 kuan.

Five heavier punishments, as beheading, strangling, banishment to the frontiers or 3000 li from home, and banishment 1000 or 2000 li, or to another province, 斬絞軍流徒 chan, chiao, chün, liu, 'tu.

To decapitate, 斬首 chan shou.

To execute by "cutting into small pieces", 細割 hsi ko.

Cutting to pieces ignominiously and slowly, 凌遲  
細割 ling 'chih hsi ko.

To put in the cangue, 打枷 ta chia.

To beat the cheeks, 打嘴巴 ta tsui pa.

To inflict 40 blows, (the legal limit with the large bamboo, 打四十板 ta ssü shih pan.

To be tortured with the thumb-screw, 上拶指  
shang tsan chih.

To sequester one's property, 抄家 'chao chia.

To confiscate to the government, 入官 ju kuan,  
(2) 歸官 kuei kuan.

To degrade, 降級 chiang chi; three ranks or de-  
grees, 降三級 chiang san chi.

To deprive of the insignia of rank but retaining  
office, 革職留任 ko chih liu jên.

To depose, 叅 'tsan; an officer, 叅員 'tsan yüan.  
Censure or degrade, 貶 pien.

Degraded and sent away, 貶去 pien 'chü.

To be dismissed from office and become a citizen,  
罷職爲民 pa chih wei min.

Execute by strangling, 絞死 chiao ssü.

To condemn to punishment, 問罪 wên tsui.

#### IV.—MICELLANEOUS PHRASES CONCERNING LAWSUITS.

Court fees are very heavy, 衙門使費甚大 ya  
mên shih fei shên ta.

Detain for bail, 押候保領 ya 'hou pao ling.

Did he answer the complaint? 他有駁呈沒有  
'ta yu po 'chêng mei yu.

Enquire into the circumstances, 問究根由 wên  
chiu kên yu.

Give me the particulars of the case, 你盡將如何  
說我知 ni chin chiang ju 'ho shuo wo chih.

Give a careful consideration, 度情推理 tu 'ching  
'chui li.

Give a minor punishment, 從寬究治 'tsung kuan  
chiu chih.

Give the full penalty of the law, 按法嚴懲 an  
fa yen chêng.

How many times has the case been brought up,  
這件案審過幾多堂 ché chien an shên  
kuo chi to 'tang.

I know how to act, 我自曉打算 wo tzü hsiao  
ta suan.

I recommend you to stop proceedings at once, 我  
勸你即時罷手 wo 'chüan ni chi shih pa shou.

I will arrange it all right for you, 我就同你辦  
到妥當去 wo chiu 'tung ni pan tao 'to  
tang 'chü.

I will get the matter arranged for you, 這件事  
等我替你調停, ché chien shih têng wo  
'ti ni tiao 'ting.

I have also been at court once, 我也曾到衙門  
一次 wo yeh tsêng tao ya mên i 'tsü.

I had to stand about here and there the whole  
day, 成日站前立後 'chêng jih chan 'chien  
li 'hou.

I was very much perplexed, 我真見煩悶 wo  
chên chien fan wên.

It is not too late to arrange it now, 現在調停  
尚未遲 hsien tsai tiao 'ting shang wei 'chih.

My words are as precious as gold and gems, 我  
所說係金石之言 wo su shuo hsi chin  
shih chih yen.

Seize and confiscate, 查拿入官 'cha na ju kuan.

Take out an arrest warrant, 請拿人口票 'ching  
na jên 'kou 'piao.

Take out a search warrant, 請查封票 'ching  
'cha fêng 'piao.

The case has been postponed, 這件案另日再  
審過 ché chien an ling jih tsai shên kuo.

To go to law is a bad thing, 打官司實在不好  
ta kuan ssü shih tsai pu 'hao.

Trifles should readily be overlooked, 小事總可  
看破 hsiao shih tsung 'ko 'kan 'po.

When did you file the complaint, 你幾時入呈  
ni chi shih ju 'chêng.

When will the case come on, 幾時就審 chi shih  
chiu shên.

You must engage a lawyer, 你要託狀師 ni yao  
'to chuang shih.

You will derive no benefit from it at last, 到底  
終須無益 tao ti tsung hsü wu yi.

You leave it entirely to me, 你總交帶過我 ni  
tsung chiao tai kuo wo.

### LXXIII.—WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

*In arranging these Tables, William's Commercial Guide, Baldwin's Manual of the Foo-chow Dialect and Dr. Hobson's Medical Vocabulary have been used.*

#### I—TROY WEIGHT.

Used in weighing gold and silver. The higher denominations are also used in weighing thread and medicines. The liang or tael equal to 583½ grains Troy.

Chinese weights, 中國權法 chung kuo 'chüan fa.  
10 atoms make one ssü, 十忽爲一絲 shih 'hu  
wei i ssü.

10 filaments make one 'hao, 十絲爲一毫 shih  
ssü wei i 'hao.

10 hairs make one li, 十毫爲一釐 shih 'hao wei i li.

10 mills or cash make one candareen, 十釐爲一分 shih li wei i fên.

10 candareens make one mace, 十分爲一錢 shih fên wei i 'chien.

10 mace make one ounce or tael, 十錢爲一兩, shih 'chien wei liang.

#### II.—AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

The Chinese *chin* varies in various parts of China from 12 to 21 oz. The value in some parts of Southern China is 12 taels or 16 English ounces. The catty of 16 taels is  $\frac{1}{2}$  lbs avoirdupois. A picul is 100 catties or 133  $\frac{1}{2}$  English pounds.

10 mace make one tael or ounce, 十錢爲一兩 shih 'chien wei i liang.

16 ounces make one catty, 十六兩爲一斤 shih liu liang wei i chin.

100 catties make one picul, 一百斤爲一擔 i pai chin wei i tan.

#### III.—CIRCULAR AND ANGULAR MEASURE.

60 seconds make 1 minute, 六十秒爲一分 liu shih miao wei i fên.

60 minutes make 1 degree, 六十分爲一度 liu shih fên wei i tu.

360 degrees make 1 circumference, 三百六十度爲一圓環 san pai liu shih tu wei i yüan 'huan.

#### IV.—WINE MEASURE.

Half a 'ti, 半鍬 pan 'ti, (about 1 gill) is a small wine measure.

One 'ti, 一鍬 i 'ti, is about 2 gills or half a pint.

One and a half 'ti, 鍬半 'ti pan, is about 3 gills.

Two 'ti, 二鍬 êrh 'ti, equals 4 gills or 1 pint.

Four 'ti, 四鍬 ssü 'ti, equals 2 pints or 1 quart.

V.—DRY MEASURE, 量糧食 liang liang shih.

The Chinese pint (shêng) varies in capacity. The government shêng is larger than the shêng of the shops. The common shêng contains nearly an English quart.

#### FIRST TABLE.

3 tubes or cups make 1 pint, 三管爲一升 san kuan wei i shêng.

10 gills or ko make 1 pint, 十合爲一升 shih ko wei i shêng.

10 pints make 1 peck, 十升爲一斗 shih shêng wei i tou.

10 pecks make 1 load or tan, 十斗爲一石 shih tou wei i tan.

#### SECOND TABLE.

A grain of millet is a 粟 su.

6 su 六粟 make one kwei 一圭 i kwei.

10 kwei 十圭 make one pinch, 一撮 i 'tso.

十撮 make one handful, 一抄 i 'chao.

十抄 make one ladle, 一勺 i shao.

5 ladles 五勺 make one cup, 一合 i yo.

2 cups 二合 make one gill, 一合 i ko.

10 gills 十合 make one pint, 一升 i shêng.

10 pints 十升 make one peck, 一斗 i tou.

16 pecks 十六斗 make one yu, 一庾 i yü.

5 pecks 五斗 make one hu, 一斛 i 'hu.

2 'hu 二斛 make one tan or load, 一石 i tan.

16 'hu 十六斛 make one ping, 一秉 i ping.

1 fu 一釜 is equal to 6 pecks and 4 pints, 六斗四升 lu tou ssü shêng.

#### VI.—LINEAR MEASURE.

The Chinese li is 360 paces and is computed by some to be 1897  $\frac{1}{2}$  English feet.

10 tenths make one inch, 十分爲一寸 shih fên wei i 'tsun.

10 inches make one foot, 十寸爲一尺 shih 'tsun wei i 'chih.

5 feet make one pace or stride, 五尺爲一步 wu 'chih wei i pu.

10 feet make one rod or pole, 十尺爲一丈 shih 'chih wei i chang.

3 feet make one yard, 三尺爲一碼 san 'chih wei i ma.

10 Chinese miles (li) make one league, 十里爲一鋪 (堡?), shih li wei i 'pu.

The space, 一擲 i na, between the ends of the thumb and middle finger when extended, makes a span of about seven inches.

The space, 一摘 i 'chien, between the extremities of the extended arms make a fathom of 5 or 6 feet.

半摘 pan 'chien, call also 一拔 i pa or 一臂手 i pi shou, is half a fathom.

#### VII.—SQUARE MEASURE.

The mu (or mou) or Chinese acre is estimated 6 and 61 hundredths mu to an English acre.

100 square inches make 1 square foot, 一百寸爲一尺 i pai 'tsun wei i 'chih.

25 square feet make a pace, 二十五尺爲一步 êrh shih wu 'chih wei i pu.

4 paces make 1 rod or pole, 四步爲一丈 ssü pu wei i chang.

6 poles make 1 rood, 六丈爲一分 liu chang wei i fên.

10 roods make one Chinese acre, 十分爲一畝 shih fên wei i mu.

100 Chinese acres make one 'king, 一百畝爲一頃 i pai mu wei i 'ching.

#### VIII.—MEASURE OF LENGTH OR LAND MEASURE.

丈量 chang liang, 量地 liang ti, 量法 liang fa.

1ST TABLE.



10 grains 十粒 make one fên, 一分 i fên.  
 10 tenths 十分 make one inch, 一寸 i 'tsun.  
 10 inches 十寸 make one foot, 一尺 i 'chih, 14 inches and 1 tenth inch Eng.  
 10 feet 十尺 make one pole, 一丈 i chang, 11 ft. 9 ins. Eng.  
 10 poles 十丈 make one yin, 一引 i yin.

## 2ND TABLE.

5 feet 五尺 make one pu 一步, or one bow 一弓 i kung, 30,3234 sq. ft.  
 24 pu 二十四步 make one fên, 一分 i fên.  
 60 pu 六十步 make one chiao, 一角 i chiao, 202,156 yds.  
 4 chiao 四角 make one mou, 一畝 i mou, 26,73 sq. pöles.  
 100 mou 一百畝 make one 'king, 一頃 i 'ching, 16.7 acres.

## 3RD TABLE.

Half an inch 半寸 is called one li, 一厘 i li.  
 5 inches 五寸 make one fên, 一分 i fên.  
 5 feet 五尺 make one pace, 一步 i pu.  
 240 paces long by one pace broad 二百四十步長一步寬 make one acre (Chinese), 一畝 i mou.  
 360 paces 三百六十步 make one li or Chinese mile, 一里 i li.  
 10 li 十里 make one Chinese league, 一塘汎 i 'tang hsün or 一部路 i pu lu.  
 250 li 二百五十里 make one degree, 一度 i tu.

## IX.—MEASURE OF TIME.

*The Chinese hour (shih 'chên) is equal to two hours of clock time.*

60 seconds make 1 minute, 六十秒爲一分 liu shih miao wei i fên.  
 60 minutes make 1 hour, 六十分爲一點鐘 liu shih fên wei i tien chung.  
 15 minutes make 1 quarter, 十五分爲一刻 shih wu fên wei i 'ko.  
 4 quarters make 1 hour, 四刻爲一點鐘 ssü 'ko wei i tien chung.  
 24 hours make 1 day, 二十四點鐘爲一日 êrh shih ssü tien chung wei i jih.  
 7 days make 1 week, 七日爲一禮拜 'chi jih wei i li pai.  
 12 months make 1 year, 十二個月爲一年 shih êrh ko yüeh wei i nien.  
 The intercallary year has 13 months, 閏年十三個月 yün nien shih san ko yüeh.  
 A long month has 30 days, 月大三十日 yüeh ta san shih jih.

A short month has 29 days, 月小二十九日 yüeh hsiao êrh shih chiu jih.

A year has 360 days as (commonly reckoned), 一年三百六十日 i nien san pai liu shih jih.  
 60 years make a cycle, 六十年爲一週甲子 liu shih nien wei i chou chia tzü.

## X.—CHINESE AND ENGLISH WEIGHTS COMBINED.

## 英華權法 ying 'hua 'chüan fa.

One kernel of millet is a 黍 shu.

10 shu 黍, one 累 lei.

10 lei 累, one 銖 chu (pearl).

24 pearls 銖, one 兩 liang (tael), =  $1\frac{1}{2}$  oz. av.

16 taels 兩, one 斤 chin (catty), =  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. av.

2 catties = one 引 yin, =  $2\frac{2}{3}$  lbs. av.

30 catties = one 鈞 chün, = 40 lbs. av.

100 catties = one 擔 tan (picul), =  $133\frac{1}{3}$  lbs. av.

120 catties = one 石 tan (stone), = 160 lbs. av.

1 ton = 16 piculs and 80 catties.

1 cwt = 84 catties.

1 pound av. =  $\frac{2}{3}$  of a catty or 12 taels.

## XI.—WEIGHT FOR MEDICINES, 稱藥之器.

(First): Chinese weights, 中國權法.

16 taels make one catty, 十六兩爲一斤.

8 taels make a half catty, 八兩爲半斤.

10 mace make one tael, 十錢爲一兩.

10 candareens make one mace, 十分爲一錢.

5 candareens make a half mace, 五分爲半錢.

10 mills make one candareen, 十釐爲一分.

(Second); English and Chinese weights, 英華權法.

One pound equals to 12 taels, 十二兩爲一磅子.

Half pound equals 6 taels, 六兩爲半磅子.

Ten drachms equal 1 tael, 英十錢中一兩等重.

One ounce equals 8 mace, 英一昂子中八錢等重.

Half ounce equals 4 mace, 英半昂子中四錢等重.

One drachm equals 1 mace, 英一錢中一錢等重.

Half drachm equals 5 candareens, 英半錢中半錢等重.

Ten grains equal 1 candareen and a half, 英十釐中一分半等重.

Five grains equal 7 mills and a half, 英五釐中七釐有餘.

Three grains equal 4 mills and a less than half, 英三釐中五釐不足.

Two grains equal about 3 mills, 英二釐中三釐等重.

Imperial pint equals 16 taels, 英二十水昂子中一斤.

Ten fluid ounces equal 8 taels, 英十水昂子中八兩重.

Five fluid ounces equal 4 taels, 英五水昂子中四兩重.

## LXXIV.—MISCELLANEOUS NUMERICAL PHRASES.

*The following collection of Numeral or Numerical phrases has been gathered with much labor and care from so many sources (both written and oral), that it is quite impossible to make any definite acknowledgment. Chinese books and Chinese talk abound to an almost incredible extent with such phrases as are here collected together. Many of them might have been translated with perhaps equal propriety in a different manner.*

*Two Lights*, or the sun and moon, 兩曜, 日月.  
*Two Vapors*, or the male and female principle of nature, 二氣, 陰陽.

*Two Principles*, or heaven and earth, 兩儀, 天地.

*Three Precious Buddhas*, 三寶佛: (1) 阿彌陀佛; (2) 釋迦佛; (3) 彌勒佛.

*Three Pure Ones*, 三清: (1) 玉清; (2) 上清; (3) 太清.

*Three Stars*, 三星: happiness, 福; income, 祿; longevity, 壽.

*Three Principles*, 三儀: heaven, earth and man, 天地人.

*Three Classes of Young Women*, 三姑: Buddhist nun, 尼姑; Taoist nun, 道姑; witch or sorceress, 覡姑.

*Three Talents*, (in physiognomy), 三才; the forehead above the nose, the bridge of the nose, and the lower lip.

*Three Rest-houses*, (in physiognomy), 三停: the parts below the "3 talents".

*Three Fathers*, 三父: step father with whom one lives, 同居繼父; step father with whom one does not live, 不同居繼父; step-father married to one's step-mother, 繼母嫁繼父.

*Three Islands*, 三島: island of Fu-sang, 扶桑島; island of P'eng-lai, 蓬萊島; island of Kun-lun, 崑崙島.

*Three Manies*, 三多: many riches, 多富, (or much happiness, 多福); many honors, 多貴, (or great longevity, 多壽); many sons, 多男子.

*Three Edibles*, (which spring up from slips or sprouts,) 三不負母: sugar cane, 甘蔗; bamboo sprouts, 竹筍; ginger, 薑.

*Three Commentaries*, 三傳: that of Kung yang, 公羊; that of the Tso family, 左氏; that of Ku liang, 穀梁.

*Three Emperors*, 三皇: celestial emperor, 天皇;

terrestrial emperor, 地皇; human emperor, 人皇.

*Three Sects*, 三教: Confucianism, 儒; Taoism, 道; Buddhism, 釋.

*Three Powers*, 三才: heaven, 天; earth, 地; man, 人.

*Three Lights*, 三光: sun, 日; moon, 月; stars, 星.

*Three Bonds*, 三綱: (1) sovereign is the bond of the courtier, 君爲臣綱; (2) father is the bond of the son, 父爲子綱; (3) husband is the bond of the wife, 夫爲妻綱. (1) Justice between sovereign and courtier, 君臣義; (2) love between father and son, 父子親; (3) harmony between husband and wife, 夫婦順.

*Three Tutors*, 三師.

*Three Dukes*, 三公.

*Three Inspectors*, 三省.

*Three Highest in Literary Ranks*, 三及第.

*Three Kindreds*, (viz. one's father, mother and wife), 三族.

*Three Beasts*, (bullocks, sheep and swine), 三牲.

*Three Directors*, 三司: provincial Treasurer, 布政司; provincial Criminal Judge, 按察司; commissioner of the Salt department, 鹽運司.

*Three Classes* (in a yamen), 三班: musicians, 鼓班; lictors, 皂班; chair bearers, 轎班.

*Three Periods of great heat*, 三伏: after mid-summer the third term 'keng' is the 1st period, 夏至後第三庚爲初伏; Fourth term 'keng' is the central period, 四庚爲中伏; Fifth term 'keng' is the last period, 五庚爲末伏.

*Three Decades in a Month*, 三浣: 1st decade is from the first to the 10th day, 初一至初十爲上浣; 2nd decade is from the 11th to the 20th day, 十一至二十爲中浣; 3rd day is from the 21st to the 30th, 廿一至三十爲下浣.

*Three Reasons* when a wife may not be divorced, 三不去: if she has no home to which she can return, 有所娶無所歸不去; if the parents (of her husband) have been dead three years, 已經三年喪不去; if the family from a poor and mean state has become wealthy and honorable, 前貧賤後富貴不去.

*Three Holy Kings*, (Buddhist Divinities), 三聖王.

*Three Fairies*, (Taoist Divinities), 三仙姑: c. i. 陳, 柳, 蕭.

*Three Obediences of Women*, 三從: (1) before marriage, they obey their father, 在家從

父; (2) after marriage they obey their husbands, 出嫁從夫; (3) after husband's death, they obey their oldest son, 夫死從子.

*Three Animals*, 三物: dog, swine, and fowl, 犬, 豕, 雞.

*Four Supernatural Beings*, 四靈: unicorn, phoenix, tortoise and dragon, 麟, 鳳, 龜, 龍.

*Four Associates or Assessors*, as arranged in the prefectural Confucian temple at Foochow. (Their Tablets are in niches on the east and west, or left and right below that of Confucius). 四配: (1) favorite pupil of Confucius, 復聖, 顏子, 顏回, 子淵; (2) author of many works, among them the Classic of Filial Piety, 宗聖, 曾子, 曾參, 子輿; (3) grandson of Confucius, 述聖, 子思子, 孔伋, 子思; (4) Mencius, 亞聖, 孟子, 孟軻, 子輿.

*Four Privy Councilors or Chancellors*, (2 Chinese and 2 Manchu), 四相.

*Four Forms or Luminaries*, 四象: sun 日; moon, 月; stars, 星; constellations, 辰.

*Four Vapors or Powers*, 四炁: heaven, 天; earth, 地; sun, 日; moon, 月.

*Four Extremities of the Animal Body*, 四肢, 四體.

*Four 'ti' (i. e. Judges)*, 四諦, i. e. the diseases of old age: an assemblage of relations, and an accumulation of wealth, ruin and annihilation, and the practice of virtue.

*Four Classes of People*, 四民: scholar, 士; farmer, 農; workman, 工; merchant, 商.

*Four Cardinal Virtues*, 四維: decorum, 禮; equity, 義; moderation, 廉; shame, 恥.

*Four Methods of Instruction*, 四教: letters, 文; actions, 行; fidelity, 忠; faith, 信.

*Four Good Things*, 四好: studying good books, 讀好書; nearness of good men, 近好人; speaking good words, 說好話; doing good works, 行好事.

*Four Things which require especial carefulness*, 四重: carefulness about one's words, 重言; carefulness about one's actions, 重行; carefulness about one's features, 重貌; carefulness about what one loves, 重好.

*Four Directions*, 四方, 四向: east, 東; west, 西; south, 南; north, 北.

*Four Books*, 四書: (1) great learning, 大學; (2) doctrine of the mean, 中庸; (3) Confucian analects or digested conversations, 論語; in two parts, 上論 or 學而, and 下論 or 先進; (4) works of Mencius, 孟子, in three

parts, first, 上孟, or 梁惠王; second, 中孟, or 離婁; third, 下孟, or 告子.

*Four Excellencies (of females)*, 四德: their virtuous conduct, 婦德; their conversation, 婦言; their needle work, 婦工; their countenance, 婦容.

*Four Seasons*, 四時, and 四季: spring, 春; summer, 夏; autumn, 秋; winter, 冬.

*Four Classes of Foreign Barbarians*, 四夷: in eastern directions called *i*, 東方曰夷; in southern directions called *man*, 南方曰蠻; in western directions called *chiang*, 西方曰羌, or 番, or 戎; in northern directions called *ti*, 北方曰狄.

*Four Fine Arts*, 四術: poetry, 詩; general reading, 書; rules of decorum, 禮; music, 樂.

*Four Seas*, 四海: eastern sea, 東海; western sea, 西海; southern sea, 南海; northern sea, 北海.

*Five Viscera*, 五臟: heart, 心; liver, 肝; stomach, 脾; liver, 肺; kidneys, 腎.

*Five Disobediences*, 五逆: first, disobedient to heaven, 一逆天; second, disobedient to earth, 二逆地; third, disobedient to the sovereign, 三逆君; fourth, disobedient to relatives, 四逆親; fifth, disobedient to one's teacher, 五逆師.

*Five Respectable Qualities in Women*, 女人五漏之體: without silliness, 無嬌痴; without being given to fashion, 無風靡; without haughtiness, 無傲慢; without fickleness or without being given to criticism, 無是非; without lasciviousness, 無邪惑.

*Five Orders of Nobility*, 五爵: duke, 公; marquis, 侯; count, 伯; earl, 子; baron, 男.

*Five Directions. The Gods of the 五方之神*: god of the east, 太皞; god of the west, 祝融; god of the south, 蓐收; god of the north, 玄冥; god of the centre, 黃帝.

*Five Colors*, 五色: red, 紅; black, 青; white, 白; green, 綠; yellow, 黃: (or thus: green, yellow, red, white and black, 青黃赤白黑).

*Five Elements of Nature*, 五行: metal, 金; wood, 木; water, 水; fire, 火; earth, 土.

*Five Emperors*, 五帝. (First): Fuh-hsi, 伏羲; Shên-nung, 神農; Huang-ti, 黃帝; Yao, 堯; Shun, 舜. (Second), called by various names as below, Rulers of the pestilence and epidemics, &c, 五位顯侯, 五位靈公, 福五大帝.

*Five Kinds of Fruits, or Seeds, or other things*, (aus-

picious terms), 五子: dried water-melon seeds, 多子; dried lung gan, 龍子; a dried fruit some like the filbert or hazel nut, 增子; dried lotus nuts, 蓮子; dried lichi, 元子. Or thus; sons, 兒子; gold, 金子; silver, 銀子; carts, 車子; houses, 房子.

*Five Musical Notes*, 五音: 宮, 商, 角, 徵, 羽.

*Five Grains*, 五穀: (according to the 大清會典) rice, 稻; wheat, 麥; setarica italica, 穀; panicum miliaceum, 黍; soja bean, 菽. (As understood at Peking); a panicle millet, 黍; rice, 稻; a kind of millet, 稯; small millet, 穀; certain millet, 稗. (According to the Pên 'Tsao), sorgho, or panicum miliaceum, 黍; a species of panicum, allied to P. miliaceum, 稷; soja hispida (bean), 菽; wheat, 麥; rice, 稻.

*Five Ruling Powers*, 五紀: the year, 歲; the sun, 日; the moon, 月; the stars, 星辰; astronomical numbers, 曆數.

*Five Constant or Cardinal Virtues*, 五常: philanthropy, or humanity, 仁; justice, 義; decorum, 禮; wisdom, 智; faith, 信.

*Five Human Relations*, 五倫: sovereign and courtier, 君臣; father and son, 父子; husband and wife, 夫婦; elder and younger brothers, 兄弟; friends, 朋友.

*Five Happinesses*, 五福: first called longevity, 一曰壽; second called wealth, 二曰富; third called tranquility, 三曰康寧; fourth called cultivation of the good virtues, 四曰攸好德; fifth called natural death, 五曰考終命. Or thus (according to others), long life, riches, honor, posterity and natural death.

*Five Directions*, 五方: east, 東; west, 西; south, 南; north, 北; centre, 中央.

*Five Tastes*, 五味: salt, 鹹; sour, 酸; bitter, 苦; acrid, 辣; sweet, 甜.

*Five Punishments*, 五刑: bastinading lightly, 笞; bastinading heavily, 杖; beheading, 斬; banishment for 3 years, 流; banishment 1000 li or to a neighboring province, 徙.

*Five (Buddhistic) Precepts*, 五戒: not to kill living creatures, 不殺生; not to steal or rob, 不偷盜; not to practice lewdness, 不邪淫; not to say what is untrue, 不妄語; not to drink wine, 不飲酒.

*Five Classic or Canonical works*, 五經: (1) book of Changes, 易經; (2) book of Historical documents, 書經; (3) book of Odes, 詩經, arranged under four heads i. e. National airs, 國

風: Lesser Eulogies, 小雅; Greater Eulogies, 大雅; Praises, 頌; (4) Record of rites and ceremonies, 禮記; (5) Spring and autumn, 春秋.

*Five Escapings or disappearances*, referring to the 5 elements of nature, 五遁: 金遁, 木遁, 水遁, 火遁, 土遁.

*Five Prefectures*, used with reference to the 5 orders of nobility, 五府: 公府, 侯府, 伯府, 子府, 男府.

*Five Sons* who become literary graduates, 五子登科.

*Five Directions*: The guardian divinities of the year for the 五方太歲.

*Five Superintendents*, 五監.

*Five Kinds of Weather*, 五氣; fair, rainy, hot, cold, and windy.

*Five Mountains*, 五嶽: (as follows); 東岳泰山, 西岳華山, 南岳衡山, 北岳恒山, 中岳嵩山.

*Five Lakes*, 五湖, (as follows); 丹陽湖 in 潤州, 太湖 in 蘇州, 洞庭湖 in 鄂州, 鄱陽湖 in 饒州, 青草湖 in 岳州.

*Five Permeating Causes*, 五蘊: as (1) material things or pleasure; (2) what is received; (3) what is thought upon; (4) what is acted on; (5) what is remembered; 色受想行記.

*Five Reasons for not Marrying a woman*, 女有五不娶: Not marry one who belongs to an unfilial family, 逆家子不娶; Not marry one who belongs to a disorderly household, 亂家子不娶; Not marry one in whose family there have been criminals for successive generations, 世有刑人不娶; Not marry in one whose family for successive generations there has been some virulent disease, 世有惡疾不娶; Not marry one whose father's eldest son has been buried or murdered, 喪父長子不娶.

*Five Classes of Animals*, which do not have sexual-intercourse 五不淫: the mandarin drake and duck (anas galericulata), which produce by crossing their necks, 鴛鴦交頸而生; fish which produce by looking into each other's eyes, 魚比目而生; the hare which produces by looking at the moon, 兔望月而生; magpies which produce by hopping over branches of trees, 鴝過枝而生; peacocks which produce on hearing thunder, 孔雀聞雷而生.

*Five Virtues of the Fowl*, 鷄有五德; letters, — the head wearing the cockscomb like a hat,



- 頭戴冠文也; martial prowess, — striking with the spurs on his feet, 足搏距武也; boldness, — advancing to the front in quarrels and in battles, 相鬪爭敵在前勇也; philanthropy, — on seeing food to call out for others, 見食相呼仁也; fidelity, — during the night not losing the watches, 守夜不失時信也.
- Six Dusts or Atoms*, 六塵: color, sound, odor, taste, &c., 色聲香味觸法.
- Six Roots*, 六根: eyes, ears, nose, tongue, body, and thoughts, 眼耳鼻舌身意.
- Six Unions*, 六合: zenith, or up, 上; nadir, or down, 下; east, 東; west, 西; south, 南; north, 北.
- Six Relations*, 六親: father, 父; mother, 母; elder brother, 兄; younger brother, 弟; wife, 妻; child, 子.
- Six Passions or Emotions*, 六情: joy, 喜; anger, 怒; grief, 哀; pleasure, 樂; love, 愛; hate, 惡.
- Six Obediences or the Six things that are fitting*, 六順: a just sovereign, 君義; faithful courtiers, 臣忠; a tender father, 父慈; dutiful son, 子孝; a complaisant elder brother, 兄友; respectful younger brother, 弟恭.
- Six Sharp Musical Notes*, 六律: 1st also representing the 11th moon, 黃鍾, (十一月); 2nd, also the 1st moon; 泰簇, (正月); 3rd, also the 3rd moon, 姑洗, (三月); 4th, also the 5th moon, 蕤賓, (五月); 5th, also the 7th moon, 夷則, (七月); 6th, also the 9th moon, 無射, (九月).
- Six Flat Musical Notes*, 六呂: 1st also representing the 2nd moon, 夾鍾, (二月); 2nd, also the 4th moon, 中呂, 小呂, (四月); 3rd, also the 6th moon, 林鍾, 函鍾, (六月); 4th, also the 8th moon, 南呂, (八月); 5th, also the 10th moon, 應鍾, (十月); 6th, also the 12th moon, 大呂, (十二月).
- Six Virtues*, 六德: wisdom, 智; benevolence, 仁; intuitive knowledge, 聖; justice, 義; due medium, 中; harmony, 和.
- Six Domestic Animals*, 六畜: horse, 馬; ox, 牛; sheep, 羊; fowl, 雞; dog, 犬; hog, 豕.
- Six Forms of Calamity*, 六極: 1st called murder (i. e. lit. cruelty cutting short human life), 一曰凶短折; 2nd called disease, 二曰疾; 3rd called sorrow, 三曰憂; 4th called poverty, 四曰貧; 5th called vice, 五曰惡; 6th called weakness, 六曰弱.
- Six Kinds of Virtuous Conduct*, 六行: filial piety, 孝; fraternal affection, 友; peacefulness, 睦; harmony, 嫻; friendship, 任; compassion, 恤.
- Six Affairs*, 六事: parental affection, 慈; frugality, 儉; philanthropy, 仁; industry, 慎; sincerity, 誠; perspicuity, 明.
- Six Classes of Women*, 六婆: go-between, 媒婆; seller of flowers, 賣花婆; midwife, 收生婆; singing girl or prostitute, 優婆; sorceress or spiritual medium, 師婆; doctress, 醫藥婆.
- Six Grains*, 六穀: rice, 稻; Barbadoes millet, 粱; pulse or beans, 菽; wheat, 麥; a panicle millet (or rye), 黍; a small millet (or barley) 稷.
- Six Prefectures*: (in physiognomy), viz. the part of the forehead over the eye, the cheek bone and the jaw bone, on each side, 六府.
- Six Virtues*: 六行: viz. filial piety, fraternal affection, peacefulness, harmony, friendship and compassion, 孝, 友, 睦, 嫻, 任, 恤.
- Six Influences*: as the male and female principles of nature with wind and rain, light and darkness, 六氣.
- Six Fundamentals*, 六本: in establishing the character, filial piety is fundamental, 立身以孝爲本; at funerals (for parents), weeping is fundamental, 臨喪以哀爲本; in a battle, bravery is fundamental, 戰陣以勇爲本; in gaining a living, agriculture is fundamental, 治生以農爲本; as a citizen of a country, the inheritance of property is fundamental, 居國以嗣爲本; in amassing wealth, industry is fundamental, 生財以勤爲本.
- Six Classics*, 六經: the Odes, Records, Changes, Ritual, Spring and Summer Annals, 詩書易禮春秋.
- Six Classes of Managers or Assistants*, terms used in connection with idolatrous processions at Foochow, 六曹司: (1.) with the head of an ox, 牛頭; (2.) with the face of a horse, 馬面; (3.) the long handled (or tall) devil, 長柄鬼; (4.) the short-eight (or corpulent black) devil, 短八鬼; (5 and 6.) two assistants carrying a cangue and a lock, 枷鎖二將.
- Six Supreme Courts or Boards*, 六部, 六房: 1. board of Appointments, 吏部; 2. board of Revenue, 戶部; 3. board of Rites or Usages, 禮部; 4. board of War, 兵部; 5. board of

Punishments, 刑部; 6. board of Works, 工部.  
*Six Forms of calamity incident to mankind*, 六極.  
*Six Ways or kinds of beings*, 六道; as celestial, terrestrial, and human, Taoist and Buddhist divinities and demons, 天道, 地道, 人道, 神道, 佛道, 鬼道.

*Six Relations*, (father and mother, elder and younger brother, wife and son), 六親.

*Six Titles of high Mandarins*, 六卿: president of the board of Appointments, 冢宰爲天卿; president of the board of Revenue, 司徒爲地卿; president of the board of Rites, 宗伯爲春卿; president of the board of War, 司馬爲夏卿; president of the board of Punishments, 司寇爲秋卿; president of the board of public Works, 司空爲冬卿.

*Seven Regulators*, 七政: sun, 日; moon, 月; Venus, 金星; Jupiter, 木星; Mercury, 水星; Mars, 火星; Saturn, 土星.

*Seven Precious Characteristics of a (noble or good) man*, 男人七寶之身: fearing heaven and earth, 畏天地; dreading the national laws, 懼國法; reverencing the three precious one's 敬三寶; honoring one's parents, 重雙親; living in peace with one's neighbors, 和鄰里; agreeing with one's kindred, 睦宗族; loving father and children, 親父子.

*Seven Reasons for Divorcing a Wife*, 婦有七去: for disobedience to the parents of husband, 不順父母去; barrenness, 無子去; lewdness, 淫去; jealousy, 妒去; virulent malady, 有惡疾去; verbosity, 多言去; thieving, 盜竊去.

*Seven Virtues of the Phoenix*, 鳳有七德: head, emblem of merit, 頭戴德; neck, emblem of justice, 頸揭義; back, emblem of benevolence, 背仁; wings, emblem of fidelity, 翼挾信; body, emblem of faithfulness, 身拘忠; feet, emblem of uprightness, 足履正; tail, emblem of martial prowess, 尾繫武.

*Seven Days for one Circuit or Revolution*, 七日來復, 七道輪迴.

*Seven Passions*, 七情: joy, anger, sorrow, fear, love, hatred and desire, 喜, 怒, 哀, 懼, 愛, 惡, 欲.

*Seven Subjects of Instruction*, 1st father and son 2nd brothers, 3d husband and wife, 4th prince and statesman, 5th old and young, 6th host and guest, and 7th friends, 七教.

*Seven Sages who went to Heaven*, 七聖歸天.

*Seven* of the Sung dynasty who rescued an or in great peril, 七子救駕.

*Seven Inferior Spirits of man*, 七魄.

*Seven Passages of a Sage's heart*, 七竅.

*Seven Star-mother*, 七星斗.

*Seven Storied Pagoda*, 七層寶塔.

*Seven Philosophers*, 七子.

*Seven Reasons for Divorce*, 七出之條.

*Seven Stringed Lyre*, 七絃.

*Seven Joys*, 七樂.

*Seven Puzzles*, 七巧.

*Seven Days of Putting on Mourning*, 報七.

*Seven Worthies of the Bamboo Grove*, 竹林七賢.

*Seven Planet Cycle*, 七曜紀.

*Eight Annual Festivals*, 八節: beginning of spring 立春; beginning of summer, 立夏; beginning of autumn, 立秋; commencement of winter, 立冬; middle of spring or vernal equinox, 春分; middle of autumn or autumnal equinox, 秋分; mid-summer or summer solstice, 夏至; mid-winter or winter solstice, 冬至.

*Eight Precious things*, 八寶: cornelian stone, 瑪瑙; coral, 珊瑚; amber, 琥珀; a kind of tortoise shell, 玳瑁; the pearl, 珍珠; a bright red stone or jasper, 玫瑰; a milky stone like argentine, 砵磬; crystal, 水晶.

*Eight Materials*, 八材: pearls, ivory, gems, stones, earth, metal, skin and feathers, 珠, 象, 玉, 石, 土, 金, 革, 羽.

*Eight Genii*, 八仙: (1) 漢鍾離, (2) 曹國舅, (3) 張果老, (4) 李鐵拐, (5) 呂洞賓, (6) 何仙姑, (7) 藍彩和, (8) 韓湘子.

*Eight kinds of Music*, 八音: the gourd, earth, skin, wood, stone, metal, silk and bamboo, 匏, 土, 革, 木, 石, 金, 絲, 竹.

*Eight Manifestations or Directions*, 八表: east, 東; west, 西; south, 南; north, 北; north east, 東北; south east, 東南; north west, 西北; south west, 西南.

*Eight Mothers*, 八母: the first or principal wife, (of one's father), who is not his mother, 嫡母; mother-in-law or step mother, 繼母; one's own mother, 養母; one's mother who marries again, 嫁母; a divorced mother, 出母; a servant who becomes the wife of her master, 庶母; a foster-mother or one's own mother who does not nurse him, 慈母; nursing mother, 乳母.

*Nine Apertures of Animal bodies*, as eyes, ears, nostrils, &c., 九竅.

*Eight Privileged Classes*, 八議: certain branches of imperial family, 議親; those who have

been long about the emperor's person, 議故; men of high military merit, 議功; men of high moral virtue, 議賢; men of extraordinary talent, 議能; officers of extraordinary industry, 議勤; persons of 1st and 2nd rank, 議貴; descendants of the preceeding dynasty (who are called "National guests," 國賓) 議賓.

*Eight Gods, 八神*: lord of heaven, 天主; lord of earth, 地主; lord of war, 兵主; lord of darkness, 陰主; lord of light, 陽主; lord of the moon, 月主; lord of the sun, 日主; lord of the 4 seasons, 四時主.

*Nine Principals, 九寺*.

*Nine Punishments, 九刑*.

*Nine Relations, 九族*: great great grand father, 高祖; great grand father, 曾祖; grand father, 祖; father, 父; one's self, 己身; son, 子; grand son, 孫; great grand son, 曾孫; great great grand son, 元孫.

*Nine Heavens, 九天*: 中天, 羨天, 從天, 更天, 辟天, 廓天, 咸天, 沉天, 成天.

*Nine Vapors or Clouds, 九霄*: 神霄, 碧霄, 青霄, 月霄, 景霄, 紫霄, 雲霄, 垠霄, 太霄.

*Nine Likes, 九如*: (1) like the mountains, 如山; (2) like a hillock, 如阜; (3) like the summit of a hill, 如岡; (4) like a lofty mound, 如陵; (5) like the streams which come from all directions, 如川之方至; (6) like the constancy of the moon, 如月之恆; (7) like the ascending sun, 如日之升; (8) like the longevity of the southern mountain, 如南山之壽; (9) like the luxuriance of the fir and cypress, 如松柏之茂.

*Nine Classes, 九流*: officials, 仕家; scholars, 儒家; farmers, 農家; magicians, 法家; artists, 畫師; geomancers, 地師; diviners or fortune tellers, 卜士; physiognomists, 相士; physicians, 醫生.

*Nine Classes of Presents or Concessions, made by the emperor, 九錫*: carts and horses, 輿馬; clothing, 衣服; musical instruments, 樂器; to paint the yamen red, 朱戶; to ascend the main or central steps to his levee, 納陛; to use soldiers, 虎賁; bows and arrows, 弓矢; a kind of hatchet or battle-ax, 鉞鉞; odoriferous spirits, 秬鬯.

*Nine Generations which lived together in Harmony, 九世同居*.

*Nine Rivers, 九江*: (as follows), 荆江, 松江, 浙江, 吳江, 楚江, 楊子江, 湘江, 漢江, 南江.

*Nine Streams, 九河*: (as follows), 徒駭河, 太史河, 馬頰河, 滎釜河, 胡蘇河, 簡河, 潔河, 鉤盤河, 鬲津河.

*Ten Classes of good men, 十義*: (1) sovereign, benevolent 君仁; (2) courtier, faithful 臣忠; (3) father, tender hearted 父慈; (4) son, dutiful 子孝; (5) elder brother, complaisant 兄友; (6) younger brother, respectful 弟恭; (7) husband, singing 夫唱; (8) wife, following 婦隨; (9) seniors, affable 長惠; (10) juniors, obedient 幼順.

*Ten Tortoises, 十龜*: divine, 神龜; spiritual, 靈龜; used in divination, 攝龜; precious, 寶龜; variegated, 文龜; prognosticating, 筮龜; land, 山龜; marsh, 澤龜; water, 水龜; fire, 火龜.

*Ten Kings of the Buddhistic Hell, 十殿閻君*: (1) King of 1st section of hell, 第一殿秦廣王; (2) King of 2nd section of hell, 第二殿楚江王; (3) King of 3rd section of hell, 第三殿宋帝王; (4) King of 4th section of hell, 第四殿五官王; (5) King of 5th section of hell, 第五殿閻羅王; (6) King of 6th section of hell, 第六殿卞城王; (7) King of 7th section of hell, 第七殿泰山王; (8) King of 8th section of hell, 第八殿都市王; (9) King of 9th section of hell, 第九殿平等王; (10) King of the 10th section of hell, 第十殿轉輪王.

*Ten Philosophers or Eminent Writers of Antiquity, 十子*: (1) 老君 or 老子, B.C. 604, originator of the Taoist sect, contemporary with Confucius; (2) 莊子, about B. C. 368, a Taoist; (3) 荀子, about B.C. 230, of the Confucian school; (4) 列子, B.C. 585, contemporary with Lao tsū; (5) 管子, third century B.C., of the military school; (6) 韓非子, about B.C. 200, of the law school; (7) 淮南子, 2nd century B. C., writer on miscellaneous subjects; (8) 楊子, B.C. 1, of the Confucian school; (9) 文中子, Confucianist; (10) 鵠冠子, Taoist Philosopher.

*Ten Moral Duties, 十義*: (1-2) mutual affection of father and son, 父子恩; (3-4) harmony of husband and wife, 夫婦從; (5) kindness of elder brother towards younger, 兄則友; (6) respect of younger brother towards elder, 弟則恭; (7) order between seniors and juniors, 長幼序; (8) friendship among associates, 友與朋; (9) regard of the sovereign towards courtiers, 君則敬; (10) fidel-

ty of the courtier to the sovereign, 臣則忠.  
*Eleven Bright Lights*, 十一曜: sun, or a star near it, 日宮太陽; moon, or a star near it, 月宮太陰; Jupiter, 東方木德; Venus, 西方金德; Mars, 南方火德; Mercury, 北方水德; Saturn, 中央土德; (?) 天乙紫炁; (?) 太乙月孛; the imaginary star Kálmú 神首羅侯; the imaginary star Ketu 神尾計都.

*Twelve Guardians*, 十二衛.

*Twelve Wise ones* as arranged in the prefectural temple of Confucius at Foochow, 十二哲:


(1) 閔子, 閔損, 子癯, (2) 冉子, 冉耕, 伯牛, (3) 冉子, 冉雍, 仲弓, (4) 宰子, 宰予, 子我, (5) 端木子, 端木賜, 子貢, (6) 冉子, 冉求, 子有, (7) 仲子, 仲由, 子路, (8) 言子, 言偃, 子游, (9) 卜子, 卜商, 子夏, (10) 顓孫子, 顓孫師, 子張, (11) 有子, 有若, 子有, (12) 朱子, 朱熹, 元晦.

*Twelve Disciples or Pupils*, 十二門人.

*Thirteen Classics*, 十三經: (1) Book of Changes, 周易, 易經; (2) Historical Records, 尚書, 書經; (3) Book of Odes, 毛詩, 詩經; (4) Record of Rites, 禮記, 戴禮; (5) Spring and Summer, 春秋, 左傳; (6) Filial Classic, 孝經; (7) Rites of Chow, 周禮; (8) On Etiquette, 儀禮; (9) Commentary by Kung yang, 公羊傳; (10) Commentary by Kuliang 穀梁傳; (11) Ancient Dictionary, 爾雅; (12) Confucian Analects, 魯論, 論語; (13) Works of Mencius, 孟子. A Different list of the Thirteen Classics is given below. (See Manual of Foochow Dialect, page 135). (1) 易經; (2) 詩經; (3) 書經; (4,5,6) three editions of Spring and Autumn, 左傳, 公羊傳, 穀梁傳; (7) 禮記, 曲禮; (8) 周禮; (9) 儀禮; (10) 論語; (11) 爾雅; (12) 孝經; (13) 孟子.

*Seventeen lights*, being names of 17 demons (written on a large suspended lantern in times of certain superstitious services), 十七光.

*Eighteen Disciples* (of Buddha), or the *Eighteen Buddhas*, 十八羅漢.

*Eighteen Sections or Departments of the Buddhist Hell*, 十八重地獄: (1) mirror of guilt, 孽鏡; (The first section has a large mirror into which every one on entering must look when all the sins of his life time are seen at once). (2) Flaying the skin, 剝皮; tearing out the tendons, 抽筋; (4) nailing to boards, 釘板;  tiger gate-way or barrier, 虎關; (6) in of knives, 刀山; (7) sword-trees,

劍樹; (8) ripping open the belly, 剖腹; (9) scraping the intestines, 爬腸; (10) smashing the brains, 破腦; (11) sawing the body, 鋸身; (12) grinding to small pieces, 磨碎; (13) bloody pond, 血池; (14) iron pills, 鐵丸; (15) red hot pillar or post, 火柱; (16) hot or burning brass roller, 炮烙; (17) caldron of boiling oil, 油鍋; (18) bell without bottom and without interruptions, (the last of the 8 hot hells, where all the culprits die and afterwards enter the metempsychosis), 阿鼻.

*Twenty four Heavenly Personages*, 二十四位諸天.

*Twenty eight Constellations*: see 1st vol. of this work, under the word Constellations, 二十八宮.

*Thirty six Shops of the Streets of Yang-chow*, 揚州市三十六店.

*Thirty six Classes of Spirits*, (Buddhistic term), 三十六彙.

*Thirty six Heavenly Buddhas*, (referring to 36 felicitous stars), 三十六天星.

*Thirty six Assistants*, (referring to a Goddess of midwives and children), 三十六公婆官.

*Forty nine Days of Mourning*, 七七.

*Sixty days*, (used in regard to mourning), 六旬.

*Seventy two Assistants*, (referring to a Goddess of midwives and children,) 七十二苑.

*Seventy two Destructive or Baleful Spirits*, (referring to 72 unpropitious stars) 七十二煞神.

*Seventy two Worthies*, 七十二賢: as arranged in the largest Confucian Temple at Foochow.

All but the last few were the personal disciples of Confucius (1) 蘧瑗, 伯玉, (2) 林放, 子邱, (3) 澹臺滅明, 子羽, (4) 宓不齊, 子賤, (5) 原憲, 子思, (6) 公冶長, 子長, (7) 南宮适, 子容, (8) 公皙哀, 季沉, (9) 商瞿, 子木, (10) 高柴, 子羔, (11) 漆雕開, 子若, (12) 樊須, 子遲, (13) 司馬耕, 子牛, (14) 商澤, 子秀, (15) 梁鱣, 叔魚, (16) 巫馬施, 子期, (17) 冉儒, 子魯, (18) 顏幸, 子柳, (19) 伯虔, 子析, (20) 曹邱, 子循, (21) 冉季, 子產, (22) 公孫龍, 子石, (23) 漆雕徒父, 子文, (24) 秦商, 子丕, (25) 漆雕哆, 子欽, (26) 顏高, 子驥, (27) 公西赤, 子華, (28) 懷朔赤, 子從, (29) 任不齊, 子選, (30) 石作蜀, 子明, (31) 公良儒, 子正, (32) 公夏首, 子榮, (33) 公肩定, 子仲, (34) 后處, 子里, (35) 鄒單, 子家, (36) 奚容蒧, 子皙, (37) 罕父黑, 子索, (38) 顏祖, 子襄, (39) 榮旂, 子



祺, (40) 句井疆, 子野, (41) 左人郢, 子行, (42) 秦祖, 子南, (43) 鄭國, 子徒, (44) 絲成, 子橫, (45) 原亢, 子籍, (46) 公祖句茲, 子之, (47) 龐潔, 子曹, (48) 燕伋, 子思, (49) 叔仲會, 子期, (50) 樂歆, 子聲, (51) 公西與如, 子?, (52) 狄黑, 皙之, (53) 邾戛, 子欽, (54) 孔忠, 子蔑, (55) 陳亢, 子禽, (56) 公西蒧, 子尙, (57) 琴張, 子開, (58) 顏之僕, 魯叔, (59) 步叔乘, 子車, (60) 施之常, 子恒, (61) 秦非子之, (62) 申根, 子周, (63) 顏噲, 子聲, (64) 左邱明, 子明, (65) 顏何, 子冉, (66) 秦冉, 子開, (67) 縣望, 子象, (68) 牧皮, (69) 樂正, 子克, (70) 公都子, (71) 萬章, (72) 公孫丑.

One hundred Family Surnames, 百家姓.

One hundred longevities i. e. styles of writing the character "longevity," 百壽圖.

Five hundred Disciples (of Buddha), 五百羅漢.

Thousand Family Odes, 千家詩.

Thousand Character Classic, 千字文.

Three thousand Disciples (of Confucius), 三千

徒弟子.

## LXXV.—CHINESE COINAGE.

*I. Names of Chinese Coins and the time of their coinage, gathered principally from the Translation of "CHRONICLES OF CASH" 錢志新編 'ch'ien chih hsin pien, and a key to its 329 wood cuts of the Coins of China and neighboring nations, by C. B. Hillier Esq., published in Part. II. of the Transactions of the China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Hongkong 1842. The Chinese work was published about 1830 and is now quite difficult to find. The dates given in his paper were taken by Mr. Hillier from Medhurst's "China: Its State and Prospects": and not calculated from the various data mentioned in the Chinese work. In the following list, the coins which have an asterisk \* connected with them have had their ages or dates supplied by a*

ANCIENT WEIGHTS: mentioned in the original † Chinese work: 10 shu (grains of millet) equal one fu; 10 fu equal one chu; 8 chu equal one tsü; 24 chu equal one liang.

MODERN WEIGHTS: 10 li make one fén. 10 fén make one 'chien' 1) 'chien make one liang.

MEASURES: the 'tsun' equals, 1. 46 5 or 1 3125, or 1. 27. or 1. 333, or 1. 245 inches according to the standard used. The fén equals one tenth of a 'tsun.

*Chinese Scholar at Foochow who has paid considerable attention to Chinese Coins, the dates not having been given by Mr. Hillier. Perhaps an examination of the Chronological Tables by Mr. Mayer, pages 237-244, of this vol. would furnish a more correct date for some of the Coins than the date here given.*

*From the 1st to 37th inclusive, the coins referred to are none of them of the present shape: i. e. round with a square hole in the centre. All are what are usually termed "sword" or "knife cash." Some of them bear a resemblance to a sword and are several inches long. Others are from an inch to an inch and a half wide and from an inch and a half to two inches or more in length. It is impossible to describe these accurately, and the fac-similes or the cash themselves must be seen in order to be understood. The characters found on them are rude, or pictorial, or hieroglyphical, and often difficult or impossible to decipher. The Chinese characters given after the numbering are sometimes found on the coins; in other cases, they are the usual name or designation of the coin.*

*Commencing with No. 23, coins which are given without such information are generally, though not always, referable to the Dynasty or State and Date last mentioned.*

1. 堯布 yao pu. EMPEROR 堯 yao. 2 'chien 3 fén in weight, 1 'tsun 7 fén long; 9 fén broad at the shoulders; 1 'tsun broad at foot; 4 fén long and 6 fén broad at the head; the forks at foot 4½ fén long and breadth of space between 3 fén. B.C. 2356.
2. 當金貨 tang chin 'huo. EMPEROR 舜 shun. Several sorts of this coin are enumerated. The reverse of the fac-simile given is plain. The head, feet, and shoulders are rounded. A rim on both sides. B.C. 2254.
3. 當金貨 tang chin 'huo. These Tang-Chin cash were probably coined by Shun's descendants of the 3rd generation, not more than about 4,000 years ago, as they would be if referred to the time of Shun.
4. 當金貨 tang chin 'huo. Another kind somewhat smaller than the previous two. Inscription indistinct. A small eye at the top, supposed to have been bored in later tin

5. 山陽 shan yang. Dynasty not definitely stated. Probably referable to 高陽氏 kao yang shih.
6. 安陽 an yang. Copper, two styles. Probably coined by Kao yang shih; of a green color and thin.
7. 平陽 'ping yang. Several styles. Perhaps also referable to the same period.
8. 安陽二金, an yang êrh chin. Rim small. Considered to be one of the 5 chin coined by Kao yang shih.
9. ○陽, called the yin yang chin. Upper word of inscription unintelligible. Time of coinage unknown: supposed to be one of the 5 chin above referred to.
10. ○易, yang. Word before yang unintelligible: somewhat thick.
11. 北屈, pei 'chü. Similar to the preceding: has a pretty green appearance.
12. 屯留, tun liu. One of Ching's 29 pu. The inscriptions contain names of cities.
13. 長子邑金, chang tzu yi chin. One of the 29 Ching.
14. 襄垣, hsiang yüan. One of the 29 Ching.
15. 水○ shui ○. Second word of inscription unintelligible. Smaller than the last named.
16. 戈邑 ko yi. Inscription on reverse unintelligible.
17. ○○. Inscription not intelligible, similar to the 'tang êrh chin.
18. 安邑貨二金 an yi 'huo êrh chin. DYNASTY OF 夏 hsia, EMPEROR 禹 yü. Not certainly referable to this dynasty. Anciently the monarch always inscribed on "lucky" coins the name of the capital city. The reverse has 安 an. Weight 1 liang 4 chu.
19. 安邑貨二金 an yi 'huo êrh chin. Inscription upside down. Plain reverse.
20. 安邑二金 an yi êrh chin. Plain reverse.
21. 安邑一金貨 an yi yi chin 'huo. Plain reverse: has an eye in the upper part of the handle. Inscription indistinct.
22. 湯二金 'tang êrh chin, DYNASTY OF 商 shang, EMPEROR 湯 'tang. Inscription in deep relief. Has a green appearance. B. C. 1765.
23. 商布十貨 shang pu shih 'huo. 12 chu in weight. The largest of the ancient pu cash.
24. 公字金 kung tzu chin, or cash of the kung character.
25. 扶比金 fu pi chin. On the reverse there are characters, 商貨 shang 'huo.
26. 無字錢 wu tzü 'chien, or cash without any character inscribed upon its obverse or reverse. DYNASTY OF 周 chou, EMPEROR 武王 wu wang. Of two kinds. The most ancient with a raised obverse, a flat reverse, and a very large square hole in the centre: the other with a rim. During the wars, all the princes coined uninscribed round cash so that due distinction is impossible. B. C. 1121.
27. 寶貨 pao 'huo. EMPEROR, 景王 ching wang. B. C. 617.
28. 重一兩十二銖錢 chung i liang shih êrh chu 'chien. Pure red copper, 12 chu weight only: the inscription reads 1 liang and 12 chu. Obverse raised, reverse flat, round hole in the centre.
29. 齊貨刀 chi 'huo tao. STATE OF, 齊 'chi, PRINCE 太公 'tai kung; very long, knife-like, with a hole at the end of the handle, the rim of which is raised on the obverse, flat on the reverse. Two styles; one has a large circle with a small black dot on the reverse. The other has — i over 工 kung, and 3 parallel strokes 2 inches above that: 1 liang 3 'chien weight. B. C. 245.
30. Obverse same as preceding. Copper, having a green appearance. The reverse has 白 pai, or 大 ta, and other marks. Two kinds.
31. Obverse same as preceding. The reverse bears the word 上 shang on it, and the character 'chi is peculiar.
32. Obverse plain and has the word 貨 'huo on the reverse.
33. 齊之太公 'chi chih 'tai kung. Reverse has 十貨 shih 'huo. It is said that Huan kung being in want of troops allowed misdeameanants to ransom themselves by these swords (tao). Various styles have other inscriptions on the reverse.
34. 即墨邑太公 chi mo yi 'tai kung; reverse plain except it has 3 parallel lines across it near the point.
35. 莒刀 chü tao, sword cash. STATE OF 莒 chü. The smallest of the sword cash. Of many sorts neither the obverse nor reverse is uniform in inscription or appearance. B. C. 245.
36. Uninscribed Sword cash. It is said that the ancient princes made first class money of pearls and gems, and middle class money of gold: and that the lowest class was the tao pu. The origin of these sword cash is doubtful, per-

- haps the uninscribed ones only may be referred to the Chü State.
37. 行字刀 hsing tzü tao. Three kinds, one of which is entirely uninscribed: the reverse of one has 己 chi.
38. 半兩 pan liang: half an ounce. DYNASTY of 秦 'chin, EMPEROR 始皇 shih 'huang. Copper. Some say, weight 8 chu only. Reverse plain. Large size. B. C. 220.
39. Same obverse. DYNASTY of 漢 'han, EMPRESS 高后 kao 'hou. 8 chu weight. Smaller than preceding. Reverse plain. B. C. 186.
40. Same obverse. EMPEROR 文帝 wên ti. Some of the inscriptions read from left to right, that is, are reversed. Others read from right to left as usual: reverse generally plain. One has 3 parallel strokes running from hole to the rim on the reverse, 4 chu in weight. B. C. 178.
41. 半兩 pan liang, 三銖 san chu. EMPEROR 武帝 wu ti. The san chu were first coined. They were abolished, and the pan liang coined, weighing only 3 chu, as indicated on its reverse. B. C. 139.
42. 五銖 wu chu. Coined after the abolition of the half ounce. The edges so made that they could not be filed.
43. 大泉五十 ta 'chüan wu shih, 大泉十五 ta 'chüan shih wu. Several kinds. REBEL KING, 新莽 hsin mang. On the reverse of some were figures of a tortoise, a snake, some stars and a sword. A. D. 9.
44. 小泉直一 hsiao 'chüan chih i: 2 chu in weight.
45. 契刀 'chi tao, 錯刀 'tso tao: reverses plain. Some had the inscription, 一刀 i tao, in gilt.
46. 貨布 'huo pu, 大黃布刀 ta 'huan pu tao: 10 kinds of pu 'chien were coined, of various sizes and weights, and of various denominations.
47. 貨泉 'huo 'chüan: 5 chu in weight. Denomination one cash.
48. 布泉 pu 'chüan. This is called the "male" cash, and it is said those who carry it about with them will have sons born to them.
49. 五銖 wu chu: copper. DYNASTY OF 東漢 tung 'han, EMPEROR 光武 kuang wu. A. D. 25.
50. 五銖 wu chu. EMPEROR 靈帝 ling ti. Known as the 四出 ssü 'chu, having reference to the reverse. A. D. 168.
51. 大泉五十 ta 'chüan wu shih. EMPEROR, 獻帝 hsien ti. Copper, coined from copper men and horses. Thin like paper. The obverse and reverse of some were uninscribed. A. D. 189.
52. 直百五銖 chih pai wu chu, 直百 chih pai, 五銖 wu chu. STATE OF 蜀漢 shu 'han, EMPEROR 昭烈帝 chao lieh ti. Reverses plain except of one kind of the first named. A. D. 221.
53. 大泉五百 ta 'chüan wu pai. STATE OF 吳 wu, EMPEROR 大帝 ta ti. Denomination 500. Some said to weigh 12 chu. \* A. D. 221-251.
54. 大泉當千 ta 'chüan tang 'chien: Denomination 1000.
55. 太元貨泉 'tai yüan 'huo 'chüan. DYNASTY OF 晉 chin, perhaps by EMPEROR 孝武帝 hsiao wu ti. It may be counterfeit. A. D. 265.
56. 四銖 ssü chu. DYNASTY OF 宋 sung, EMPEROR 文帝 wên ti. Several kinds and weights. A. D. 424.
57. 五銖 wu chu: 8 chu in weight. Denomination 2 cash, suppressed the year after they were coined.
58. 孝建四銖 hsiao chien ssü chu. EMPEROR 孝武帝 hsiao wu ti. Respective weights 4 and 2 chu. A. D. 454.
59. 二銖 êrh chu, 景和 ching 'huo. EMPEROR 中廢帝 chung fei ti. The first suppressed the month after it was coined. A. D. 465.
60. 五銖 wu chu, (see No. 57): DYNASTY OF 齊 'chi, EMPEROR 武帝 wu ti, A. D. 483.
61. 五銖 wu chu, 大通五銖 ta 'tung wu chu, 大吉五銖 ta chi wu chu. DYNASTY OF 梁 liang, EMPEROR 武帝 wu ti. These were the first of the iron cash. On the reverse was a line from each corner of square hole to the rim thus ㄣ. A. D. 502.
62. 五銖 wu chu: Those without good rims were called "women's cash" and were said to be counterfeit.
63. 五銖 wu chu. EMPEROR 敬帝 ching ti, called 四柱 ssü chu, referring to 4 dots on the reverse. 2 other kinds. A. D. 555.
64. 雙五五銖 shuang wu wu chu: called "shuang wu" from the double form of the character five.
65. 鵝眼五銖 ê yen wu chu. Very small: weight 5 fen. Did not sink in water: called "goose eye", from their small size.
66. 五銖 wu chu cash: 3 chu in weight.
67. 太平百錢 'tai 'ping pai 'chien, 太平百金 'tai 'ping pai chin: counterfeit, coined by the people: of 3 or 4 kinds.

68. 定平一百 ting 'ping i pai: also coined by the people.
69. 布泉 pu 'chüan. DYNASTY OF 陳 'chên. EMPEROR 文帝 wên ti. Called 玉筋 yü chin. A.D. 560.
70. 太貨六銖 'tai 'huo liu chu. EMPEROR 宣帝 hsüan ti. A. D. 569.
71. 太和五銖 'tai 'huo wu chu. STATE OF 北魏 pei wei, EMPEROR 孝文帝 hsiao wên ti. Copper. \* This and the following 2 coins between A. D. 393-565.
72. 五銖 wu chu. EMPEROR 宣武帝 hsüan wu ti.
73. 永安五銖 yung an wu chu. Five 5 chu in weight, and of 3 kinds. EMPEROR 孝莊帝 hsiao chuang ti.
74. 常平五銖 'chang 'ping wu chu. STATE OF 北齊 pei 'chi, EMPEROR 文宣帝 wên hsüan ti. One kind had on the reverse figures of the sun, moon and seven stars. \* A. D. 534-562.
75. 布泉 pu 'chüan. STATE OF 北周 pei chou, EMPEROR 武帝 wu ti. Date refers to this and the 2 following coins, \* A. D. 565-587.
76. 五行大布 wu hsing ta pu. One kind had on the reverse the figures of a tortoise, snake, the stars and a sword.
77. 永通萬國 yung 'tung wan kuo. EMPEROR 宣帝 hsüan ti. One had on the reverse the 4 objects above mentioned; another had the obverse and the reverse alike, and another had the reverse plain.
78. 漢興 'han hsing. STATE OF 成 'chêng, REBEL KING 中宗 chung tsung, a descendant of Li hsiang. \* Began A.D. 291.
79. 豐貨 fêng 'huo. 後趙 'hou chao, REBEL KING 石勒 shih lei. \* Began A.D. 320.
80. 太平興寶 'tai 'ping hsing pao. STATE OF 北燕 pei yen, REBEL KING 馮宏 fêng 'hung. Had 丁 ting on the reverse \* A. D. 409-436.
81. 五銖 wu chu. DYNASTY OF 隋 sui, EMPEROR 文帝 wên ti. Called white wax 白臘 pai la. A.D. 589.
82. 雞目五銖 chi mu wu chu. Called fowl's eye cash.
83. 開元通寶 'kai yüan 'tung pao. DYNASTY OF 唐 'tang, EMPEROR 高祖 kao tsu. Some have a crescent on the reverse, being the impression made by the queen with her nail in the wax mould. Some reverses are plain. A.D. 620.
- 顯慶重寶 hsien 'ching chung pao, 乾封泉寶 'chien fêng 'chüan pao. EMPEROR 高宗 kao tsung. A.D. 650.
- 元重寶 'chien yüan chung pao. EMPEROR 肅宗 su tsung. Several denominations: all with plain reverses: some with very heavy rim. A.D. 757.
86. 大曆元寶 ta li yüan pao. EMPEROR 代宗 tai tsung. Copper, a dull muddy color. A.D. 763.
87. 建中通寶 chien chung 'tung pao. EMPEROR 德宗 tê tsung. Copper, a pure red color. A. D. 780.
88. 開元通寶 'kai yüan 'tung pao: white copper: denomination 1000 cash.
89. 長慶通寶 chang 'ching 'tung pao. EMPEROR 穆宗 mu tsung. A. D. 821.
90. 寶曆通寶 pao li 'tung pao. EMPEROR 敬宗 ching tsung. A.D. 825.
91. 開元通寶 'kai yüan 'tung pao. EMPEROR 武宗 wu tsung. The reverse had 昌 'chang or 潤 yün, the name of the department where coined, made from the bells and images of suppressed Buddhist temples. A. D. 841.
92. 咸玄通寶 hsien hsien 'tung pao. EMPEROR 懿宗 i tsung. Soon suppressed, A. D. 860.
93. 得壹元寶 tê yi yüan pao, 順天元寶 shun 'tien yüan pao. REBEL KING 史思明 shih ssü ming. Had a crescent on the reverse. \* Began, A. D. 760.
94. 開平通寶 'kai 'ping 'tung pao. DYNASTY OF 後梁 'hou liang. EMPEROR 太祖 'tai tsu. Reverse plain. A.D. 907.
95. 鳳曆通寶 fêng li 'tung pao, of doubtful origin.
96. 天成元寶 'tien 'chêng yüan pao. DYNASTY OF 後唐 'hou tang. EMPEROR 明宗 ming tsung. Reverse plain. A.D. 927.
97. 天福元寶 'tien fu yüan pao, 天福鎮寶 'tien fu chên pao. DYNASTY OF 後晉 'hou chin, EMPEROR 高祖 kao tsu. Copper coined indiscriminately by government and the people after a set pattern. A.D. 937.
98. 漢元通寶 'han yüan 'tung pao. DYNASTY OF 後漢 'hou 'han. EMPEROR 高祖 kao tsu. Copper, reverse plain. A.D. 947.
99. 周元通寶 'hou yüan 'tung pao. DYNASTY OF 後周 'hou chou, EMPEROR 世宗 shih tsung. One kind had a crescent and another a dot over the hole on the reverse: others had a dragon and a phoenix, and some had a plain reverse. Made from copper taken from more than 3300 Buddhist Temples that were suppressed. A. D. 954.
100. 周元通寶 chou yüan 'tung pao: a large coin, reverse plain, weighing one ounce.



101. 保大元寶 pao ta yüan pao. STATE OF 南唐 nan 'tang, REBEL KING, 元宗 yüan tsung. Date refers to this and the following 3 coins. \* A. D. 948-954.
102. 唐國通寶 'tang kuo 'tung pao. Three kinds with a plain reverse, and one with a round dot on the reverse.
103. 大唐通寶 ta 'tang 'tung pao: 2 kinds; reverse plain.
104. 永通泉寶 yung 'tung 'chüan pao. Three kinds, one having on the reverse a dragon and a phoenix.
105. 開元通寶 'kai yüan 'tung pao. PRINCE OR KING 後主 'hou chu. Iron cash. Iron and copper in 'kai yüan cash were used together in the proportion of 6 iron to 4 copper: plain reverse. \* A. D. 972-976.
106. 永平元寶 yung 'ping yüan pao. STATE OF 前蜀 'chien shu, REBEL KING 高祖 kao tsu. Plain reverse: date refers to this and the following 3 coins; all plain reverse. \* A. D. 909-919.
107. 通正元寶 'tung ching yüan pao.
108. 天漢元寶 'tien han yuan pao.
109. 光大元寶 kuang 'tien yüan pao
110. 乾德元寶 'chien tê yüan pao. REBEL KING 後主 'hou chu. Plain reverse. Date refers to this and the following one. \* A. D. 938-944.
111. 咸康元寶 'han 'kang yüan pao, 咸康通寶 'han 'kang 'tung pao. Plain reverse.
112. 廣政通寶 kuang cheng 'tung pao. STATE OF 後蜀 'hou shu. REBEL KING 後主 'hou chu. Copper. \* A. D. 910-950.
113. 開元通寶 'kai yüan 'tung pao. STATE OF 閩 min, PRINCE 太祖 'tai tsu. Iron cash, plain reverse. Date refers to this and the following 3 coins. \* A. D. 892-945.
114. 永和通寶 yung 'huo 'tung pao. REBEL KING 太宗 'tai tsung.
115. 永隆通寶 yung lung 'tung pao. REBEL KING 景宗 ching tsung. Iron or copper, large size; reverse plain. Denomination of the iron ones was 10 cash. 1 cash equal to 100 leaden cash.
116. 天德重寶 'tien tê chung pao, 天德通寶 'tien tê 'tung pao. Coined by a rebel to the preceding. Iron or copper; on the reverse of the 1st kind was the character 殷 yin. Reverse of the second plain.
117. 乾亨重寶 'chien hsiang chung pao, 大有元寶 ta yü yuan pao. STATE OF 南漢 nan 'han, REBEL KING 高祖 kao tsu. Two kinds of the first. Reverses all plain. \* A. D. 917-971.
118. 乾封泉寶 'chien feng 'chüan pao. STATE OF 楚 'chu, REBEL KING 武穆王 wu mu wang. Large size, iron or copper: date refers to this and the 1st following coins. \* A. D. 897-951.
119. 天策府寶 'tien 'tsé fu pao: copper.
120. 應天元寶 ying 'tien yüan pao. STATE OF 燕 yün, REBEL KING 劉守光 liu shou kuang. Having 万 wan on the reverse. \* A. D. 916-919.
121. 宋元通寶 sung yüan 'tung pao. DYNASTY OF 宋 sung, EMPEROR 太祖 'tai tsu. Two kinds, one having a round dot and the other a crescent above the hole on the reverse. A. D. 960.
122. 太平通寶 'tai 'ping 'tung pao. EMPEROR 太宗 'tai tsung. Plain reverse. A. D. 977.
123. 淳化元寶 'chun 'hua yüan pao. Plain reverse. Inscription in 3 styles, in the Emperor's hand writing.
124. 至道元寶 chih tao yüan pao. Plain reverse. Three kinds of inscription, in one year 800, 000 strings of 1000 cash were coined.
125. 咸平元寶 'han 'ping yüan pao. EMPEROR 真宗 chen tsung. One with a broad margin on the reverse. Two kinds, reverses plain. A. D. 998.
126. 景德元寶 ching tê yüan pao: 1,830,000 strings of 1000 cash coined in one year: plain reverse.
127. 祥符元寶 hsiang 'hu yüan pao. 祥符通寶 hsiang 'hu 'tung pao. Two styles of the 2nd kind, reverses all plain. In one year 210,000 strings were coined.
128. 天禧通寶 'tien hsi 'tung pao. 1,500,000 strings coined in one year, plain reverse.
129. 天聖元寶 'tien shên yüan pao. EMPEROR 仁宗 jên tsung. Two styles, each with plain reverse. A. D. 1023.
130. 明道元寶 ming tao yüan pao. Two styles, each with plain reverse.
131. 景祐元寶 ching yü yüan pao. Two styles, each with plain reverse.
132. 皇宋通寶 'huang sung 'tung pao. Four styles, reverses plain except one which has 五 wu on it.
133. 康定元寶 'kang ting yüan pao. One style, plain reverse. Denomination 10 cash.
134. 慶曆重寶 'ching li chung pao. Two styles. Reverses plain. Denomination 10 cash.

135. 皇祐元寶 huang yü yüan pao. Two styles, 14,000,000 strings coined.
136. 至和元寶 chih 'huo yüan pao, 至和通寶 chih 'huo tung pao. Two styles of 1st and three styles of 2nd. Reverses plain.
137. 嘉祐元寶 chia yü yüan pao, 嘉祐通寶 chia yü tung pao six styles, (3 of each) with reverses plain. In the reign of this emperor cash were most numerous.
138. 治平元寶 chih 'ping yüan pao, 治平通寶 chih 'ping tung pao. EMPEROR 英宗 ying tsung. Five styles of the 1st and two of the 2nd. In one year 1,700,000 strings were coined. A. D. 1064.
139. 熙寧元寶 hsi ning yüan pao, 熙寧重寶 hsi ning chung pao. EMPEROR 神宗 shên tsung. Six styles of the 1st and five styles of the 2nd. reverses plain. A. D. 1068.
140. 元豐通寶 yüan fêng tung pao: six styles: four with plain reverses, one with a round dot on the reverse, and another with a crescent. One large cash with broad margin. In one year 200,000 strings were coined.
141. 元祐通寶 yüan yü tung pao. EMPEROR 哲宗 ché tsung. Four styles, all with plain reverses. A. D. 1086.
142. 紹聖元寶 chao shêng yüan pao, 紹聖通寶 chao shêng tung pao. Six styles, all with plain reverses but one which has a crescent on the reverse over the hole. Some are of iron. Three have broad borders.
143. 元符通寶 yüan 'hu tung pao. Four styles, all with plain reverses. 1000 copper cash exchanged for 2500 iron cash.
144. 聖宋元寶 shêng sung yüan pao. EMPEROR 徽宗 wei tsung. Four styles: plain reverses: two with broad margins. A. D. 1101.
145. 崇寧通寶 tsung ning tung pao, 崇寧重寶 tsung ning chung pao. Four styles all plain reverses. The inscription a royal autograph. Two rather large.
146. 大觀通寶 ta kuan tung pao. Six styles, 4 with reverses plain. One with a fanciful reverse. Two or three are large.
147. 政和通寶 ching 'huo tung pao. Six styles, reverses plain; made with the admixture of leaden metal.
148. 重和通寶 chung 'huo tung pao. Four styles, plain reverses.
149. 宣和通寶 hsüan 'huo tung pao, 宣和元寶 hsüan 'huo yüan pao. Eight styles, all with plain reverses, except one which has the character 陝 shan over the hole on the reverse. Some of the coins had a small proportion of iron mingled with the copper and lead used.
150. 靖康元寶 ching 'kang yüan pao, 靖康重寶 ching 'kang chung pao. EMPEROR 欽宗 'chin tsung. Five styles, all with plain reverses. One is large. A. D. 1126.
151. 建炎通寶 chien yen tung pao, 建炎重寶 chien yen chung pao. EMPEROR 高宗 kao tsung. Five styles, all with plain reverses. A. D. 1127.
152. 紹興通寶 chao hsing tung pao, 紹興元寶 chao hsing yüan pao. Six styles, one having a crescent only, another a crescent and a round dot, and still another the character 利 li, on the reverse. The remaining three have plain reverses. Some were of iron. 100,000 strings coined.
153. 隆興元寶 lung hsing yüan pao. EMPEROR 孝宗 hsiao tsung. Four styles, reverses all plain. A. D. 1163.
154. 乾道元寶 'chien tao yüan pao. One style had 正 cheng, another a crescent dot on the reverse. made of iron.
155. 淳熙元寶 'chun hsi yüan pao, 淳熙通寶 'chun hsi tung pao. Nine styles, copper or iron. One had 十 shih above and 六 liu below the hole on the reverse; another had 春 'chun above and 十二 shih êrh below the hole on the reverse. One had 七 'chi and two had 泉 'chüan respectively over the hole on the reverse, and another had a crescent above and a round dot below the hole. The reverse of one was plain. the reverse of the iron had the name of the mint where it was coined. The figures denote the year of the reign.
156. 紹熙元寶 chao hsi yüan pao, 紹熙通寶 chao hsi tung pao. EMPEROR 光宗 kuang tsung. Four styles. Two had 元 yüan on the reverse under the hole. two had either 二 êrh or 三 san under the hole and 春 'chun over it. 100,000 strings were coined in a year, at each of two mints. A. D. 1190.
157. 慶元通寶 'ching yüan tung pao. EMPEROR 寧宗 ning tsung. Copper. Two had 元 yüan and the other had 三 san under the hole on the reverse. Numbered on the reverse from one to six. A. D. 1195.
158. 慶元通寶 'ching yüan tung pao: a large

coin, large and thicker than the preceding : reverse plain.

159. 慶通元寶 'ching 'tung yüan pao, 慶元通寶 'ching yüan 'tung pao. One had 同 'tung; and the other had 春 'chun on reverse over the hole and 三 san and 二 êrh under the hole, respectively. These were iron and small size.
160. 嘉泰通寶 chia 'tai 'tung pao : several styles: two had 元 yüan over the hole on the reverse: some were numbered on the reverse from one to four. The reverse of denomination 3 was plain.
161. 嘉泰通寶 chia 'tai 'tung pao. A large coin: reverse plain.
162. 開禧通寶 'kai hsi 'tung pao. Two styles: each had 元 on the reverse over the hole.
163. 開禧通寶 'kai hsi 'tung pao. Had 漢三 'han san or 漢二 'han êrh on the reverse. Iron.
164. 嘉定通寶 chia ting 'tung pao. Two had 元 yüan on the reverse over the hole, two others had 十 shih over and 七 'chi under the hole on the reverse, and one reverse was plain. Reverse generally numbered from 1 to 17.
165. 嘉定通寶 chia ting 'tung pao. Quite a number of styles. One had 春 'chun on the reverse over the hole and 八 pa below it. Various inscriptions on the reverses. Iron.
166. 嘉定元寶 chia ting yüan pao. Very large. It had 折 ché above and 十 shih below the hole on the reverse.
167. 大宋元寶 ta sung yüan pao. EMPEROR 理宗 li tsung. Two had 元 yüan below the hole on the reverse only: others had the same character in the same place and 漢 'han over the hole. A. D. 1225.
168. 紹定通寶 chao ting 'tung pao: numbered on the reverse from 1 to 6. Two at least have 元 yüan over the hole on the reverse.
169. 端平通寶 tuan 'ping 'tung pao, 端平元寶 tuan 'ping yüan pao. Various styles: copper or iron: those of iron had 折十利 ché shih li on the reverse.
170. 嘉熙通寶 chia hsi 'tung pao: several styles, some were numbered on reverse from 1 to 4.
171. 淳祐元寶 'chun yu yüan pao, 淳祐通寶 'shun yu 'tung pao: various styles. Some were numbered from 1 to 12. One was quite large; some were reckoned as one hundred 當百 tang pai, some had 元 yüan on the reverse over the hole.

172. 皇宋元寶 'huang sung yüan pao : several styles, numbered on reverse from 1 to 8 and one or more has yüan over the hole on the reverse.
173. 開慶通寶 'kai 'ching 'tung pao: two forms with yüan over the hole on the reverse.
174. 景定元寶 ching ting yüan pao : numbered on the reverse from 1 to 5 with yüan over the hole in the case of some.
175. 咸淳元寶 'han 'chun yüan pao. EMPEROR 度宗 tu tsung. 德祐元寶 tê yu yüan pao by son of the above. A. D. 1265.
176. 準五伯文省 chun wu pai wên shêng, 準三伯文省 chun san pai wên shêng. TWO EMPERORS 恭帝 kung ti and 端宗 tuan tsung. "500 cash" was on the reverse of one token, and "300 cash" on the reverse of the other. Copper. The tokens passed for the value expressed upon them. Oblong with a round hole near one end. On the obverse of each was the inscription 臨安府行用 ling an fu hsing yung. A. D. 1275 to 1277.
177. 阜昌重寶 fou 'chang chung pao, 阜昌元寶 fou 'chang yüan pao. AT END OF SUNG DYNASTY, REBEL KING 劉豫 liu yü. Reverses both plain. \* A. D. 1120.
178. 天贊通寶 'tien tsang 'tung pao. STATE OF 遼 liao, REBEL KING 太宗 'tai tsung. Reverse plain. \* A. D. 909-914.
179. 應曆重寶 ying li chung pao. REBEL KING 穆宗 mu tsung. Reverse plain. \* A. D. 934-951.
180. 軋亨元寶 'chien hsiang yüan pao. REBEL KING 景宗 ching tsung. \* A. D. 952-962.
181. 統和元寶 'tung 'huo yüan pao, 太平元寶 'tai 'ping yüan pao. REBEL KING 聖宗 shêng tsung. Reverses plain. \* A. D. 966-1013.
182. 重熙通寶 chung hsi 'tung pao. REBEL KING 興宗 hsing tsung. Reverse plain. \* A. D. 1014-1037.
183. 清寧通寶 'ching ning 'tung pao, 咸雍通寶 'han yung 'tung pao, 大康通寶 ta 'kang 'tung pao, 大康元寶 ta 'kang yüan pao, 大安元寶 ta an yüan pao, 壽昌元寶 shou 'chang yüan pao. REBEL KING 道宗 tao tsung. Reverses plain. \* A. D. 1038-1083.
184. 軋統元寶 'chien 'tung yüan pao, 天慶元寶 'tien 'ching yüan pao. REBEL KING 天祚帝 'tien tsu ti. Date refers to this and next coin. \* A. D. 1084-1103.
185. 天感元寶 'tien kan yüan pao. REBEL KING 天祚帝 'tien tsu ti. Reverse plain.

186. 正隆元寶 chêng lung yüan pao. STATE OF 金 chin, KING 廢帝 fei ti. Reverse of one style is plain: the reverse of another has 4 small round dots on each side of the hole. \* A. D. 1158-1170.
187. 大定通寶 ta ting 'tung pao. KING 世宗 shih tsung. The reverse of some is plain; others have 申 shên, either above or below the hole: another reverse has 酉 yu below the hole. \* A. D. 1171-1189.
188. 泰和重寶 'tai 'huo chung pao, 泰和通寶 'tai 'hou 'tung pao, 承安寶貨 'chêng an pao 'huo. KING 章宗 chang tsung. Various styles, most of them large and well made: some have double rims. The reverse of some had figures of a casket and plum blossoms some had reverses plain. Some had inscriptions on the reverse corresponding to the obverse. Others had corresponding inscriptions, but upside down. \* A. D. 1200-1218.
189. 天授通寶 'tien shou 'tung pao. STATE OF 夏 hsia, REBEL KING 景宗 ching tsung. \* A. D. 1139-1144.
190. 大德元寶 ta tê yüan pao, 元德通寶 yüan tê 'tung pao. REBEL KING 崇宗 'chung tsung. \* A. D. 1145-1198.
191. 天盛元寶 'tien shêng yüan pao, 乾祐元寶 'chien yu yüan pao. KING 仁宗 jên tsung. Reverses plain. Of the 'chien yu cash, the most plentiful were iron. \* A. D. 1199-1253.
192. 天慶元寶 'tien 'ching yüan pao. KING 桓宗 'huan tsung. Plain reverse. \* A. D. 1254-1266.
193. 皇建元寶 'huang chien yüan pao. KING 襄宗 hsiang tsung. Plain reverse. \* A. D. 1267-1272.
194. 光定元寶 kuang ting yüan pao. KING 神宗 shên tsung. Reverse plain. \* A. D. 1273-1284.
195. 至元通寶 chih yüan 'tung pao. DYNASTY OF 元 yüan. EMPEROR 世祖 shih tsu. Plain reverse. A. D. 1280.
196. 大德通寶 ta tê 'tung pao. EMPEROR 成宗 'chêng tsung. Plain reverse. A. D. 1295.
197. 至大通寶 chih.ta 'tung pao, 大元通寶 ta yüan 'tung pao. EMPEROR 武宗 wu tsung. Plain reverse: several styles. The inscription of some are in Mongolian characters. A. D. 1308.
198. 皇慶通寶 'huang 'ching 'tung pao. EMPEROR 仁宗 jên tsung. Plain reverse. A.D. 1312.
199. 至治通寶 chih chih 'tung pao. EMPEROR 英宗 ying tsung. Very beautiful and scarce. Plain reverse. A.D. 1321.
200. 至順元寶 chih shun yüan pao. EMPEROR 文宗 wên tsung. Reverse plain. A.D. 1330.
201. 至正通寶 chih chêng 'tung pao. EMPEROR 順帝 shun ti. Two styles. Mongolian characters on the reverse above the hole. One style also has 一 yi under the hole. Date refers to this and the following 6 coins. \* A.D. 1335-1370.
202. 至正通寶 chih chêng 'tung pao. Two styles. Mongolian characters on the reverse over the hole. One had 二 êrh under the hole. The other had a broad rim.
203. 至正通寶 chih chêng 'tung pao. Several styles, all with Mongolian characters on the reverse over the hole. Some had 三 san on the reverse under the hole, larger than usual.
204. 至正通寶 chih chêng 'tung pao. Several styles: white copper. Still larger than the preceding with Mongolian characters over the hole on the reverse. One has 壹兩重 yi liang chung on the reverse below the hole, and another had the character for ten there.
205. 至正之寶 chih chêng chih pao. Two styles much larger than the preceding: one had 吉權鈔貳錢伍分 on its reverse and the other had 吉權鈔伍錢 on its reverse.
206. Same inscription as above on the obverse. Very large, weight 4 oz. It had 權鈔伍錢 on the reverse.
207. Obverse in Mongolian: plain reverse.
208. 龍鳳通寶 lung fêng 'tung pao. STATE OF 宋 sung, REBEL KING 小明王 hsiao ming wang. Several styles. Reverses plain. Copper like gold. \* A.D. 1360-1371.
209. 天佑通寶 'tien yu 'tung pao. STATE OF 吳 wu, REBEL KING 誠王 'chêng wang. Several styles. White copper; on the reverse were the numbers 1. 3. 5. denoting their respective denominations. \* A.D. 1361-1376.
210. 天啓通寶 'tien 'chi 'tung pao. STATE OF 天完 'tien wan, REBEL KING 徐壽輝 hsü shou 'hui. Reverse plain: date refers to this and the following coins. \* A. D. 1355-1365.
211. 天定通寶 'tien ting 'tung pao. Several styles: reverses plain. Red copper.
212. 大義通寶 ta i 'tung pao. STATE OF 漢 'han. REBEL KING 陳友諒 'chên yu liang. Sev.



- eral sizes and styles. Plain reverses. \* A. D. 1355.
213. 天統元寶 'tien 'tung yüan pao. STATE OF 夏 hsia. REBEL KING 明玉珍 ming yü chên. Of two kinds, the characters on the obverse being differently arranged in the two kinds. Plain reverse. \* A. D. 1357-1363.
214. 大中通寶 ta chung 'tung pao. DYNASTY OF 明 ming. EMPEROR 太祖 'tai tsu. Three kinds, having 十豫 shih yü, 鄂十 o shih, and 北平十 pei 'ping shih on their reverses. Of large size. A. D. 1368.
215. Same obverse. Two kinds; which have 豫 yü and 浙 ché on their reverses over the hole: larger than common.
216. Same obverse. Several kinds having their reverses plain or various characters on them.
217. Same obverse. Reverse plain. Rim heavy.
218. Same obverse: several small kinds, with the reverse either plain or having the character 濟 chi, or 北平 pei 'ping upon them.
219. 洪武通寶 'hung wu 'tung pao. Denomination 10 cash. 十 shih and 一兩 i liang, or 十豫 shih yü or 桂十 kuei shih, 十福 shih fu, or 十京 shih ching, or 十浙 shih ché, or shih alone upon the reverse. Two kinds made of superior brass, or inferior copper.
220. Same obverse. Reverse plain or bearing 五錢 wu 'chien or wu fu on them. Denomination 5 cash.
221. Same obverse. Denomination 3 cash, of two kinds, the broad and the narrow rimmed. The reverse plain or inscribed with the words 三錢 san 'chien, or the word ché or yü or fu. &c.
222. Same obverse. Denomination 2 cash. The reverse of most is plain, but some have 二錢 êrh 'chien upon them.
223. Same obverse: standard size. Some have the reverse plain, but others have 福 fu, or 治 chih, or 一錢 i 'chien, or 北平 pei 'ping inscribed upon them.
224. 建文通寶 chien wên 'tung pao. EMPEROR 惠宗 'hui tsung. A.D. 1399.
225. 永樂通寶 yung lo 'tung pao. EMPEROR 成祖 'chéng tsu. Reverse plain: coined by the Provincial Treasurer of Che-kiang, Fu-kien, Kiang-su and Kuang-tung. A.D. 1403.
226. 洪熙通寶 'hung hsi 'tung pao. EMPEROR 仁宗 jên tsung. Reverse plain. One million ting, (each ting being 5,000) were coined in the time of Chia ching. A.D. 1425.
227. 宣德通寶 hsüan tê 'tung pao. EMPEROR 宣宗 hsüan tsung. Reverse plain. A million ting more were coined in the time of Chia ching. A.D. 1426.
228. 正統通寶 chêng 'tung 'tung pao, 天順通寶 'tien shun 'tung pao. EMPEROR 英宗 ying tsung. Reverse plain. 1,000,000 ting were coined in the time of Chia ching. A.D. 1436.
229. 景泰通寶 ching 'tai 'tung pao. EMPEROR 代宗 tai tsung. Reverse plain. A.D. 1450.
230. 成化通寶 'chéng 'hua 'tung pao. EMPEROR 憲宗 hsien tsung. Plain reverse. In the time of Chia ching 1,000,000 ting were coined. A.D. 1465.
231. 弘治通寶 'hung chih 'tung pao. EMPEROR 孝宗 hsiao tsung. Plain reverse. A.D. 1488.
232. 正德通寶 chêng tê 'tung pao. EMPEROR 武宗 wu tsung. Standard of two kinds. The reverse of one was plain. The other bore the figure of a dragon playing with a pearl. A.D. 1506.
233. 大明通寶 ta ming 'tung pao. EMPEROR 世宗 shih tsung. Reverse plain. A.D. 1522.
234. 嘉靖通寶 Chia ching 'tung pao. Large and broad border. Value 10 cash. Reverse had characters for 10 and one ounce upon it.
235. Same obverse. The copper like gold. Denomination 5 cash. Reverse had ten cash.
236. Same obverse. Denomination 3 cash. Reverse had san 'chien upon it.
237. Same obverse. Denomination 2 cash. Reverse plain.
238. Same obverse. Reverse plain. Standard cash.
239. 隆慶通寶 lung 'ching 'tung pao. EMPEROR 穆宗 mu tsung. Reverse plain. These and those coined by Wan li were a little heavier than those coined by Chia ching. A. D. 1567.
240. 萬曆通寶 wan li 'tung pao. EMPEROR 神宗 shên tsung. Some reverses were plain, others had a small circle or 公 kung or 天 'tien above the hole. Some were of brass 4 times smelted, of which 8 were estimated as equal to a candareen of silver; some were made of brass twice smelted or with marked edges, of which 12 were equivalent to a candareen of silver. A. D. 1573.
241. 泰昌通寶 'tai 'chang 'tung pao. EMPEROR 光宗 kuang tsung. Reverse plain and margin wider than common. Coined in the following reign. A. D. 1620.
242. 天啓通寶 'tien 'chi 'tung pao. EMPEROR 熹

- 宗 hsi tsung. Coined of denominations 10, 100, and 1000, but found inconvenient. Some had 鎮 chén, or 府 fu, or 密 mi, besides other characters on the reverse as ten and one ounce. Some had plain reverses, and others had similar inscriptions on both sides. Margin broad. A. D. 1621.
243. Same obverse. Denominations one and two cash. One had a broad margin. The reverses were quite various. Some had a small round dot, or a crescent and 戶 'hu, or 新 hsin, or kung, or yüan, or wên, besides one cash, or one candareen, or two cash and two candareen, inscribed upon them.
244. 崇禎通寶 'chung chén 'tung pao. EMPEROR 懷宗 'huai tsung. Broad margin, reverses all plain. Of denomination 10: money of the old coinages called in and treated as old copper. A. D. 1628.
245. Same obverse: green copper. Respective denominations 5 and 2 cash: some with broad margin. The reverse of some bore 監五 chien wu, or 戶五 'hu wu, or 二 êrh, or a round dot representing a star on them.
246. Same obverse: standard. Reverse plain, or bearing one of some tens of different inscriptions of one or two words each, as 太平 'tai 'ping, 清忠 'ching chung, 奉制 fêng chih, 榆 yu, 官 kuan, 府 fu, or a star, &c.
247. Same obverse. Reverse under the hole had a picture of a horse, perhaps ominous of the rebel Chuang, of whose name the word *ma* (horse) formed a part.
- THE PRINCES AT THE CLOSE OF THE MING DYNASTY. Some of these particulars are derived from Mr. Wylie's article to be mentioned hereafter. (See page 615).
248. 弘光通寶 'hung kuang 'tung pao. There are various coins of the same obverse. One was issued at Nanking in 1645, by the PRINCE OF HAPPINESS 福王 fu wang. Another coin had the same appearance, only there was a round dot over the hole on the reverse: another coin had the same character in the Seal style on the obverse, and the reverse had the character 鳳 fêng, for fêng yang, coined in 1645: another has 貳 êrh on the reverse and means equal to two of the ordinary cash.
249. Same observe: several styles. Reverse plain or bearing the characters én, or kung, or 'hu, or the figure of a star.
250. 隆武通寶 lung wu 'tung pao. Issued by 唐王 'tang wang, prince of Tang at Foo-chow in 1645. Some coins had 戶 'hu, Board of Revenue on the reverse. Others had 工 kung, Board of Works.
251. 紹武通寶 chao wu 'tung pao: standard coin. Issued by 小唐王 hsiao 'tang wang in Fu kien.
252. 大明通寶 ta ming 'tung pao. Issued by the prince of Loo 魯王 lu wang, at 'Tai chow in Chekiang province: on the reverse it has 戶 'hu, Board of revenue, or kung, or 帥 shuai.
253. 永曆通寶 yung li 'tung pao: 254, 255, 256, and 257, all have the same obverse. Issued by 永明王 yung ming wang in Kuangtung or by Prince of Kwei 桂王 kwei wang in 1646 at Chao 'ching in Kuangtung province. On the reverse is 戶 'hu, for the Board of revenue; 工 kung, for the Board of works; 粵 yüeh, ancient name for Kuangtung and Kuangsi; 定 ting, perhaps for Loting in Kuangtung; 明 ming, apparently for Ming dynasty; 留 liu, "remaining" referring to his Viceroy and general remaining in Kuei lin; 督 tu, for "governor"; 部 pu, "tribunal." This and the preceding refer to the governor general. Or 輔 fu, for "aid" 國 kuo, for "nation"; 壹分 yi fên, equal in value to one hundredth of an ounce of silver. Many styles. Some have very large wide margins: others medium sized with wide rims. Some of the reverses are plain.
258. 永昌通寶 yung 'chang 'tung pao. Issued by the rebel 李自成 li tzü 'chéng at 西安 hsi an, the capital of Shensi in 1644. Several styles. Reverse plain: two were large with broad rims.
259. 大順通寶 ta shun 'tung pao, 興朝通寶 hsing chao 'tung pao. The latter, was issued by the rebel 孫可望 sun 'ko wang in 1655 at 貴陽 kwei yang in Kwei chow. On the reverse of one was 壹分 yi fên, on the reverse of another was 五厘 wu li, and the reverse of another was plain. The characters were in the official hand. All have broad rims and some are very large. The former was issued by another rebel 張獻忠 chang hsien chung, at 成都 'chéng tu, the capital of Sz-chuan in 1644. It had 工 kung, Board of Works on the reverse below the aperture: some have no character on the reverse. These

coins are sought by sailors as omens of favorable weather.

COCHIN CHINA 安南國 an nan kuo.

10. 順天元寶 shun 'tien yüan pao. Reverse plain. KING 黎利 li li.
11. 紹平通寶 chao 'ping 'tung pao, 大寶通寶 ta pao 'tung pao. Reverse plain. KING 黎麟 li lin.
12. 大和通寶 ta 'huo 'tung pao, 延寧通寶 yen ning 'tung pao. KING 黎濬 li hsüan. Reverse plain.
13. 天興通寶 'tien hsing 'tung pao. KING 黎琮 li tsung. Plain reverse.
14. 光順通寶 kuang shun 'tung pao, 洪德通寶 'hung tê 'tung pao. KING 黎灝 li 'hao. Reverse plain.
15. 景統通寶 ching 'tung 'tung pao. KING 黎暉 li 'hui. Plain reverse.
16. 端慶通寶 tuan 'ching 'tung pao. KING 黎誼 li i. Reverse plain.
17. 洪順通寶 'hung shun 'tung pao. KING 黎暘 li chou. Reverse plain.
18. 交治通寶 chiao chih 'tung pao. KING 黎諱 li 'hui. Reverse plain.
19. 元和通寶 yüan 'huo 'tung pao. KING 黎寧 li ning. Reverse plain.
20. 明德通寶 ming tê 'tung pao, 大正通寶 ta cheng 'tung pao. KING 莫登庸 mo têng yung. Reverse plain.

COREA 高麗國 kao li kuo.

1. 海東重寶 'hai tung chung pao. 海東通寶 'hai tung 'tung pao. Several styles. Reverse plain.
2. 東國通寶 tung kuo 'tung pao. 東國重寶 tung kuo chung pao. Several kinds with plain reverse.
3. 朝鮮通寶 chao hsien 'tung pao. Plain reverse. Coined probably in the time of 'T'ai tsu, ('Hung wu). He changed the name of Corea to Chao hsien.

JAPAN COINS 日本國 jih pên kuo.

4. 和同開珍 'huo 'tung 'kai chên. First character also written 和. Plain reverse.
5. 神功開珍 shên kung 'kai chên, 神功開寶 shên kung 'kai pao. Copper: reverse plain.
6. 慶長通寶 'ching chang 'tung pao, 寬永通寶 'kuan yung 'tung pao. Large variety of styles of the 2nd kind. The most common has 文 wên on the reverse. Others have other characters on their reverse. A. D. 1605-1623.

KINGDOM OF 高昌國 kao 'chang kuo.

277. 延喜通寶 yen hsi 'tung pao, 長德通寶 chang te 'tung pao, 久安通寶 chiu an 'tung pao, 正元通寶 chêng yüan 'tung pao. Plain reverses. The last mentioned has a wide margin.
  278. 高昌吉利 kao 'chang chi li. Thick and heavy. Time of coinage unknown. Kingdom on the North West of China.
- ANCIENT COINS NOT CLEARLY REFERABLE TO ANY PERIOD 無考古錢 wu 'kao ku 'chien
279. Inscription illegible. Copper: reverse plain. Like a half ounce in appearance.
  280. 大泉五銖 ta 'chüan wu chu. Perhaps referable to the Wu-chi, (between the Tang and the Sung dynasties): has on the reverse a crescent above the hole and a round dot below it, called a moon and a star.
  281. 平當五銖 'ping tang wu chu. Reverse plain.
  282. 續銖 su chu. Somewhat like the "wu chu": reverse plain.
  283. 明月錢 ming yüeh 'chien, and no other character on obverse or reverse. The inscription hieroglyphical.
  284. Inscription unintelligible. Called the 異文錢 i wên 'chien. Reverse plain. Perhaps the inscription is 天贊 'tien tsan in the Liao tung character.
  285. 大治通寶 ta chih 'tung pao. Plain reverse.
  286. 皇元通寶 'huang yüan 'tung pao, 景元通寶 ching yüan 'tung pao. Plain reverse, with broader margins than usual.
  287. 開和通寶 'kai 'huo 'tung pao, 開定通寶 'kai ting 'tung pao. Plain reverse.
  288. 保泰通寶 pao 'tai 'tung pao, 泰德通寶 'tai tê 'tung pao. The first had a crescent and a round dot on the reverse, and the second had a small dot only on the reverse: margins wider than usual.
  289. 金圓世寶 chin yüan shih pao. Copper. Supposed to be of foreign coinage. Plain reverse.
  290. 永盛通寶 yung shêng 'tung pao. The reverse has 巳 ssü on the left of the hole.
  291. 隆基通寶 lung chi 'tung pao. Plain reverse.
  292. 明定宋寶 ming ting sung pao. The reverse is plain, and the inscription (as in other cases not here mentioned) is in different kinds of writing.
  293. 昭統通寶 chao 'tung 'tung pao. Wide

margin, with 正 chêng or another term on the reverse below the hole.

294. 元平通寶 yüan 'ping 'tung pao, 政平通寶 chêng 'ping 'tung pao. Plain reverse.
295. 寧民通寶 ning min 'tung pao, 建國通寶 chien kuo 'tung pao. Reverse plain.
296. 平安通寶 'ping an 'tung pao. Broad rim and plain reverse.
297. 大世通寶 ta shih 'tung pao, 世高通寶 shih kao 'tung pao. Plain reverse.
298. 永壽通寶 yung shou 'tung pao. More than one style of inscription, and plain reverse. broader rim than common.
299. 玄聰通寶 hsüan tsung 'tung pao. Broader rim than usual and reverse plain.
300. 福平元寶 fu 'ping yüan pao, 紹符元寶 chao fu yüan pao. Reverse plain.
301. 寶永通寶 pao yung 'tung pao. Copper. Plain reverse. Rather larger than common.
302. 仙臺通寶 hsien 'tai 'tung pao. Iron. Square with rounded corners. Plain reverse.
303. 盛德通寶 shêng tê 'tung pao. Plain reverse.
304. 宣觀通寶 hsüan kuan 'tung pao. Plain reverse.
305. 廣和通寶 kuang 'huo 'tung pao. Red copper, and plain reverse.
306. 郭○ kuo ○. The obverse has two characters, the second of which is unknown. It may be some private signature or mark.
307. 崇明通寶 'chung ming 'tung pao. Smaller than usual with a plain reverse.
308. 景興通寶 ching hsing 'tung pao. Various styles of inscription: some with plain reverse and wide margins; some with two foreign characters on the reverse: some have 山南 shan nan, or 工 kung, or other characters on the reverse. The 3d and 4th characters on the obverse in some cases are yung pao, or ta pao, nei pao, chung pao, chü pao, &c.
309. 藕心 ou hsin cash, resembling the heart of the Ou plant: some 4 kinds, all introduced by the Russians or the Mahomedan tribes. No Chinese characters.
310. 蟻鼻錢 i pi 'chien, or the ant-nose cash: obverse flat with a convex reverse. Time of coinage unknown. No Chinese characters. †

† The following 10 kinds of cash are found at Foochow, whose date and place of coinage are unknown.

嘉隆 chia lung, 光中 kuang chung, 明命 ming

# HORSE CASH 馬錢 ma 'chien.

311. 龍媒 lung mei cash. On the obverse the picture of a horse only. These characters are on the right and left of the hole on the reverse.
312. 拳毛 'chüan mao or "Curly haired" cash. Said horse was a present from Tai tsung of the Sung Dynasty to a certain person.
313. 望雲 wang yün cash. Obverse has a picture of a horse with the 1st character above and the 2nd below the picture. Those refer to its fleetness, "emulating the clouds". It could go 1000 li a day. Reverse plain.
314. 長尾 chang fu cash. A picture of a horse on the obverse and these characters on the reverse.
315. 汗血 'han hsüeh cash. Picture of a horse on the obverse, and these characters on the reverse. The name of a good horse in the time of Han.
316. 魚目 yü mu cash. A horse on the obverse and these characters ("fish eyes") on the reverse, or a horse with these characters on both obverse and reverse.
317. 飛黃 fei 'huang cash. Two styles, both have on the obverse and reverse the picture of a horse and these two characters, "Flying yellow", the name of a noted horse in ancient times.
318. 烏騾 wu chui cash. Of two kinds. No Chinese inscription. The obverse in both has a horse, but a plain reverse. One reverse has a double rim.

## CHARMS OR AMULETS 壓勝錢 ya shêng 'chien.

319. 陰陽神靈 yin yang shên ling cash. Of two kinds, coined by Ying tsung for presentation to the officers who declined to serve him. The reverse has a crescent and a round dot, one below and the other above the hole.
320. 五兩大布 wu liang ta pu cash. The reverse bore the figures of a tortoise, a snake, seven stars, a sword or a double sword, &c.
321. 雙鳳 shuang fêng cash. Reverse plain, but on the obverse a pair of phoenixes. No Chinese characters.
322. 龍鳳 lung fêng cash. On the obverse, the figures of a dragon and a phoenix: on the

ming, 景盛 ching shêng, 元隆 yüan lung, 嗣德 ssü tê, 永漢 yung 'han, 陳新公寶 'chên hsin kung pao, 富壽神寶 fu shou shên pao, 隆德 lung tê.



reverse, the figures of 4 men each holding a knife and a club. No Chinese characters.

23. 雙魚 shuang yü cash. Obverse nearly the same as above. The reverse bore pictures of a pair of fishes and two round dots. No Chinese inscription.

24. 日有萬陪 jih yu wan 'pei cash. These four characters on the obverse. On the reverse a crescent, and a balance with the characters 意 i, "wish," on the weight of the balance.

25. 軒轅 hsüan yüan, cash. On the obverse, a representation of the pei tou and hsüan yüan, constellations. On the reverse, that of a dragon, and a phoenix and a spear. No Chinese characters.

26. 田蚡萬倍 'tien 'tsan wan pei. On the reverse the figure of a stag, (lu), (a pun on the word lu, or salary of a government official).

27. 永安五男 yung an wu nan. On the reverse are 4 figures of brutes.

28. 天下太平 'tien hsia 'tai 'ping. Of several kinds. The reverse are the figures of four men holding military weapons, or a representation of the waves of the sea, or the figures of nine boys.

29. No Chinese characters. The obverse has figures of two men, a dog, and a cloud. On the reverse were two men, a flower, and a censor.

I.—LIST OF PARTICULARS ABOUT COINS OF THE 大清 ta 'ching, OR PRESENT DYNASTY OF CHINA. Compiled from an article by Mr. A Wylie, in the Journal of the Shanghai Literary and Scientific Society, for June, 1850. Abridged with the consent of Mr Wylie, and characters romanized by the Editor.

Heavenly Mandate Coin, 天命 'tien ming 'tung pao. Coined by 太祖 'tai tsu, the founder of the present Manchu dynasty, about 1616.

Heavenly Intelligence Coin, 天聰 'tien tsung 'tung pao. Coined by 太宗 'tai tsung about 1627.

Eminent Virtue Coin, 崇德 'chung tè 'tung pao. Coined by the same about 1636.

COINS OF THE 1ST EMPEROR OF PRESENT DYNASTY.

Compliant Government Coin, 順治 shun chih 'tung pao. Issued during the reign of the first Emperor of the present dynasty, beginning in 1644. There were at least 65 different coins issued during his reign, having some distinguishing characters in Chinese and Manchu, one or both, on their reverse, usually designa-

ting the mint or place where they were coined. Some had the characters noticed below on the reverse.

臨 lin, for Linching in Shantung, where a mint was opened in 1644.

薊 chi, for Kichow in Chihli, where a mint was opened in 1644.

原 yüan, for Taiyüan in Shanse, where a mint was opened in 1645.

荆 ching, for Chingchow in Hupeh, where a mint was opened in 1646.

河 'ho, for Honan province, in the capital of which a mint was opened in 1647.

福 fu, for Foochow in Fookien, where a mint was opened in 1649.

寧 ning, for Ningpo, where a mint was opened in 1649.

東 tung, for Shantung province, where a mint was established in 1649.

浙 chê, for Chekiang province, at whose capital a mint was opened in 1649.

陽 yang, for Yangho in Shanse, where a mint was opened in 1649.

昌 'chang, for Wuchang in Hupeh, where a mint was opened in 1650.

襄 hsiang, for Hsiangyang in Hupeh, where a mint was opened in 1650.

忠 chung, the meaning of which is not clear.

戶 'hu, indicating that it was issued by the mint in connection with the Board of Revenue.

工 kung, indicating that it came from the mint of the Board of Works.

同 'tung, for Tatung in Shanse, where a mint was opened in 1645.

雲 yün, for Miyün in Chihli province, where a mint was opened in 1645.

宣 hsüan, for Seufoo in Chili, where a mint was opened in 1649.

云 yün, the meaning is doubtful. It may refer to Miyün as above.

一 yi, uncertain application.

二 êrh, meaning uncertain.

The preceding have the Chinese character above the aperture on the reverse, or on its right.

The following 17, have the term for "one mille" in silver besides the other character noted, on the reverse.

戶一厘 'hu yi li, meaning its value was one li or mille in silver, and was issued by the Board of Revenue.

工一厘 kung i li, value same as above, and is-

sued by the Board of Works.

臨 lin, for Linching.  
 薊 chi, for Chichow.  
 原 yüan, for Taiyüan.  
 河 'ho, for 'Honan.  
 福 fu, for Foochow.  
 浙 ning, for Ningpo.  
 東 tung, for Shantung.  
 寧 ché, for Chekiang.  
 陽 yang, for Yang'ho.  
 昌 'chang, for Wuchang.  
 雲 yün, for Miyün.  
 同 'tung, for Ta 'tung.  
 宣 hsüan, for Seuanfu.  
 江 chiang, for Keangning, Nanking.  
 陝 shan, for Shense.

The two following only have a single Chinese character on the left of the reverse.

延 yen, for Yensui, in Shense, where a mint was opened in 1844.  
 東 tung, probably for Kuangtung, where a mint was established in 1647.

Thirteen kinds have the name of the mint on the right of the reverse in Chinese with some word in Manchu on the left.

COINS OF THE 2nd EMPEROR OF PRESENT DYNASTY, WHO BEGAN TO REIGN IN 1661.

*Peaceful Lustre coin*, 康熙 'kang hsi 'tung pao. Twenty nine coins were cast, some of which have the following Chinese characters on the reverse.

江 chiang, for Keangning or Nanking.  
 同 'tung, for Ta-'tung in Shanse.  
 福 fo, for Foochow in Fookien.  
 臨 lin, for Lin-'ching.  
 東 tung, for Shantung.  
 宣 hsüan, for Seuenfoo.  
 原 yüan, for 'Taiyuan.  
 蘇 su, for Soochow in Keangnan.  
 薊 chi, for Kechow.  
 昌 'chang, for Wuchang.  
 河 'ho, for Honan.  
 南 nan, for Hunan.  
 浙 ché, for Chekiang.  
 桂 kuei, for Kueilin.  
 陝 shan, for Shense.  
 雲 yün, for Yunnan.  
 鞏 kung, for Kung-'chang.  
 東 tung, for Kuangtung.  
 川 'chüan, for Sz-chuan.  
 貴 knei, for Kueichow.

漳 chang, for Changchow in Fookien.

寧 ning, for Ningpo.

廣 kuang, for Kuangtung.

臺 tai, for Taiwan.

西 hsi, of uncertain meaning or application.

翦, a character of uncommon form, said to be a contraction for chi for Kechow.

COINS OF THE 3d EMPEROR OF THE PRESENT DYNASTY, who began to reign in 1722.

*Agreeable Rectitude cash*, 雍正 yung cheng 'tung pao. From that time to the present, all the coins have inscriptions on the reverse entirely in the Manchu character. Some 16 different kinds in this reign.

COINS OF THE 4th EMPEROR OF THE PRESENT DYNASTY, who began to reign in 1735.

*Celestial Support coin*, 乾隆 chien lung 'tung pao. There were 22 different coins.

COINS OF THE 5th EMPEROR OF THE PRESENT DYNASTY: 1796. 18 different kinds of coins.

*Increasing Felicity coin*, 嘉慶 chia ching 'tung pao.

COINS OF THE 6th EMPEROR OF THE PRESENT DYNASTY: 1820. 14 kinds.

*Lustre of Reason Coin*, 道光 tao kuang 'tung pao.

COINS OF THE 7th EMPEROR OF THE PRESENT DYNASTY: 1850. 18 kinds.

*Prevailing abundance coin*, 咸豐 hsien feng 'tung pao.

*Prevailing abundance heavy coin*, 咸豐重寶 hsien feng chung pao. On the reverse are found characters meaning equal to 5 當五 tang wu, or equal to 10, 當十 tang shih, or equal to 50, 當五十 tang wu shih.

*Prevailing abundance large coin*, 咸豐 hsien feng yüan pao. On the reverse are characters meaning equal to 100, 當百 tang pai.

COINS OF THE EIGHTH, THE REIGNING EMPEROR: 1862.

同治通寶 'tung chih 'tung pao,  
 COINS ISSUED BY MING PRETENDERS AND REBELS TO THE EMPIRE BEFORE THE PRESENT DYNASTY BECAME FIRMLY ESTABLISHED. (Some of these coins mentioned by Mr. Wylie have been referred to above. See 248-259).

*Profitable employment coin*, 利用 li yung 'tung pao. On the reverse of one kind were characters meaning 二厘 êrh li, but the reverse of another was plain.

*Resplendent prowess coin*, 昭武 chao wu 'tung pao. In the Seal character. The reverse of one was plain but on the reverse of another







[illegible]



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[illegible]





[illegible]

101	亢池一	13. III. 三公一
104	亢宿增六	108. III. 九卿增七
106	亢宿增五	613. III. 進賢一
108	亢宿增九	<i>Vulpecula.</i>
109	亢宿增十	12 左旗增十八
110	氏宿增二十七	13 左旗增十七
(23) 九卿三		14 左旗增十九
21. II. 左垣次將增二		16 左旗增十六
122. II. 五諸侯四		17 左旗增二十三
128. II. 九卿增二		18 左旗增十三

19	左旗增十四	29	瓠瓜五
20	左旗增十五	30	天津增二十三
21	左旗增十一	31	天津增二十四
22	左旗增二十三	32	天津增二十五
23	左旗增二十二	33	天津增一
24	左旗增二十一	35	天津增二十七
25	左旗增二十二	(23) 天津增二十六	
26	天津增二十一	(151) 天津增二十六	
27	天津增二十二		
28	天津增二十二		

## LXXVII.—TERMS CONCERNING TEA AND THE TEA BUSINESS.

*This article is chiefly compiled from data furnished by Cantonese at Foochow who are engaged in the tea business and who profess to know about the subject. The list of places where tea is grown is incomplete, and perhaps incorrect in some particulars. Should it be hereafter ascertained that mistakes of importance have been made, no one will regret the circumstance more than the compiler.*

### I.—Miscellaneous Terms relating to Teas used by Tea inspectors, Tea-men, Tea-boys, Compradores, etc.

Extra fine tea, 頂上嫩裝茶 ting shang lèn chuang 'cha.  
 First crop tea, 頭春茶 'tou 'chun 'cha.  
 Second crop tea, 貳春茶 êrh 'chun 'cha,  
 Third crop tea, 三春茶 san 'chun 'cha.  
 Country packed, 山裏裝 shan li chuang.  
 Tea packed in this city, (*i. e. not in the country where it is grown*), 土裝茶 'tu chuang 'cha.  
 Tea muster, 茶辦 'cha pan.  
 Muster chest, 大辦 ta pan.  
 Flowered box, 花箱 'hua hsiang.  
 Chest, 大箱 ta hsiang.  
 Half chest, 貳伍箱 êrh wu hsiang.  
 10 catty box, 十斤箱 shih chin hsiang.  
 Square chest, 斗箱 tou hsiang.  
 Five catty box, 五斤箱 wu chin hsiang.  
 One chop of tea, 一個字號茶 i ko tsū 'hao 'cha.  
 Various qualities and tastes, 味 wei; good taste, 好味 'hao wei; tasteless, 無味 wu wei; fragrant, 香 hsiang; of bad odour, 臭 'chou; strong, 濃 nung; weak, 淡 tan; cold, 冷 lêng; hot, 熱 jê; cool, 涼 liang; dry, 乾 kan; wet, 濕 shih.

### II.—Miscellaneous classes of Chinese connected with Tea Honges and Terms relating to them. Some of these terms perhaps are used more frequently by Cantonese than other Chinese.

Door keeper, 看門 'kan mên.  
 Watchman, 看更 'kan kêng.  
 First 2 or 3 watches, 上更 shang kêng.  
 Last 2 or 3 watches, 下更 hsia kêng.  
 Superintendent of workers in tea, 理茶工人 li 'cha kung jên.  
 Printer of labels &c., 印招牌 yin chao 'pai.  
 Pasterer of labels &c., 裱招牌 piao chao 'pai.  
 Those who mat parcels, 打席包人 ta hsi pao jên.  
 Those who put rattan on parcels, 打藤人 ta 'têng jên.  
 Nailer of boxes, 釘箱人 ting hsiang jên.  
 Pasterer of boxes, 裱箱人 piao hsiang jên.  
 Coolies carrying to and from the water, 挑工上落水人 tiao kung shang lo shui jên.  
 Chinese in Foreign Honges, 洋行人等列 yang 'hang jên têng lieh.  
 Men in the clerk's room, 賬房內人等 chang fang nei jên têng.  
 Compradore, 買辦 mai pan.  
 Compradore's assistant, 幫買辦 pang mai pan.  
 Clerk or keeper of accounts, 管賬先生 kuan chang hsien shêng; (2) 管數 kuan so.  
 Receiver of money, 收銀先生 shou yin hsien shêng.  
 Coolie for the money room, 銀房管店 yin fang kuan tien.  
 One who pays the duties, 報稅人 pao shui jên.  
 Men in the tea room, 茶樓人等 'cha lou jên têng.  
 Tea boy, 茶樓 'cha lou.  
 Tea boy's assistant, 幫茶樓 pang 'cha lou.  
 Tea boy's coolie, 茶樓管店 'cha lou kuan tien.  
 Coolie who boils the water, 泡水管店 'pao shui kuan tien.  
 Men in godown, 棧房人等 chang fang jên têng.  
 Godown keeper, 管倉 kuan 'tsang; (2) 管棧 kuan chang.

odown keeper's assistant, 帮管倉 pang kuan 'tsang.

en in tea boats, 茶船人等 'cha 'chuan jên têng.

chief boat man, 押船頭人 ya 'chuan 'tou jên;  
(2) 押船人 ya 'chuan jên; (3) 行艇頭人  
hsing 'ting 'tou jên.

ommon boat men, 水手 shui shou; (2) 行艇  
人等 hsing ting jên têng.

en in tea godowns, 茶棧人等列 'cha chang jên  
têng liéh.

ie chief manager or compradore, 老板 lao pan.  
roker or go-between, 經手 ching shou.

kind of travelling agent, 接水 chieh shui.  
en in country tea packing houses, 山裏茶  
庄人等 shan li 'cha chuang jên têng.

ie director or superintendent, 總理 tsung li.  
aying in money is denoted by 銀盆 yin pên.

aying in goods is denoted by 貨盆 'huo pên.  
ie weigher, 秤手 'chéng shou.

uardian or escort for boats, 押帮 ya pang.  
reat and small packages, 大小袋 ta hsiao chuang.

en who pack tea, 裝茶人等 chuang 'cha jên têng.  
ia sifters, 篩茶人 shai 'cha jên.

ia pickers, 揀茶人 chien 'cha jên.  
iose who fire the tea, 焙茶人 pai 'cha jên.

iose who cut down tea boxes, 鑊茶箱人 'chan  
'cha hsiang jên.

akers of chest leads, 打鉛箱人 ta 'chien  
hsiang jên.

ia chest makers, 做茶箱人 tso 'cha hsiang jên.

—The Principal Green teas, with the Chinese  
characters employed by Compradores, Tea-men  
and Tea-boys to represent the sound of their  
English names.

reen tea, 綠茶 lu 'cha: 忌連的.

un-powder tea, 珠茶 chu 'cha: 根泡打.

o. 1. Gun-powder, 蝦目 hsia mu: 稔巴溫根泡打.

o. 2. Gun-powder, 蔴珠 ma chu: 稔巴都根泡打.

o. 3. Gun-powder, 寶珠 pao chu: 稔巴地厘  
根泡打.

o. 4. Gun-powder, 芝珠 chih chu: 稔巴科根泡打.

perial, 元珠 yuan chu: 燕拔厘.

yson, 照春 hsi 'chun: 係臣.

ommon Hyson, 付照 fu hsi: 廿文係臣.

o 1. Young Hyson, (2) 蛾眉 é mei, 蛾眉 é mei:  
拈巴溫央係臣.

o 2. Young Hyson, 兩前 yü 'chien: 拈巴都央  
係臣.

o 3. Young Hyson, 付兩 fu yü: 拈巴地厘央  
係臣.

o 4. Young Hyson, 照兩 hsi yü: 拈巴科央係臣.

Old Hyson, 照皮 hsi 'pi: 區蘆係臣.

Hyson skin, 皮茶 'pi 'cha: 係臣士堅.

Caper, 珠蘭 chu lan: 劫巴.

iv.—Principal kinds of Teas, and the places where  
they are grown, and where they are offered in  
market to Foreign merchants.

(1) 青茶 'ching 'cha, which includes 烏龍 wu  
lung; 寶種 pao chung; 上香 shang hsiang;

花香 'hua hsiang; 水仙 shui hsien; 岩茶  
an 'cha; (2) 紅茶 'hung 'cha, which in-  
cludes 工夫 kung fu; 小種 hsiao chung,

紅梅 'hung mei; (3) 綠茶 lu 'cha for which  
see the terms under section iii above; and (4)

白毫 pai 'hao.

The best and greater part of the Black teas 紅茶  
'hung cha, as Congou and Souchong offered

at Foochow for sale comes from the following  
places, mostly among the Wu-i hills 武夷山

wu i shan in Fookien province: 星邨  
赤石街, 侶口, 邵武, 建陽界首, 水吉

蒲城, 莢陽, 洋口, 政和, 東風塘, 南雅  
口, 建寧府, 河口, 黃台, 書坊街, 曹壘

仔, 黃坑, 伯林, 北嶺, 坦洋.

The Black teas, 青茶, as Oolong and Paochung,  
offered at Foochow are mostly from the fol-  
lowing places: 沙縣, 高橋, 高沙, 洋溪,

尤溪, 永安, 福安, 寧洋.

The best of the Pekoe (白毫) teas offered at Foo-  
chow are from the following places: 邵武, 梨

源, 將口, 小湖, 麻沙, 仁壽, 屏南, 坦陽,  
白琳.

Of the Black teas 紅茶 offered at Shanghai and  
Kinkiang, the best are from the following  
places in Kiangse province: 河口, 寧州,

金谿.

Of the same kind of tea offered at Hankow and  
Shanghai, some of the best is from the follow-  
ing places in Hupeh province: 崇陽, 龍港,

通山, 楊柳洞, 羅家市, 楊柳司.

The following places in Honan province send the  
same description of teas to the same markets:

長壽街, 安化, 湘潭, 醴陵, 白蠟橋.

The principal varieties of black tea, 紅茶, offered  
for sale at Canton and Macao are grown in

the following places: 橫河, 三多竹, 岑溪,  
屯溪, 安溪, 濟遠, 大山.

Both kinds of black teas, (紅茶 and 青茶,) are  
offered at Amoy. Some tea comes from

Tamsui in Formosa and some from the fol-  
lowing places in Fokien province: 龍巖州  
寧洋, 安溪.

# LXXVIII.—MECHANICAL AND NAUTICAL TERMS IN FRENCH, CHINESE AND ENGLISH.

BY P. GIQUEL, Esq.

*This article was prepared in response to an invitation from the Editor for a list of the principal Words and Phrases used at the Foo-chow Arsenal, relating to the Machinery employed and the general Business transacted there. For this reason not a few of the French and English Terms supplied by Mr. Giquel are purely Technical ones.*

Abat-jour, 燈遮, Lamp-shade.

Acide, 強水, Acid.

Acide chlorhydrique, 鹽強水, Spirits of salt.

Acide nitrique, 硝強水, Nitric acid.

Acide sulfurique, 磺強水, Sulphuric acid.

Acier, 鋼, Steel.

Acier carré, 方鋼條, Square steel bars.

Acier rond, 圓鋼條, Round steel bars.

Acier méplat, 扁鋼條, Flat steel bars.

Acier octogone, 八角鋼條, Octagonal steel bars.

Acier corroyé, 鍊鋼條, Hammered steel bars.

Acier triangulaire, 三角鋼條, Triangular steel bars.

Acier fondu, 鑄鋼, Cast steel.

Acier fondu carré, 方鑄鋼條, Square cast steel bars.

Acier fondu rond, 圓鑄鋼條, Round cast steel bars.

Acier fondu méplat, 扁鑄鋼條, Flat cast steel bars.

Acier fondu octogone, 八角鑄鋼條, Octagonal cast steel bars.

Acier fondu triangulaire, 三角鑄鋼條, Triangular cast steel bars.

Acier fondu carré pour limes, 方鑄鋼條, 製爐用的, Square cast steel for files.

Acier fondu rond pour limes, 圓鑄鋼條, 製爐用的, Round cast steel for files.

Acier fondu méplat pour limes, 扁鑄鋼條, 製爐用的, Flat cast steel for files.

Acier fondu triangulaire pour limes, 三角鑄鋼條, 製爐用的, Triangular cast steel for files.

Acier fondu demi-rond pour limes, 半圓鑄鋼條, 製爐用的, Half round cast steel for files.

Accastillage, 船上身, Upper works on a ship.

Accore, 撐船柱, Ship prop.

Adent, 輪齒, Dental.

Affaler, 墜下, To lower, overhaul.

Affût, 砲車, Gun carriage.

Affûter, 磨尖, To sharpen tools.

Aiguille, 針, Needle.

Aiguille à ralingue, 鎖帆針, Needle for bolt rope.

Aiguille à voile, 帆針, Needle for sails.

Aiguille de tailleur, 縫針, Needle for tailor.

Aiguille de montre, 表針, Watch-needle.

Aiguille de compas, 羅盤針, Compass-needle.

Aiguillers, 船井, Lumber holes.

Aiguillots, 舵插釘, Rudder pintles.

Aiguiser, 磨刀利, To sharpen knives.

Aimant, 磁石, Loadstone.

Aimant factice, 假磁石, Artificial loadstone.

Alcali, 泉鹼, Alkali.

Alcool, 燒酒, Spirit of wine.

Alène, 皮錐, Awl.

Alène emmanchée, 有柄皮錐, Mounted awl.

Alésoir, 內膛直輪床, A boring machine.

Alésoir horizontal, 內膛橫輪床, A horizontal boring machine.

Allège, 駁船, Cargo-boat.

Alliage, 合金, Alloy.

Alun, 白礬, Alum.

Amboutir, 捲, To make convex, to anarl.

Amarrer, 繫○綁○結, To belay.

Ame (d'un canon), 砲膛, The bore of a gun.

Amorce, 火藥, Prime.

Ammoniac (sel.), 洋硝, Salt ammoniac.

Ampoulette, 砂表, Sand-clock.

Amure, 風上蓬繩, Tack.

Ancre, 錨, Anchor.

Ancre, (i.e. maitresse-ancre), 錨, Sheet-anchor.

Ancre de bossoir, 首錨, Bower-anchor.

Ancre de touée, 曳船錨, Stream-anchor.

Ancre d'embarcations, 船錨, Boats-anchor.

Anneau, 圈○環, Ring.

Aspect, 移炮棍, Handspike.

Anthracite, 石煤, Anthracite.

Antimoine, 點銅錫, Antimony.

Appareux, 轆餅具, Tackle.

Appareil, 器具, Machinery, apparatus.

Appareil distillatoire, 蒸餾水箱, Condensing apparatus.

Appareil plongeur, 沉水器, Diving apparatus.

Arbre de transmission, 懸鐵棍, Transmission shaft.

Arbre d'hélice, 四葉輪鐵棍, Screw shaft.

Are-boutant, 撐柱, A prop.

Ardoise, 烏石○石板, Slate.

Ardoise à écrire, 寫字石板, Writing slate.

Ardoise encadré, 有架石板, Framed slate.

Argile, 陶土, Potter's clay.

Armature de forge, 爐鐵夾, Forge-fittings.



ie, 軍器, Arm, weapons.  
 iement, 配置船具, An armament, the fitting out of a ship.  
 ure, 甲冑, An armour.  
 nde (queue à), 燕尾接, Dove-tail joint.  
 imer, 裝載, To stow.  
 osoir, 淋水桶, A watering pot.  
 enal maritime, 船廠, Arsenal (maritime).  
 enic, 砒礪, Arsenic.  
 iculer, 連節, To joint.  
 ette, 座○盤, A seat, a plate.  
 ier, 廠, Workshop.  
 ier des forges, 打鐵廠, Iron work shop.  
 ier de modèles, 模子廠, Model shop.  
 ier d'embarcations, 艇廠, Boat yard.  
 ier d'ajustage, 輪機廠, Fitting shop.  
 ier de précision, 精工廠, Fine work shop.  
 es (de roues), 輪楫板, Paddles.  
 ier, 木皮, Sap-wood.  
 e, 槽, A trough.  
 el (de foyer.), 爐屏, Altar.  
 ron, 槳, Oar.  
 so, 報信船, Despatch boat.  
 , 軌, Axis.  
 omètre, 柁表, Axiometer.  
 te, 淡氣, Azote.

B

ord, 船左旁, Portside, larboard.  
 , 渡船, Ferry boat.  
 he, 噴水筒, Hot well.  
 he de machine à vapeur, 輪機噴筒, Engine hot-well.  
 he de meule, 磨刀石水箱, Grindstone's case.  
 he de forges, 冷鐵水桶, Forge tank.  
 ue, 環, Ring.  
 ue pour tubes, 管頭圈, Tubes ring.  
 uette, 棍, Rod.  
 uette à lavoir, 洗鎗棍, Cleaning rod.  
 uette à tire-balle, 拔鎗子棍, Ramrod screw.  
 moire, 浴盆, Bathing tub.  
 le, 水盆, Water tub.  
 ounette, 鎗頭刀, Bayonet.  
 i, 帚○掃把, Broom.  
 e, 彈子, Musket ball.  
 ince, 天平, Scale.  
 incier, 擺, Pendulum of a clock.  
 on, 欄杆, Balcony.  
 se, 插標, Beacon.  
 bou, 竹, Bamboo.  
 c, 板凳, Bench.

Banc à étirer les tubes, 拉管子床, Bench for stretching tubes.  
 Banc de tour, 車床, Lathe bench.  
 Baril, 小桶, Barrel.  
 Baromètre, 風雨表, Barometer.  
 Barre, 條○塊, Bar.  
 Barre de gouvernail, 舵勝, Helm.  
 Barreau, 小條, Rail.  
 Barreau en fer pour grille, 爐承鐵條, Iron grate.  
 Barrique, 木桶, Cask.  
 Barrique pour saler la viande, 鹹肉櫃, Harness-cask.  
 Barrette, 帽蓋, Cap.  
 Bascule, 吊秤平, Swipe.  
 Bascule (balance), 磅, Scale beam.  
 Bassin, 船塢, Dock.  
 Bassinet (d'un fusil), 機子臺, The pan of a gun.  
 Bâtard, e, (lime), 三角式爐, Bastard file.  
 Bateau, 船, Boat.  
 Bateau drague, 挖土機船, Dredging-boat.  
 Bateau à vapeur, 火輪船, Steam-boat.  
 Bateau à hélice, 暗輪船, Screw-boat.  
 Bateau à roues, 明輪船, Paddle-boat.  
 Bâti, 架○底, Frame.  
 Bâti d'une machine, 輪機立定身, Framing of an engine.  
 Bâtiment, 船○宮室, Vessel, edifice.  
 Bâton, 棍, stick.  
 Batterie, 砲臺, A battery.  
 Bavures, 餘流鐵, Fash or seam (of castings).  
 Beaupré (mât de), 先鋒帆桅, Bowsprit.  
 Bec de corbin, 鷹嘴鉤, Rave-hook.  
 Bêche, 鏟, Spade.  
 Bédane, 雕刀, Mortise chisel.  
 Bélier, 羊頭鎚, Ram.  
 Bésaigue, 雙頭刀, Fugbill.  
 Bêtan, 三合土, Cement.  
 Bibliothèque, 書櫃○書院, Library.  
 Bidon, 鐵壺, Can.  
 Bielle, 汽餅勝, Connecting rod.  
 Bigorne, 尖頭礮, Bickern, (beaked anvil).  
 Bigorne en fer d'établi, 板凳砧, Bench bickern.  
 Bigorne en fer pour serrurier, 鎖匠砧, Locksmiths's bickern.  
 Biseau, 翎尖, Feather edge.  
 Bitord, 三股索, Spun yarn.  
 Bitord goudronné, 三股油索, Tarred spun yarn.  
 Blaireau, 柄子刷, Badger.  
 Blanchir (une pièce), 漂清, To bleach.  
 Blanc de céruse, 乾白漆, White lead.  
 Blanc d'Espagne, 白石粉, Chalk.

Bobine, 簍, Bobbin.  
 Bois, 木, Wood.  
 Bois de camphre, 樟木, Camphor wood.  
 Bois de campêche, 蘇木, Campeachy wood.  
 Bois de teck, 檣木, Teak wood.  
 Bois de rose, 花梨木, Rose-wood.  
 Bois de fer, 鐵木, Ironwood.  
 Boîte, 箱, Box.  
 Boîte en fer-blanc, 白鐵箱, Tin-box.  
 Bombe, 西瓜子, Bomb.  
 Bonnettes, 翼帆, Studding sails.  
 Borax, 硼砂, Borax.  
 Bordage, 船板, Planking of a ship.  
 Bordure de dessin en soie, 鎖圖邊絲帶, Silk rubber for drawing border.  
 Bornoyer, 紗正斜, To dress.  
 Bossoir, 鑄架, Cat-head.  
 Bossoir d'embarcation, 艇挑.  
 Bouchon, 餅塞, Cork.  
 Bouchon de liège pour bouteilles, 軟木餅塞, Cork for bottles.  
 Boudin, 螺紋條, wire spring.  
 Bouge (du pont), 壟背形, Curve of the deck.  
 Bougie, 蠟燭, Wax-candle.  
 Bougie stéarique, 牛油燭, Stearic candle.  
 Bougie pour noyaux, 蠟綿捻, Bore-candle.  
 Boulet, 砲彈子, Cannon ball.  
 Bouée, 浮標, Buoy.  
 Bouée de sauvetage, 救生浮環, Life buoy.  
 Boulon, 螺絲釘, Bolt.  
 Bourre, 散毛, Wadding.  
 Bourre de bouf, 牛毛, Cow's hair.  
 Boussole, 羅盤, 指南針, Sea compass.  
 Bout-dehors, 先鋒帆杆, Studding sail booms.  
 Bouteilles (marine), 茅盆, 茅房, Water-closet.  
 Bouvet, 槽鉋, Joiner's plane.  
 Brai sec, 乾松香, Pitch.  
 Brai gras, 濕松香, Rosin.  
 Braser, 錫銅, To braze.  
 Brasser (un métal en fusion), 攪拌, To mix.  
 Brique, 磚, Brick.  
 Brique anglaise, 英沙磚, Sand brick.  
 Brique répaetaire, 火磚, Fire-brick.  
 Briqueterie, 陶廠, Brick factory.  
 Brigantine, 駁帆, Spanker.  
 Bringueballe, 水車臂, Handle of a pump.  
 Bronze, 黃銅, Bronze.  
 Brosse, 刷, Brush.  
 Brosse à peinture, 漆刷, Paint brush.  
 Bureau de dessin, 畫院, Designing room.  
 油餅, Cruet.

Burin, 雕刀, Burin.  
 Butoir, 止頭, Buffer.

## C

Cabestan, 起錨車, Capstan.  
 Cabillot, 繫纜鉗, Belaying pins.  
 Cabine, 艙屋, Cabin.  
 Câble, 大纜, Cable.  
 Cadenas, 懸鎖, Padlock.  
 Cage de laminoirs, 拉鐵輪架, Rolling cylinders stand.  
 Caillebotis, 格眼匡, Gratings.  
 Caisse, 箱, 櫃, Box, chest.  
 Caisse à eau, 水櫃, Water-tank.  
 Caisse à poudre, 火藥箱, Powder-box.  
 Caisse en fer blanc, 白鐵箱, Tin-box.  
 Caisson d'équipage, 水手箱, Sailor's box.  
 Cale—(d'un navire), 船艙, Hold of a ship.  
 Cale de hâlage, 船槽, Hauling ship.  
 Calfat, 船匠, Calker.  
 Calfater, 船縫, To calk.  
 Calfater un navire, 船縫, To calk a ship.  
 Calibre, 砲口徑, Bore.  
 Cambouis, 鐵油渣, Coom.  
 Cambuse, 糧食所, Store-room.  
 Candélabre, 花朵鐵臺, Chandelier.  
 Cannelle, 龍頭, Cap.  
 Canon, 砲, Cannon.  
 Canon rayé, 螺絲砲, Screw-gun, rifle gun.  
 Canon mitrailleuse, 飛輪砲, Mitrailleuse.  
 Canonnier, 砲手, Gunner.  
 Canonnière, 砲船, Gunboat.  
 Canot, 小艇, Ship's boat.  
 Caoutchouc, 膏做皮, India rubber.  
 Capon, 瓜轆餅, Cat-tackle.  
 Capsule, 銅帽子, Capsule.  
 Carabine, 螺絲銃, Rifle.  
 Carafe, 水餅, Decanter.  
 Carbonic (acide), 炭氣, Carbonic acid.  
 Carte à limes, 鏟鐵刷, Files-card.  
 Carreau, 玻璃片, Pane of glass.  
 Carton, 厚紙, 裱紙, Pastebord.  
 Cartouche, 藥彈紙袋, Cartridge.  
 Cartouchière, 藥彈袋, Cartridge-box.  
 Catéchisme de mécanicien, 管車要略, Engineering hand-book.  
 Cémenter, 淬勁, To cement.  
 Cendrier, 炭灰盤, Ash-pan.  
 Cercle (de mât), 桅圈, Mast-hoop.  
 Céruse (blanc de), 鉛粉漆, White lead.  
 Chabotte, 鐵基, Anvil stock.  
 Chaise, 椅, Chair.

Chaise d'hélice, 四葉輪座, Screw support.  
 Chaîne, 鐵鍊, Chain.  
 Chaîne de montre, 表鍊, Watch-chain.  
 Chainon, 鐵鍊環, Link.  
 Chalumeau à souder, 錫銅風管, Pipe for soldering.  
 Chambre (d'un canon), 砲腔, Chamber of cannon.  
 Chandelier, 蠟燭臺, Candle-stick.  
 Chantier, 木廠 ○ 木架, Wood yard, stock.  
 Chantier de constructions, 船廠, Dock yard.  
 Chanvre, 麻, Hemp.  
 Chape de poulie, 轆轤環, Stock case.  
 Charbon, 炭, Coal.  
 Charbon de bois, 柴炭, Charcoal.  
 Charbon de terre, 煤炭, Coals.  
 Chariot, 車, Waggon, van.  
 Chariot de montage, 合攏廠車, Mounting crane.  
 Chariot pour l'étuve, 沙模車, Drying-box waggon.  
 Charnière, 合葉, Hinge.  
 Châssis, 架, Frame.  
 Châssis de fonderie, 模鑄箱, Moulding box.  
 Chaudière de machine, 輪機水缸, Boiler.  
 Chaudronnerie, 水缸廠, Boiler shop.  
 Chaudronnier, 水缸匠, Boiler maker.  
 Chauffeur, 升火的, Stoker.  
 Chaux, 石灰, Lime.  
 Cheminée, 烟筒 ○ 火爐, Chimney, fireplace.  
 Cheminée de fusil, 鎗火眼, Nipple of a gun.  
 Chemise de cylindre, 汽缸套, Cylinder's covering.  
 Chemise de gouvernail, 舵銅套, Rudder's covering.  
 Cheville, 無頭釘, Peg.  
 Cheval vapeur, 一匹馬力, Horse-power.  
 Chevalet, 立臺, Buttress.  
 Chien d'un fusil, 鎗機子, Cock of gun.  
 Chiffon, 廢布, Rag.  
 Chiffre, 數目字 ○ 號, Number.  
 Chlorhydrique (acide), 鹹強水, Spirit of salt.  
 Chlorhydrate d'ammoniac, 焊銅藥水, Chloride of ammonia.  
 Chouque, 桅頭環帽, Mast cap.  
 Ciel d'un foyer, 火爐突, Top of a furnace.  
 Ciment, 三合土, Cement.  
 Cingler, 燒, To shingle.  
 Cire, 蠟, Wax.  
 Cire jaune, 黃蠟, Yellow wax.  
 Cisailles, 大剪, Shears.  
 Cisailles circulaires, 截鉄輪, Circular shearing engine.  
 Cisaille à vapeur, 火剪, Steam shearing engine.  
 Cisaille poinçonneuse, 截鑿輪架, Punchon and shearing machine.  
 Ciseau, 剪刀, Scissors.

Ciseau de tailleur, 縫剪, Tailor's scissors.  
 Ciseau de menuisier, 鐮刀, Joiner's chisel.  
 Civadière, 蝦鬚杆, Sprit-sail.  
 Claire-voie, 天窗, Sky light.  
 Clapet, 開扇, Clapper valve.  
 Clavette, 栓, Key.  
 Clef, 鎖匙, Key.  
 Clef anglaise, 螺絲解, Wrench.  
 Clef à écrou, 核桃解, Nut wrench.  
 Clin (bordage à), 疊縫板, Clincher-work.  
 Cliquet, 鑽鉄孔小架, Ratchet.  
 Cloche, 號鐘, Bell.  
 Clou, 釘, Nail.  
 Clou en fer, 鐵釘, Iron nail.  
 Clou en cuivre, 銅釘, Copper nail.  
 Clouière, 釘鐵礮, Nail anvil.  
 Coffre, 箱, Chest, trunk.  
 Coffre à vapeur, 聚汽筒, Steamer-chest.  
 Coins, 楔, Wedge.  
 Coke, 煤骨, Coke.  
 Collier (d'excentrique), 太極輪環, Collar of the eccentric.  
 Colle, 膠, Paste.  
 Colle de Givet, 皮膠.  
 Colle forte, 膠水, Glue.  
 Coltar 肥嗎油, Coal-tar.  
 Commode, 衣櫃, Chest of drawers.  
 Compas, 規尺, Compass.  
 Compas boussole, 羅盤, Sea-compass.  
 Compas droit en fer, 雙叉鐵規尺, Straight iron compass.  
 Compas à verges en fer, 長鐵規尺, Long iron compass.  
 Compas en bois, 長木規尺, Wooden compass.  
 Compas de tourneurs, 車匠規尺, Turners compass.  
 Compas fausse équerre, 折規尺, Folding rule.  
 Computer, 打算, To reckon.  
 Compeur à cadran, 轉運速表.  
 Condensateur, 冷水櫃, Condenser.  
 Conduit, 管 ○ 溝, Pipe.  
 Cône, 尖頭礮, Cone.  
 Contre-maître, 匠頭, Foreman.  
 Contre-poids, 秤錘, Counterpoise.  
 Cordages, 繩纜, Ropes.  
 Cordages goudronnés, 油繩纜, Tarred ropes.  
 Cordon, 白索, String.  
 Cordonnet, 白線索, Braid.  
 Cornière, 鐵槽, Angle iron.  
 Corps mort, 浮桶, Moorings.  
 Corroyer, 鎚, To hammer.  
 Coton, 棉花, Cotton.

Coton filé par mèches, 棉紗燈捻, Thread for wicks.  
 Coton en déchets, 殘棉紗, Waste cotton.  
 Coton en tours pour tresses, 棉紗辮, Cotton yarn.  
 Cou de cygne, 鵞頸夾.  
 Couche (arbre de), 四葉輪大軸, Main shaft.  
 Coude, 肘式, Crank.  
 Couder, 打肘式, To bend in elbow form..  
 Couler 灌鐵汁, To melt.  
 Coulisso, 凹道, Groove.  
 Couple (de navires), 臍骨, Timber frames.  
 Courbes en fer, 鐵手, Iron knees.  
 Courbes en bois, 彎木節, Timber knees.  
 Courbure, 彎形, Curve.  
 Couronne de cabestan, 鍊凹輪, Capstan crown.  
 Courroie, 皮帶, Band, strap.  
 Course de piston, 汽餅上下算, Piston's run.  
 Coussinet, 鐵棍座, Bearing.  
 Couteau, 刀, Knife.  
 Craie, 白粉條, Chalk.  
 Crampe, 鉗, Cramp iron.  
 Cran, 凹, Notch.  
 Crayon, 鉛筆, Pencil.  
 Crémaillère, 齒道板, Rack.  
 Crémone, 天地門, French window bolt.  
 Crépine, 蓮花頭, Rose.  
 Creuset, 火鍋, Crucible.  
 Crible, 篩子, Sieve.  
 Cric, 千斤抵, Lifting jack.  
 Cric simple, 千斤抵, 單料的, Lifting jack, simple.  
 Cric double, 千斤抵, 雙料的, Lifting jack, double.  
 Cric hydraulique, 萬斤抵, Hydraulic jack.  
 Crêchet, 鈎, Hook.  
 Crêchet pour tour, 車匠手鈎, Lathe-hook.  
 Crêchet pour porte, 門鈎, Door-hook.  
 Crêchet de mouleur, 土模鈎, Moulding-wires.  
 Croc, 大鈎, Hook.  
 Croc à voile, 帆鈎, Sail-hook.  
 Croc galvanisé, 包錫鈎, Galvanized-hook.  
 Cubilot, 鑄鐵爐, Cupola.  
 Cuiller, 瓢, Spoon.  
 Cuiller à poudre, 火藥鏟, Scoop.  
 Cuiller de fondeur, 鑄鐵斗, Foundry ladle.  
 Cuir, 皮, Leather.  
 Cuir de veau à l'huile paré, 擦油犢牛皮, Leather oil prepared.  
 Cuir de bœuf plein suif paré, 擦牛油牛皮, Leather tallowed.  
 Cuir de buffle, 水牛皮, Buffalo leather.  
 Cuisine, 生鐵灶, Cookery apparatus.  
 Cuivre, 銅, Copper.

Cuivre rouge carré, 方紅銅條, Red square copper bar.  
 Cuivre rond, 圓銅條, Round copper bar.  
 Cuivre en planche, 銅板, Plate copper.  
 Cuivre en feuilles à doublage, 捲船紅銅片, Red copper sheathing plate.  
 Cuivre laiton, 黃銅條, Brass bar.  
 Culasse, 砲尾, Breech.  
 Cure môle, 挖土船, Dredging machine.  
 Curseur, 鎗砂, Index.  
 Cylindre, 長圓桶, 長圓條, Cylinder.  
 Cylindre à vapeur, 汽缸, Steam-cylinder.  
 Cylindre de laminage, 拉鐵輪, Rolling-mill cylinder.

## D

Damer, 椿, To beat.  
 Davier, 艇挑, Davit.  
 Dé, 頂釘, Thimble.  
 Dé de tailleur, 縫指, Tailor's thimble.  
 Dé pour paumelles de voilier, 帆匠頂針, Palm thimble.  
 Débarcadère, 碼頭, Landing-place, station.  
 Débiter, 鋸板, To saw planks.  
 Débondonner, 解螺絲, To unbolt, unstop.  
 Décaper, 漂清, To scour.  
 Décharge (soupape de), 噴水閘閥, Discharging valve.  
 Déchet, 廢鐵, Waste iron.  
 Déchet de métaux, 廢銅鐵, Waste metals.  
 Déclancher, 脫鈕頭, To disconnect.  
 Déclie, 脫吊鈎, Click, pawl (of a ratchet wheel).  
 Découpoir, 截輪架, Cutting press.  
 Dégauchir 削正, To plane.  
 Dégorgoir, 砲眼鐵, Priming-iron.  
 Déjauger, 起船鐵, To unload.  
 Démailler, 解鍊圈, To unshackle.  
 Démarrer, 起錨, 開碇, To unmoor, to remove.  
 Demi-varlope, 半長砲, Half-long-plane.  
 Dent d'une roue, 輪齒, Notch of a wheel.  
 Désentbrayer, 脫鈕頭, To disconnect.  
 Déraper, 拔錨, To loosen the anchor.  
 Dérouiller, 擦銹, To polish.  
 Dévoyé (couple), 曲臍骨.  
 Dessin, 圖, Drawing.  
 Dessinateur, 圖匠, Drawer.  
 Dessiner, 畫圖, To draw.  
 Détente, 槍機把, Trigger of a gun.  
 Dévisser, 解螺絲, To uncrew.  
 Diamant, 金剛石, Diamond.  
 Diamant à couper les glaces, 割玻璃金剛石, Diamond for cutting glass.



latoire (appareil), 蒸鹹水箱, Condensing apparatus.  
 bution (Tiroirs de), 氣鼓閘, Slide valves.  
 lage, 包銅片, Copper sheathing.  
 le, 底凹, Socket.  
 ue, 挖土船, Drag.  
 er, 歸正, To set up, to straighten.  
 e de pavillon, 掛旗索, Halyard.  
 e de gouvernail, 舵牛筋繩, Hide rope for wheel.  
 tte, 柁樓, Quarter deck.  
 nomètre, 量力錶, Dynamometer.

E

ber, 鑿鐵范, To scrape.  
 cher, 造胚, To rough-hew, draft.  
 e, 烏木, Ebony.  
 e, 交縫, Scarf.  
 audage, 站臺, Scaffolding.  
 nerure, 凹孔, Hollow out.  
 ntiguolle, 砲車後墊, Axletree.  
 pplement, 擺針, Escapement.  
 le 梯, Ladder.  
 ve, 幫箍, Splint.  
 te, 風下帆角繩, Sheet of a sail.  
 tille, 艙口, Hatchway.  
 villon, 砲刷把, Spunge.  
 i, 螺絲餅, Bolt, nut of a screw.  
 moire, 擊沫瓢, Skimmer.  
 simple, 單動, Simple action.  
 double, 雙動, Double action.  
 ricité, 陰陽合氣〇雷氣, Electricity.  
 ue, 托索, Cat-hook, sling.  
 recadere, 碼頭, Landing-place.  
 use, 氣鼓肩, Shoulder.  
 iter, 闔攔, To clamp, to joint.  
 sser, 轉向砲排, To turn broadside.  
 asure, 砲門, Cannon-hole.  
 i, 寶砂, Emery.  
 illon, 轉輪環, Swivel.  
 anture, 桅杆凹底, Step.  
 miture, 帆杆角, Upper corner of a sail.  
 rte-pièces, 擗孔夾, Nipping tool.  
 blure, 船纜丈數, Cable's length.  
 strer, 闔攔, To set into a groove.  
 me, 鐵砧, Anvil.  
 chures, 繩梯級, Ratlings.  
 mage, 一副齒齒輪, Cogged-wheel.  
 yer, 止輪, To break, to lock a wheel.  
 lle, 凹孔, Notch.  
 moir (en fer blanc), 白鐵漏斗, Tin pipe.  
 it, 橫樑, Tie beam, principal beam.

Entretoise, 雙鈴節, Cross timber.  
 Enveloppe d'une chaudière, 水缸包, Casing of a boiler.  
 Envergure, 帆幅尺數, Spread or width &c. of sails.  
 Eperon, 船頭衝, Spur.  
 Episser, 交接繩, To splice.  
 Epissoir en fer, 帆匠鐵錐, Iron marling spike.  
 Epissoir en bois, 木錐, Wooden marling spike.  
 Eponge, 海絨, Sponge.  
 Epontille, 艙柱, Stanchion.  
 Epontiller, 立艙柱, To prop.  
 Epure, 格式圖, Plan.  
 Equarrir, 矩木, To square.  
 Equerre, 畫角尺, Square rule.  
 Equerre en acier à chapeau, 帽頭鋼畫角尺.  
 Equipage, 水手冊, Crew.  
 Equipe, 一棚人, Gang of men.  
 Escabilles, 煤碎, Coal-cinders.  
 Esprit de vin, 燒氣酒, Spirit of wine.  
 Essence de térébenthine, 松香油, Turpentine.  
 Essieu, 輪軌, Axle-tree.  
 Etabli, 板凳, Bench.  
 Etai, 撐桅前纜, Stay.  
 Etain, 錫, Tin.  
 Etambot, 船後柱, Stern-post.  
 Etambrai, 桅杆圈墊, Mast-partner.  
 Etamer, 鍍錫, To tin.  
 Etamine, 羽毛紗, Bunting.  
 Etampe, 凹凸戳, Stamp.  
 Etau, 鐵鉗, Vice.  
 Etau à chaud, 熱鐵鉗, Hot-vice.  
 Etau à d'établi, 板凳鉗, Bench-vice.  
 Etau à main, 手鐵鉗, Hand-vice.  
 Etau à pied, 足鐵鉗, Standing-vice.  
 Etau à agrafe, 鐵鉤鉗, Clasp-vice.  
 Eteignoir, 滅燭火斗, Extinguisher.  
 Ether, 酒積氣水, Ether.  
 Etirer, 拉鐵, To stretch.  
 Etoffe, 布, Cloth.  
 Etoffe de coton, 棉花布, Cotton cloth.  
 Etoupe goudronné, 油散麻, Oakum.  
 Etoupille, 火炸釘, Quick-match.  
 Etrangleoir, 夾練環.  
 Etuve, 乾模洞, Stove, drying stove.  
 Etuve à bordages, 爐板筒.  
 Evaporation, 蒸氣, Evaporation.  
 Event, 風口, Vent.  
 Evider, 挖凹孔, To hollow out.

F

Façon, 工夫, Workmanship.  
 Façon d'un navire, 船下截, Floors of a ship.

Faitage, 屋脊, House-ridge.  
 Falot, 燈, Lantern.  
 Fanal d'applique, 壁燈, Wall lamp.  
 Fanal de combat, 戰燈, Fighting-lamp.  
 Fanal de suspension, 懸燈, Suspension lantern.  
 Fanal de signaux, 號燈, Signal-lantern.  
 Fanal de ronde, 巡燈, Round tin lantern.  
 Fanal de position, 三色風燈, Side-lights.  
 Fargues, 船舷, Wash-boards.  
 Fautenil, 靠背椅, Arm-chair.  
 Faux-pont, 底層, Orlop-deck.  
 Femelot, 舵母環, Googings (gudgeon) of a rudder.  
 Fenêtre, 窗戶, Window.  
 Fer, 鐵, Iron.  
 Fer simple, 單線灰鑿.  
 Fer round, 圓鐵條, Round iron bar.  
 Fer double, 雙線灰鑿.  
 Fer carré, 方鐵條, Square iron bar.  
 Fer méplat, 扁鐵條, Flat iron bar.  
 Fer cornière, 鐵槽, Angle iron bar.  
 Fer blanc, 鍍錫鐵, Galvanized iron.  
 Fer à souder, 鐵錫, Soldering iron.  
 Fer de calfatage taillants, 船匠灰鑿, Calker's iron.  
 Ferme, 一槓, Ridge.  
 Ferrures, 鐵工, Iron-works.  
 Feuillard, 爐鐵片, Plate-iron, hoop-iron.  
 Feutre, 氈, Felt.  
 Feutre à doublage, 掩船氈條, Sheathing-felt.  
 Feutre pour chaudière, 包水缸氈條, Felt for boiler.  
 Ficelle, 小白麻索, Twine.  
 Fiche, 籤子, Plug.  
 Fil, 線, Thread.  
 Fil à plomb, 壓線, Plum line.  
 Fil à voile, 帆線, Sail thread.  
 Fil de fer, 鐵線, Iron-wire.  
 Fil de cuivre, 銅線, Copper-wire.  
 Fil de laiton, 黃銅線, Brass-wire.  
 Fil d'acier, 鋼線, Steel-wire.  
 Fil de soie tressé, 絲線, Silk yarn.  
 Fil de caret, 索胚, Yarn.  
 Fil tressé en chevaux, 辦捲線, Silk yarn in skein.  
 Filet (d'une vis), 螺絲紋, Worm (of a screw).  
 Fileter, 劃螺絲, To worm.  
 Filtrer, 濾, To filter.  
 Filière, 拉鐵板, Wire drawing-plate.  
 Filière pour vis, 螺絲鋼板, Screw-plate.  
 Filin, 繩索, Rope.  
 Filin en fil de fer, 鐵繩索, Wire-rope.  
 Filin de manille, 呂宋繩, Manila-rope.  
 Finisseur (cylindre), 成精輪, Finisher (cylinder).

Fixe machine, 定基輪機, Stationary (engine).  
 Flaches, 屑, Flaws.  
 Flamme, 武旗, Pendant.  
 Flasque (d'affût) 砲車牆, Check (of a gun carriage).  
 Fléau (d'une balance), 天平槓, Beam (of a balance).  
 Flèche 杆尖.  
 Foc, 先鋒帆, Jib.  
 Folle (poulie), 無心輪, Loose pulley.  
 Fondation (plaque de), 墊板, Bed (plate of).  
 Fonderie, 鑄鐵廠, Foundry.  
 Fondeur, 鑄鐵匠, Founder.  
 Fondre, 鑄鐵, To cast.  
 Fonte, 生鐵塊, Cast iron.  
 Fonte liquide, 鐵汁.  
 Fonte pour lest, 壓鐵塊, Cast iron for ballast.  
 Forer, 鑽孔, To bore.  
 Foret, 鑽頭, Gimlet.  
 Forge, 鐵爐, Forge.  
 Forge portative, 風爐, Portable forge.  
 Forges (atelier des), 打鐵廠, Forges.  
 Forgeron, 打鐵匠, Blacksmith.  
 Forme (pour navires), 船塢, Dock (for ships).  
 Foulante pompe, 噴水車, Forcing pump.  
 Fouloir, 木槌, Fulling stock.  
 Four, 煉鐵爐, Furnace.  
 Four à reverber, 半圓頂火爐 ○ 蓋鐵爐, Dome furnace.  
 Four de fonderie, 鑄鐵爐, Cupola.  
 Fourchette, 叉, Fork.  
 Fourgon, 軍器車, Ammunition waggon.  
 Fourneau, 爐灶, Stove.  
 Fourneau à cuivre, 鑄銅爐, Copper stove.  
 Fourreau, 刀鞘, Scabbard.  
 Fourreau, (Machine à) 氣餅套輪機, Trunk engine.  
 Fourrure, 包皮, Furring, keckling.  
 Foyer (d'une chaudière), 火灶, Fire-box.  
 Fraise, 花頭鑽, Rose-bit.  
 Frappe, 鐵戳, Stamp.  
 Frappeur, 鎚手, Hammer-smith.  
 Frein, 止夾環, Brake.  
 Frégate, 單層砲船, Frigate.  
 Frette, 幫箍, Hoop.  
 Frise, 毡塞, Frieze or Frize.  
 Fronteau de mire, 砲眇臺, Sight of a cannon.  
 Frottement, 磨, Friction.  
 Fulminante (étoupille), 炸釘, Fulminating match.  
 Fumée, 烟, Smoke.  
 Fuseau, 簪, Spindle.  
 Fusée, 火箭, Fusee, gudgeon.  
 Fusée d'essieu, 軸頭, Axle arm.  
 Fusible, 可熔的, Fusible.

- Fusil, 鎗, Gun.  
 Fusil de chasse, 鳥鎗, Fowling gun.  
 Fusil à répétition, 轉輪鎗, Revolving gun.
- G
- Gabarit, 模板, Model.  
 Gabier, 桅丁, Top-man.  
 Gâcher, 打攪, To mix.  
 Gâchette, 鎗機把, Tumbler.  
 Gaffe, 篙頭, Gaff.  
 Gaffe en forme d'ancre, 錨式篙頭, Anchor shaped gaff.  
 Gaffe à deux croissants, 雙鉤篙頭, Gaff with two hooks.  
 Gaffe à un croissant et à pointe, 尖頭單鉤篙頭, Gaff with one hook.  
 Gaïac, 軻轆武木, Lignum vitae.  
 Gaillard (d'avant) 船前枰, Forecastle.  
 Gaillard (d'arrière), 船後枰, Quarter-deck.  
 Galhauban, 撐桅旁纜, Back-stay.  
 Galipot, 柏油, White rosin.  
 Galvanique, 電池, Galvanic.  
 Galvanoplastie, 電氣鍍, Electro-Platina.  
 Gambe de revers, 桅盤撐.  
 Garcette, 捲蓬辦, Gasket.  
 Garde, 護手套, Guard.  
 Garde-cendres, 爐前盤, Fender.  
 Garde-fou, 閘干, Parapet.  
 Gargousse, 火藥袋, Cartridge.  
 Gargousseière, 火藥袋箱, Cartridge pouch.  
 Gare, 車廠, Station.  
 Garniture de piston, 汽餅環, Piston-fittings.  
 Garniture de forge, 火爐上鐵環, Forge-fittings.  
 Gauchir, 擊, To shrink.  
 Gaz, 火氣, Gas.  
 Générateur, 生氣缸, Generator.  
 Génoper, 纏絞, To seize.  
 Genou, 曲木節, Kneer.  
 Géodésie, 量地學, Geodæsia.  
 Géographie, 地圖學, Geography.  
 Géométrie, 勾股學, Geometry.  
 Gerçure, 裂縫, A flaw, cleft.  
 Giberne, 藥彈皮袋, Cartridge-box.  
 Glaise (terre) 瓦土, Potter's clay.  
 Glène (de filin), 一綑, Coil (of a rope).  
 Glissières, 凹槽, Slide-bars, cross-head guides.  
 Godet, 小盅, Little cup.  
 Godet à dessiner, 畫圖盅, Colour-cup.  
 Godet graisseur, 滋油盅, Oil-cup.  
 Godille, 搖櫓, Scull.  
 Gilace, 玻璃鏡, Looking-glass.
- Glace pour vitrage, 玻璃片, Window-glass.  
 Globe, 地球, Globe.  
 Globe en cristal pour lampes, 玻璃燈罩, Globe for lamps.  
 Gomme, 膠水, Gum.  
 Gomme arabique, 樹漿, Gum-arabic.  
 Gomme élastique, 膏做皮, India-rubber.  
 Gorge, 渦線, Channel.  
 Goudron, 肥嗎油, Tar.  
 Goudronner, 擦煤油, To tar.  
 Goujon 花頭釘, Spike.  
 Goupille, 無頭釘, Peg.  
 Gouje, 半月旋刀, Gouge.  
 Gournable, 木棍釘, Tric-nail.  
 Gouvernail, 船舵, Rudder.  
 Graisse, 猪油, Grease.  
 Graphomètre, 平地針, Graphometer.  
 Grappin, 鷹爪鎗, Grappling-anchor.  
 Gratte, 刮木刀, Scraper.  
 Grattoir, 刮紙刀, Scraper-knife.  
 Graveur, 雕刻匠, Engraver.  
 Gravimétrique (densité), 重輕算, Gravimetric.  
 Gravité (centre de), 重心, Gravity (centre of).  
 Gréer, 上帆纜, To rig.  
 Grelin, 交股纜, Tow line.  
 Grille, 水缸柵條, Grate.  
 Grillage (tôles a), 花鐵板, Floor plate-iron.  
 Gripper, 疍鐵, To shrivel.  
 Grosse, 十二數十二倍〇一百四十四, Gross.  
 Gruë, 將軍柱, Crane.  
 Grume, 木胚, Uncleft timber.  
 Gueule, 火爐口, Furnace-mouth.  
 Gueuse, 壓成鐵, Pig-iron, sow.  
 Guide, 鐵棍道, Guide, director.  
 Guidon, 統令旗, Standard.  
 Guidon de fusils, 鎗上眇尺, Gun's sight.  
 Guindeau, 起錨輪, Windlass.  
 Guinder, 拉升, To raise, hoist up.
- H
- Habitacle, 羅盤箱, Binnacle.  
 Hache, 斧頭, Axe.  
 Hatch de charpentiers, 木匠斧頭, Carpenter's axe.  
 Hatch d'abordage, 戰船劈斧, Boarding-axe.  
 Hachette de charpentiers, 木匠小斧頭, Hatchet.  
 Hachure (de dessin), 皴法, Cross-lines.  
 Hâler, 拉, To haul.  
 Hamac, 布床, Hammock.  
 Hanche (d'un bâtiment), 船啓, Ship's lines.  
 Hanban, 繩梯, Shroud, rope ladder.  
 Hausse, 量砲尺, Sight of a cannon.  
 Haussière, 繫船纜, Hawser.

Hélice, 四葉輪, Screw.  
 Herminette, 木匠鋤斧, Adze.  
 Herseau, 礙子隔, Cringle (of a bolt-rope).  
 Heurtoir, 迴輪抵, Knock.  
 Hiloire, 鎗口框, Carlings.  
 Hisser, 拉升, To hoist.  
 Hotte de cheminée, 烟爐斗, Funnel (of a furnace).  
 Houille, 煤炭, Pit-coal.  
 Houle, 浪紋, Surge.  
 Hublot, 牛目窓, Scuttle.  
 Huile, 油, Oil.  
 Huile de lin, 麻油, Linseed-oil.  
 Huile de pétrole, 煤油, Kerosine-oil.  
 Huile d'olive, 菜油, Olive-oil.  
 Huilier, 漏油壺, Oil-cruet.  
 Hune, 桅站盤, Top, the tops.  
 Hydraulique, 水力的, Hydraulic.  
 Hydrodynamique, 水力學, Hydrodynamic.  
 Hydrogène, 輕氣, Hydrogene.  
 Hydrographie, 海圖學, Hydrography.  
 Hydromètre, 堅重表, Hydrometer.  
 Hydrostatique, 水重學, Hydrostatic.  
 Hygromètre, 乾濕錶, Hygrometer.  
 Hyperbole, 不盡線, Hyperbola.  
 Hypothénuse, 斜長, Hypotenuse.

## I

Inclinaison (d'aiguille), 指南差, Dipping (of the magnetic needle).  
 Indicateur de watt, 輪機駁力表, Indicator.  
 Indicateur du vide, 空沕表, Vacuum gauge.  
 Indigo, 藍靛, Indigo.  
 Ingénieur, 監工員, Civil engineer.  
 Injection, 淋水機, Injection.  
 Iode, 淡藍氣, Iodine.  
 Iodure, 淡藍氣類, Iodide, ioduret.  
 Isocèle, 兩平角, Isoceles.  
 Isochrone, 一樣動的, Isochronal.

## J

Jalousie en bambou, 竹聯, Venetian blinds.  
 Jambe de force, 撐柱, Rafter.  
 Jambette, 脊骨尖, Jambs.  
 Jante, 輪匡, Felly of a wheel.  
 Jauge, 噸數, Tonnage, capacity.  
 Jauger, 量噸數, To measure, gauge.  
 Jeu, 一副, A set.  
 Jeu de voiles, 一副帆, Set (of sails).  
 Joints, 縫, Joints.  
 Jone, 藤, Cane.  
 Joue, 猴腮, Cheek.  
 Journée, 日工, Day, day's work.  
 Jumelle, 雙眼鏡, Opera-glass.

Jumeler, 護杆皮, To strengthen with checks.

## L

Laboratoire, 氣學院, Laboratory.  
 Laine, 羊毛, Wool.  
 Laine filée, 羊毛線, Worsted-wool.  
 Lait de chaux, 灰水, Lime wash, white wash.  
 Laitier, 鐵汁, Dross of melted iron.  
 Laiton, 黃銅, Brass.  
 Lambris, 承塵, Ceiling.  
 Laminage, 拉鐵工, Rolling process.  
 Laminoir, 拉鐵輪, Rolling-mill.  
 Lampe, 燈, Lamp.  
 Lampe à souder, 錫燈, Soldering lamp.  
 Lampe de mine, 礦燈, Miner's lamp.  
 Lance, 長鎗, Spear.  
 Lance de pompe, 水龍管剪頭, Pump-handle.  
 Lanterne, 提燈, Lamp.  
 Lanterne pour route à poudre, 火藥鎗燈, Powder magazine lamp.  
 Lanterne de faux-pont, 水手鎗燈, Orlop-deck-lamp.  
 Lanterne pour noyaux, 模心筒, Core barrel.  
 Largue, 後旁風.  
 Larguer, 落帆, To let go.  
 Larmier, 簷溝道, Eaves, drip of a house.  
 Latine (voile), 尖刀帆, Lateen (sail).  
 Latitude, 緯度, Latitude.  
 Latte, 押骨枋, Lath.  
 Lavabo, 洗臉架, Washing-stand, dressing stand.  
 Lentille, 牛目鏡, Lens, burning glass.  
 Lest, 壓鐵, Ballast.  
 Lest en gneuses, 壓鐵鐵, Pig iron ballast.  
 Lester, 裝壓鐵, To ballast.  
 Levé (Hydrographique), 畫海圖, Marine survey.  
 Levée (un couple de), 正脊骨.  
 Lever (un plan), 勘地擬圖, To survey.  
 Levier, 舉物棍, Lever.  
 Levier directeur, 領機肘, Main lever.  
 Liège, 軟木, Cork wood.  
 Liège en planches, 軟木板, Cork-wood (in planks).  
 Lien, 桅箍, Strap, band.  
 Ligne, 索, Line.  
 Ligne de lock, 量路索, Log-line.  
 Ligne sonde, 鉛壓索, Lead-line, sounding line.  
 Ligne de drisse, 掛旗索, Halyard.  
 Ligne en coton, 棉紗索, Cotton line.  
 Ligne de flottaison, 水面線, Water line.  
 Ligne de mire, 指向道, Elevation line.  
 Ligner, 劃線, To mark with lines.  
 Ligneul, 竿絲, Twine end.  
 Lisivaille, 鐵屑, Filings.



鏟, File.  
 olive, 橄欖式鏟, Olive shaped file.  
 plate à main, 扁手鏟, Flat file.  
 ronde, 圓鏟, Round file.  
 demi-douce, 鏟, Half smooth file.  
 鏟, To file.  
 鏟, 鏟輪床, Shaping (filing) machine.  
 鐵圈, Ingot.  
 止鎖扣, Pawl.  
 羊足扣, Sheep's foot pawl.  
 鎮板帶, Ribband, rail.  
 釘鎮板帶, To place rails.  
 光沙器, Polisher.  
 花紋, Stripes.  
 床, Bed.  
 石印法, Lithography.  
 法升, Litre.  
 捆索, Seizings.  
 先鋒桅捆索, Gammoning of the bowsprit.  
 書, Book.  
 日誌, Log-book.  
 水程歷, Log.  
 自行輪機, Locomobile.  
 火輪車, Locomotive.  
 比對數, Logarithm.  
 風道, Weather side.  
 引風轉, To luff.  
 經度, Longitude.  
 千里鏡, Telescope.  
 木牽枋, Sleepers, girders.  
 門門, Latch of a door.  
 斜方, Lozenge.  
 歧路形, Loxodromy, oblique course.  
 (faire un), 差錯, Imperfect work.  
 潤滑, Lubricate.  
 砲眼骨, Vent hole of a gun.  
 旋軸屏, Guide bar.  
 驗環, Essaying ring.  
 花朵燈, Chandelier.  
 二股繩胚, House line.

## M

煤屑, Cinders.  
 烤饅頭碎, Crumbs of biscuits.  
 輪機, Engine.  
 搖擺輪機, Beam engine.  
 反勝輪機, P engine.  
 重氣輪機, High pressure engine.  
 輕氣輪機, Low pressure engine.

Machine à percer, 鑽孔輪機, Boring-machine.  
 Machine à raboter, 銼輪架, Planing-machine.  
 Machine à broyer, 磨砂機, Grinding-mill.  
 Machine à mortaiser, 鑿凹孔輪架, Slotting-machine, mortising machine.  
 Machine à scier, 火鋸, Steam-saw.  
 Machine à affuter les scies, 銼鋸條輪架, Sharpening saw bench.  
 Machine à gournable, 鐵木釘輪架, Tree nail machine.  
 Machine à tarauder, 劃螺絲輪架, Screw cutting machine.  
 Machine à percer à pédale, 足操孔輪架, Pedal boring engine.  
 Machine à cintrer les tôles, 圓鐵片輪架, Sheet bending machine.  
 Machine à poinçonner et à cisailer, 剪壓輪架, Punching and shearing machine.  
 Machoire, 腮, Cheek.  
 Maçon, 土匠, Bricklayer.  
 Madrier, 長木料, Thick plank.  
 Magasin, 棧房, Store-house.  
 Magnétique, (aiguille) 指南針, Magnetic (needle).  
 Mahonne, 駁貨船, Cargo boat.  
 Mailles d'un navire, 船身鐵, Frame meshes.  
 Maillet, 木槌, Mallet.  
 Maillon, 鍊環, Link.  
 Main-courante, 扶手欄, Hand rail.  
 Main de fer, 鐵耳, Iron cramp.  
 Maître d'équipage, 水手長, Boatswain.  
 Maître canonnier, 砲手長, Gunner.  
 Maître bau, 船正梁, Main-beam.  
 Maître calfat, 船匠手, Master caulker.  
 Maître commis, 司糧, Victualler.  
 Maître magasinier, 司雜貨, Storekeeper.  
 Maître charpentier, 木匠首, Shipwright.  
 Maître voilier, 帆匠首, Sailmaker.  
 Maitresse (ancree) 首錨, Sheet anchor.  
 Manche, 柄, Handle.  
 Mancho d'outil, 手具柄, Handle of a tool.  
 Manche à vent, 風管, Wind pipe.  
 Manchon, 銜軸套, Coupling-box.  
 Monchon d'écubier, 鍊喉套, Horse-pipe.  
 Mandrin, 車公棍, Mandrel.  
 Manège, 馬磨, Horse-mill.  
 Manganèse, 礱金, Manganese.  
 Manille, 開口環, Shackle.  
 Manivelle, 轉輪肘, Crank.  
 Manomètre, 湯氣表, Steam gauge.  
 Manteau (de cheminée), 聚氣筒, Chimney mantel.  
 Manufacture, 製造房, Manufacture.

Marchand (navire), 商船, Merchant ship.  
 Marchepied, 踏斗, Foot-step.  
 Maréographe, 量潮機, Tide-gauge.  
 Marie-salope, 土船, Mud-boat.  
 Marin, 水手, Sailor.  
 Marine, 水師, Navy.  
 Marque (jeu de), 字母號, Set of marks.  
 Marqueter, 五色鑲, To inlay.  
 Marron, 號籤, Number, mark.  
 Marteau, 鎚, Hammer.  
 Marteau pilon, 氣鎚, Steam hammer.  
 Marteler, 打鎚, To hammer.  
 Masse, 鈍鎚, Rammer, hammer.  
 Masseau, 煖鐵圈, Shingled lump.  
 Masselotte, 鐵渣, Runner.  
 Massette en cuivre, 小銅鎚.  
 Massif (d'étambot), 龍骨後夾, Stern post knee.  
 Mastic, 膏灰, Mastic.  
 Mât, 桅, Mast.  
 Mât grand, 中桅, Main-mast.  
 Mât de misaine, 前桅, Fore-mast.  
 Mât d'artimon, 後桅, Mizzen-mast.  
 Mât de beaupré, 先鋒桅, Bowsprit.  
 Mât de hune, 上桅, Top-mast.  
 Mât de perroquet, 頂桅, Top-gallant-mast.  
 Mâter, 豎桅, To mast.  
 Matériau, 杆, Small mast.  
 Matériaux, 材料, Materials.  
 Matériel, 物件, Stores.  
 Mathématique, 算學, Mathematics.  
 Matoir, 帽頭釘鎚, Riveting hammer.  
 Matrice, 凹戳, Stamp, matrix.  
 Mâture, 桅杆, Masts and yards.  
 Maugère, 皮水遮, Scupper hose.  
 Mécanicien, 管車, Engineer.  
 Mécanisme, 機關, Mechanism.  
 Mèche, 燈捻, Wick.  
 Mèche de lampe, 棉紗燈捻, Lamp's wick.  
 Mèche à vilebrequin, 弓錐鑽頭, Bit.  
 Mèche de tourneur, 車床旋刀, Turner's bit.  
 Mèche à cuillère, 半月旋刀, Auger bit.  
 Mélange, 攪攪, Mixture.  
 Membrane (d'un bat), 船壳, Ship's frame.  
 Menottes, 手鐐, Handcuffs.  
 Menuisier, 細木匠, Joiner.  
 Méplat, 扁鐵條, Flat.  
 Mercure, 水銀, Quicksilver.  
 Merlon, 礮臺堞, Merlon, parapet.  
 Mesure à coulisse, 鐵活尺, Sliding rule.  
 Métallurgique (usine), 製造鐵局, Iron works.  
 Meule, 磨刀石, Grindstone.

Mitre, 法尺, Meter.  
 Micromètre, 量微鏡, Micrometer.  
 Microscope, 顯微鏡, Microscopo.  
 Millimètre, 法厘, Millimeter.  
 Mine, 窖, 礦, Mine.  
 Mine de charbon, 煤山, Coal-mine.  
 Mine d'argent, 銀礦, Silver-mine.  
 Mine d'or, 金礦, Gold-mine.  
 Mine de plomb, 黑鉛, Black-lead.  
 Miner, 開礦, To work a mine.  
 Minéral de fer, 鐵砂, Iron ore.  
 Minéral, 金石類, Mineral.  
 Mineur, 窖役, Miner.  
 Minium de plomb, 紅丹, Red lead.  
 Misaine (voile de), 前桅首帆, Fore sail.  
 Mise à l'eau, 船下水, Launch.  
 Mitraille, 葡萄彈子, Grape shot.  
 Modèle, 模子, Model.  
 Modèles (atelier des), 模子廠, Model shop.  
 Modeleur, 木模匠, Modeller.  
 Moise, 直節, Braciers, cross-beams.  
 Moiser, 大直節, Cross-piece.  
 Moment, 頓數, 力數, Momentum.  
 Moment d'inertie, 靜力數, Momentum of Inertia.  
 Montage, 合攏廠, Fitting shop.  
 Montant, 柱, Pillar, stanchion.  
 Monter, 合攏, To put up.  
 Monte-ressort, 機鉗, Spring-clamp.  
 Monteur, 合攏匠, Fitter.  
 Montre, 時辰錶, Watch.  
 Montre à répétition, 秒表, Repeating watch.  
 Montre d'axiomètre, 舵表, Ship's watch.  
 Monture, 架, Frame (of any thing).  
 Moque, 平面轆餅, Dead eyes.  
 Morailles, 鉗頭鉤, Barnacles.  
 Mordaches, 鉗鑿, Pincers, tongs.  
 Mordant, 消融藥, Mordant.  
 Mortaise, 凹孔, Mortise.  
 Mortier, 三合土, Cement.  
 Mortier en fonte, 鑄鐵臼, Cast iron mortar.  
 Mouchettes, 燈捻剪, Snuffers.  
 Moudre, 磨, To grind.  
 Moufle, 萬斤轆餅, Iron pulleys, tackle block.  
 Moule, 土模, Mould.  
 Mouler, 造土模, To mould.  
 Mouler terre à, 模子沙, Moulding sand.  
 Mouleur 土模匠, Moulder.  
 Moulin, 磨, Mill.  
 Moulin à vent, 風磨, Wind mill.  
 Moulures, 凸線, Mouldings.  
 Moustache, 龍鬚.

Mouton, 打椿鉗, Monkey.  
 Mouton, (cap de), 定睛轆餅, Dead eyes.  
 Mouvement, 動力, Motion.  
 Moyen, 輪軋, Nave of a wheel.  
 Multiplicande, 被乘數, Multiplicand.  
 Multiplicateur, 原乘數, Multiplier.  
 Multiplication, 乘數法, Multiplication.  
 Munition, 藥彈, Ammunition.  
 Mur, 牆, Wall.  
 Myriamètre, 一萬法尺, Myriametre.  
 N  
 Nable d'embarcation, 水孔塞.  
 Nager, 搖槳, To row.  
 Nappe, 桌布, Table cloth.  
 Nattes, 蓆, Mat, matting.  
 Navigation, 駕駛學 ○ 行船道, Navigation.  
 Navire, 船, Ship.  
 Nécessaire à outils, 傢伙箱, Tool-box.  
 Negatif, 映板, Negative.  
 Nervure, 木鑄紋, Mouldings.  
 Nitrate de potasse, 消石, Nitrate of potash.  
 Nitrique (acide), 硝強水, Nitric acid.  
 Niveau, 準矩, Level.  
 Niveau à bulle d'air, 水平矩, Spirit level.  
 Niveau de charpentier, 水量平, Carpenter's level.  
 Niveau d'eau, 水面, Water level.  
 Nœud, 結 ○ 節, Knot, joints.  
 Nœud du bois, 木節頭, Wood knot.  
 Nœud d'écoute, 帆角結, Sheet knot.  
 Noir animal, 骨炭, Animal charcoal.  
 Noir d'ivoire, 焦象牙, Ivory black.  
 Noix, 核桃, Nut.  
 Noix d'un fusil, 槍核桃, Tumbler (of a lock).  
 Nombre, 數目, Number.  
 Nord, 北, North.  
 Noria, 水車, Noria.  
 Noyau, 模核, Core (of a mould).  
 Noyateur, 模核匠, Coremaker.  
 Numéro, 號 ○ 記號, Number.  
 O  
 Objectif, 照物鏡, Objective.  
 Oblique (tir), 側放砲, Oblique firing.  
 Obus, 開花子, Shell, small bomb.  
 Obturateur, 砲鍵, Obturator.  
 Oculaire, 合目鏡, Eye-glass.  
 Oeuvres-vives, 水下工, Quick works.  
 Oeuvres-mortes, 水上工, Upper-works.  
 Ombre un dessin, 畫陰陽, To shade a picture.  
 Ondulée (tôle), 花鑄板, Undulated sheet Iron.  
 Opticien, 造鏡匠, Optician.  
 Optique, 眼目總論, Optics.

Organeau, 錨頭環, Ring of an anchor.  
 Orienter (une voile), 側帆引風, To trim (a sail).  
 Orifice (d'introduction), 進汽口, Steam port.  
 Orme, 榆木, Elm.  
 Oscillation, 搖擺, Oscillation.  
 Ouate, 棉花絨, Wadding.  
 Outil à main, 手用器具, Hand-tool.  
 Outil (machine), 機器, Machine.  
 Ouvrier, 工匠, Workman.  
 Oxyde, 銹, Oxide.  
 S'oxyder, 生銹, To rust, oxydate.  
 Oxygène, 酸氣, Oxygen.

## P

Pagaie, 小槳, Paddle.  
 Paillet, 交股席, Rope mat.  
 Paillon, 練圈, Link.  
 Palan, 纜轆車, Tackle.  
 Palan garant de, 纜轆車索, Tackle-fall.  
 Palan de californ, 首纜轆車, Winding tackle.  
 Palan de suspente, 懸纜轆車, Guy tackle.  
 Palan de différentiel, 鎖轆轆車, Differential tackle.  
 Palanquin, 小纜轆車, Small tackle.  
 Palanquin de ris, 勒帆索, Reef tackle.  
 Palanquin de sabord, 砲門索, Port tackle.  
 Pale, 明輪板, Paddle board.  
 Palier, 地軸頭, Block.  
 Palmer, 剗削, To natten.  
 Palplanches, 薄木板, Pile-plank.  
 Pan d'un écrou, 螺絲隅, Side of a nut.  
 Panne (mettre en), 停行船, To heave to.  
 Panne d'un marteau, 鎚尖, Pane (of a hammer).  
 Pannneau, 船口, Hatchway.  
 Papier, 紙, Paper.  
 Papier émeri, 砂紙, Sand-paper.  
 Papier veriné, 玻璃紙, Glass-paper.  
 Paquebot, 走信輪船, Packet-boat.  
 Parallaxe, 蒙氣, Parallax.  
 Parabole, 砲子道線, Parable, parabola.  
 Parallèle, 平行線, A parallel line.  
 Parallépipède, 斜長方圖, Parallelepiped.  
 Parallélogramme de watt, 斜長方, Parallelogram of Watt, Watt's parallel motion.  
 Part à boulets, 砲子座, Shot locker.  
 Paratonnerre, 當雷針, Lightning conductor.  
 Parer, 刮, To plane.  
 Parement, 面子, Facing.  
 Parquet de machine, 輪機底板, Engine flooring.  
 Pas de vis, 螺絲線, Worm of a screw.  
 Passe, 水道, Channel.  
 Passerelle, 望臺, Bridge.  
 Patache, 艇, Pinnace.

Pataras, 撐纜, Preventer shrouds.  
 Patarasse, 鯨斧, Caulking iron.  
 Patin, 底, Sole.  
 Paumelle (de voilier), 帆匠手皮套, Palm.  
 Pavillon 船旗, A flag.  
 Pavois, 船舷,  
 Pavoiser, 挂綵旗, To deck out with flags.  
 Pédale (tour à), 足動車床, Treadle lathe.  
 Painture, 油漆, Paint.  
 Painture noire, 黑漆, Black paint.  
 Painture blanche, 白漆, White paint.  
 Painture jaune, 黃漆, Yellow paint.  
 Painture chamois, 淡黃漆.  
 Pelle en fer, 鐵鏟, Iron shovel.  
 Pelle d'aviron, 槳葉, Blade of an oar.  
 Pendule, 時鳴鐘, Clock.  
 Pène. 橫鎖, Bolt of a door lock.  
 Péniche, 艇, Pinnace.  
 Penon, 風信旗, Pennon.  
 Pentoire, 吊環索, Hanging strap, pendant.  
 Pentagone, 五角形, Pentagon.  
 Penture, 鐵交練, Hinge.  
 Percer, 鑽孔, To bore.  
 Percer, (machine à), 鑽孔架, Boring machine.  
 Percussion (fusil à), 銅帽鎗, Percussion gun.  
 Percuteur, 礮火機, Percussion lock.  
 Périhélie, 近日之事, Perihelion.  
 Périmètre, 周圍線, Perimeter.  
 Périphérie, 周道, Periphery.  
 Perpendiculaire, 墜線, Perpendicular.  
 Perpigner, 墜鈴, To adjust a ship's ribs.  
 Perroquet de fougue, 後首帆, Mizen top sail.  
 Perroquet, (mat de), 後上桅, Mizen top mast.  
 Perruche, 後頂桅帆, Mizen top gallant sail.  
 Pesanteur, 重數, Weight.  
 Pesanteur spécifique, 重額數, Specific weight.  
 Pèse-sels, 鹹水表, Salt gauge.  
 Persienne, 百葉扇, Venetian blinds.  
 Petit cheval. 弔水小匹馬, Donkey engine.  
 Pétrole, 石油, Petroleum.  
 Peuplier, 楊樹, Poplar.  
 Phare, 燈塔, Light-house.  
 Photographie, 畫影相, Photography.  
 Pic, 錐, Pickaxe.  
 Pied, 尺, Foot-rule.  
 Pied de biche, 羊角扣, Claw stopper, claw-bar.  
 Pied à coulisse, 鐵活曲尺, Groove-foot.  
 Pied droit, 船梯架, Jamb.  
 Pierre, 石, Stone.  
 Pierre noire, 烏石, Black stone.  
 Pierre à aiguiser, 尖刀石, Whet-stone.

Pierre ponce, 浮石, Pumice (stone).  
 Pierre à meule, 磨刀石, Grindstone.  
 Pignon, 縛翼輪, Pinion wheel.  
 Pile voltaïque, 生電器, Voltaic pile.  
 Pilier, 柱, Pillar.  
 Pilon, 杵, Pestle.  
 Pilon (marteau), 氣鎚, Steam-hammer.  
 Pilote, 引船人, Pilot.  
 Pilotis, 木椿, Piles.  
 Pince à levier, 鉗, Crow bar, lever.  
 Pincettes, 鐵鑷, Nippers.  
 Pinceau, 油漆刷, Brush.  
 Pincettes, 鉗, Pincers, tongs.  
 Pinnule, 眇眼鏡, Pinules.  
 Pioche, 錐, Pick-axe.  
 Piquer des tôles, 鐵板上刺鏤, To prick plate iron.  
 Pirogue, 刳舟, Canoe, pirogue.  
 Pistolet, 手鎗, Pistol.  
 Pistolet d'embarcation, 艇挑, Boat-davits.  
 Pistolet revolver, 梅花鎗, Revolver.  
 Piston, 汽鼓餅, Piston.  
 Piton, 螺絲釘, Screw ring.  
 Pivot, 樞, Pivot.  
 Plafond, 承塵, Ceiling.  
 Plan, 圖, Plan, scheme.  
 Planche, 木板, Plank.  
 Planche, (cuivre en), 銅片, Copper-plate.  
 Planchéier, 釘地板, To plank.  
 Planchir, 地板, Floor.  
 Planchette, 畫圖板, Board, little board.  
 Planchette de fourneau, 爐門架, Furnace door.  
 Plane, 推刨, Plane.  
 Planer, 刨, To plane.  
 Planisphère, 地球扁圖, Planisphere.  
 Plaque, 板片, Plate.  
 Plaque de fondation, 基盤, Bed-plate.  
 Plaque de recouvrement, 蓋, Covering, cover.  
 Plaque tournante, 轉車鐵盤, Turn-plate.  
 Plat, 盤, Dish.  
 Plat-bord, 船舷, Gunwale.  
 Plat, 扁, Flat.  
 Plateau, 盤子, Tray.  
 Plateau de tour, 車床盤子, Face-plate.  
 Plate-forme, 站臺, Platform.  
 Platine, 槍機盤, Gunlock.  
 Plâtre, 白土粉, Plaster.  
 Plomb, 鉛, Lead.  
 Plomb de sonde, 量水鉛, Sea-lead, sounding-lead.  
 Plomb pour fil à plomb, 鉛墜, Plumb (line).  
 Plomb en saumon, 鉛錠, Pig-lead.  
 Plomb en tuyau, 鉛管, Lead-piping.



Plombagine, 黑鉛塊, Black lead, plumbago.  
 Plomber, 包鉛, Leading.  
 Plombier, 鉛匠, Plumber.  
 Plongeur (appareil), 沉水衣服, Diving apparatus.  
 Plongeant (tir), 仰落放砲, Downward firing.  
 Plume, 筆頭, Pen.  
 Plume métallique, 鋼筆頭, Steel pen.  
 Plume d'oie, 鵝翎筆, Quill pen.  
 Plumbeau, 鵝毛帚, Feather broom.  
 Pneumatique (machine), 抽氣筒, Pneumatic engine.  
 Poche de fonderie, 鑄汁桶, Foundry ladle.  
 Poche grande, 鑄輪桶, Foundry ladle.  
 Poêle, 火爐, Stove.  
 Poids, 司碼, Weight.  
 Poignée 手把, Handle.  
 Poignée de porte, 門鈕, Door handle.  
 Poil de sanglier, 野猪毛, Wild boar's hair.  
 Poinçon, 錐, Punch.  
 Poinçon de charpente, 稅, King-post.  
 Poinçonneuse, 鑿鐵架, Punching machine.  
 Point (faire le), 算定船處, To mark the ship's place.  
 Point d'application, 附處, Fixing point.  
 Point mort, 滯處, Dead-point.  
 Pointage direct, 指向正, Direct aiming.  
 Pointage oblique, 指向側, Oblique aiming.  
 Pointe, 鐵線釘, Nail.  
 Pointe à tracer, 畫線針, Scribe.  
 Pointer un canon, 轉向砲, To aim a cannon.  
 Pointer une carte, 點海圖, To prick a chart.  
 Pointeau en acier, 尖錐, Prick punch.  
 Pointeur, 指向砲手, Pointer of cannon.  
 Poix, 松香, Pitch.  
 Polynôme, 子數之句, Polynome.  
 Pomme d'arrosoir, 蓮花斗, Rose.  
 Pompe aspirante et foulante, 抽擠水龍 Forcing pump.  
 Pompe alimentaire, 哺水龍, Feeding pump.  
 Pompe à air, 脫水龍, Air pump.  
 Pompe de cale, 船底水龍, Hold pump.  
 Pompe à double effet, 抽擠水龍, Double action pump.  
 Pompe de lavage, 洗船車, Washing deck pump.  
 Pompe à incendie, 救火水龍, Fire engine.  
 Pont, 橋, Bridge.  
 Pont roulant, 懸轆餅車, Suspension crane.  
 Pont de bateau, 浮船橋, Floating bridge.  
 Pont de navire, 船面, Deck of a ship.  
 Ponté (d'un fusil), 槍口箍.  
 Ponté d'un sabre, 護手殼, Guard of a sword.  
 Ponton, 頓船, Hulk.  
 Porosité, 孔眼質, Porosity.

Porques, 疊腦骨, Ridders.  
 Portage, 鉄棍座, Bearing.  
 Porte-hauban, 桅索盤, Chain-wales.  
 Porte à faux, 缺依座, Uneven-bearing.  
 Porte de fournaux, 火爐門架, Furnace-door.  
 Porte-plume, 筆管, Pen-holder.  
 Porte-voix, 通話筒, Speaking-trumpet.  
 Porte-manteau, 衣架, Clothes-stand.  
 Porte-crayon, 鉛筆管, Pencil-case.  
 Porte-outil, 車刀架, Head-stock.  
 Pose (plan de pose), 基, Laying plane.  
 Pot, 罐口壺, Pot.  
 Potasse, 鹼, Potash.  
 Poteau, 柱, Post.  
 Potée d'étain, 錫粉, Putty powder.  
 Potence, 挑子, Cross beam.  
 Poterie, 陶器, Pottery.  
 Potier, 陶匠, Potter.  
 Poucier, 大指皮套, Thumb-stall.  
 Poudre, 火藥, Gunpowder.  
 Poulaine, 船鼻, Lead of a vessel.  
 Poule acier, 疤面鋼, Blistered steel.  
 Poulie, 轆餅, Block.  
 Poulie de retour, 代力轆餅, Jack block.  
 Poulie fixe, 定座轆餅, Fast pulley.  
 Poulie d'excentrique, 太極餅, Excentric block.  
 Poulie à violon, 琴式轆餅, Fiddle block.  
 Poulie coupée, 開口轆餅, Snatch block.  
 Poulie accouplée, 交轆餅, Sister block.  
 Poulie à équerillon, 扭鉤餅, Swivel-block.  
 Poulie de drisse, 掛帆餅, Gear-block.  
 Poulie de guindresse, 上桅餅, Top-block.  
 Poulie à fouet, 尾餅, Tail-block.  
 Poulie, 轆餅廠, Block factory.  
 Poupée de tour, 車床架, Head stock.  
 Poussier, 火藥塵, Gunpowder dust.  
 Poutre, 樑, Beam.  
 Pouzzolane, 火山土, Pozzolana, volcanic sand.  
 Préceintes, 上外板, Wales.  
 Précipité, 藥水渣, Precipitate.  
 Presse à copier, 印書夾子, Printing-press.  
 Presse étoupe, 麻餅夾, Stuffing-box.  
 Presse hydraulique, 水壓夾, Hydraulic-press.  
 Presse à river, 圓頭釘夾, Riveting-press.  
 Pression, 氣力, Pressure.  
 Pression haute, 重氣力, High-pressure.  
 Pression basse, 輕氣力, Low-pressure.  
 Pression moyenne, 平氣力, Mean pressure.  
 Pression (de l'atmosphère), 天氣力, Atmospheric pressure.  
 Prise de vapeur, 灌管口, Steam entrance.

Prisme, 三瓣體, Prism.  
 Prisonnier, 首末螺絲釘.  
 Produits chimiques, 煉藥料, Chemicals.  
 Projectile, 砲子, Projectile.  
 Projection (Dessin), 畫形影, Projection (drawing).  
 Projection d'eau, 水突紙, Priming.  
 Puddlage, 攪煉鐵, Puddling.  
 Punaise, 圓釘錢, Drawing pin.  
 Puissance, 馬力, Horse-power.  
 Puits, 井, Well.  
 Purge (Robinet de), 扳機, Purge cock.  
 Purger, 開扳機, To purge.  
 Pyrite, 火石, Pyrite.  
 Pyromètre, 火力錶, Pyrometer.

## Q

Quadrangulaire, 四方的, Quadrangular.  
 Quadrillé (papier), 方割紙, Squared ruled paper.  
 Quantité de mouvement, 動頓數, Strength of movement.  
 Quart, 守更, Watch (on ship).  
 Quart officier de, 守更弁, Officer of the watch.  
 Quart de vent, 分經, Points of the compass.  
 Quart de cercle, 量天尺, Quadrant.  
 Quartier-maitre, 水師棚廠, Quarter-master.  
 Quête, 後柱斜, Rake of the stern post.  
 Queue d'un pavillon, 桅, Fly of a flag.  
 Queue de rat, 鼠尾交, Rat tail file.  
 Queue d'aronde, 燕尾結, Dove tail.  
 Quille de navire, 龍骨, Keel of a ship.  
 Quincaillerie, 鐵貨, Hard ware.  
 Quinquet, 壁照燈, Argand-lamp, Argand lamp.  
 Quintal, 一百法斤, 100 kilogrammas.

## R

Raban, 索辦, Rope-band, lashing.  
 Rabattre (les bords), 捲邊, To brim.  
 Râble, 火棍, Poker.  
 Râblure, 龍骨槽街, Groove of the keel.  
 Rabot, 鉋刀, Plane.  
 Roboter, 鉋, To plane.  
 Raboteur, 鉋匠, Planer.  
 Raboteuse, 鉋輪架, Planing machine.  
 Racage, 桅珠環, Parrel.  
 Raccord, 疊節, Junction.  
 Râcler, 刮, To scrape.  
 Râcloir, 刮刀, Scraper.  
 Râclure, 刮碎, Shearing, scrapings.  
 Rade, 澳, Road (for ships).  
 Radeau, 木牌, Raft.  
 Radiale (machine), 活動鑽孔架, Radial drilling engine.  
 Radier, 橋石基, Apron.

Radouber, 修船, To refit.  
 Raffiner, 煉鐵, To refine.  
 Ragréer, 佈齋, To finish.  
 Rails, 路鐵條, Rails.  
 Rainette, 木匠鐵割, Iron tracer.  
 Rainure, 凹形割, Groove.  
 Ralingue, 鐵帆索, Bolt rope.  
 Ralinger, 振動, To shiver.  
 Rallonge, 加長節, Eking piece.  
 Rampes, 扶手干, Hand-rails.  
 Raquer, 逢過瀬, To chafe.  
 Râpe, 銼刨, Rasp.  
 Rapporteur, 半規表, Protractor.  
 Rayer, 割螺絲, To rife.  
 Rayon, 輻線, Radius.  
 Rayure, 螺絲線, Rifling, groove in a rifle.  
 Réa, 轆餅輪, Sheave.  
 Réactif, 試驗藥, Test chemical.  
 Robord, 純, Overlap.  
 Rebroussement, 翻轉, Inflection backward.  
 Rebut, 廢物, Refuse.  
 Recourvement, 純蓋子, Overlapping.  
 Rectangle, 長方, Rectangle.  
 Rectangulaire, 長方形, Rectangular.  
 Refend (mur de), 隔壁, Partition wall.  
 Refend (bois de), 鋸板, Sawed timber.  
 Refouler, 推回, To drive back.  
 Refouloir, 砲築, Rammer.  
 Réfractaire, (brique, 火磚, Fire-brick.  
 Réfrigérant, 發涼箱, Cooler.  
 Régates, 鬥船, Regattas.  
 Registre de vapeur, 拌氣閘, Throttle-valve.  
 Règle, 界尺, Ruler.  
 Règle à calcul, 活算尺, Sliding-rule.  
 Regréer, 復上桅帆, To fresh rig.  
 Régulateur, 平行擺, Regulator.  
 Relevé, 察量清單, Specification.  
 Reliure, 定裝, Binding.  
 Rembarquer, 再落船, To re-embark.  
 Remblai, 填土, Filling in.  
 Remorqueur, 拖船, Tug-boat.  
 Remous, 卷水, Eddy.  
 Remplissage, 添補, Filling in.  
 Remplissage (couples de), 假龍骨, Filling-timbers.  
 Renflement, 臚, Boss.  
 Renfort, 加固, Re-enforcement.  
 Reniflard, 餘水閘, Blow-valve, snifting-valve.  
 Rentoilier, 裝布, To garnish with linen.  
 Renversé (compas), 吊羅盤, Hanging compass.  
 Renvoi de mouvement, 轉動機器, Transmission gearing.

Repaire, 點號, Mark.  
 Replâtrage, 將就修, Imperfect repair.  
 Repos, 止處, Rest.  
 Repoussoir, 追釘錐, Driving Bolt.  
 Réservoir, 湊物箱, Box.  
 Réservoir de vapeur, 湊氣箱, Steam-chamber.  
 Réservoir en tôle, 鐵水櫃, Iron-plate tank.  
 Résine, 松香, Resin.  
 Ressac, 回浪, Recoil of waves.  
 Ressort, 法條, Spring.  
 Résultante, 由力, Resultant.  
 Retenue, 護纜, Guy-rope.  
 Retenue palan de, 助轆車, Relieving tackle.  
 Retrait, 凝結, Shrinking.  
 Reverbère, (four à), 火氣爐, Air furnace.  
 Revêtement, 面子, Facing.  
 Riblons, 碎鐵, Scrap iron.  
 Ricochet (tir à), 放礮浪, Ricochet firing.  
 Rideau, 門帷, Curtain.  
 Rideau de lit, 蚊帳, Bed curtain.  
 Ridoir, 繩梯螺絲絞, Shroud screws.  
 Riflard, 長刨, Jack plane.  
 Ringard, 攪火棍, Poker, fire-iron.  
 Ris, 勒帆索, Reef.  
 River, 打泡釘, To rivet.  
 Rivet (à tête plate), 平頭釘, Flat headed rivet.  
 Rivet (à tête bombée), 帽頭釘, } Convex headed  
 Rivet (à tête fraissée), 滿頭釘, } rivet.  
 Robinet, 龍頭, Cock.  
 Rochet, 擺齒鑽, Ratchet.  
 Rognaire, 剪刺, Clippings.  
 Romaine, 秤, Steel yard.  
 Rondelle, 餅套, Washer.  
 Rondelle fusible, 防備餅套, Safety plug.  
 Rose des vents, 羅盤經, Compass card.  
 Rouable, 耙, Rake.  
 Roue, 輪子, Wheel.  
 Rouage, 機輪, Wheel work.  
 Rouet, 紡車, Springing wheel.  
 Rouille, 銹, Rust.  
 Rour, 漂水, To set.  
 Roulant (pont), 懸車, Running bridge.  
 Rouleau, 壓輪, Crusher.  
 Roulette, 小輪子, Small wheel.  
 Rousture 拴捆, Binding.  
 Route (d'un navire), 水程, Track (of ship).  
 Route extimée, 記路程, Dead reckoning.  
 Routier, 路程圖, Road map.  
 Rubis, 紅寶石, Ruby.

## S

Sable à mouler, 模子沙, Moulding sand.

Sablier, 沙表, Sand clock.  
 Sabord, 砲門, Port.  
 Sabord de chasse, 追砲門, Chasing port.  
 Sabord de retraite, 退砲門, Stern port.  
 Saborder, 陷船, To scuttle a ship.  
 Sabre, 腰刀, Sword.  
 Sabre d'abordage, 戰船刀, Boarding sword.  
 Sachet, 小袋, Satchel.  
 Safran du gouvernail, 舵身, Cheek (of rudder).  
 Saillie, 伸出, Projecting.  
 Saindoux, 猪油, Lard, hog's fat.  
 Sainte-barbe, 火藥箱, Powder magazine.  
 Saisine, 捆索, Seizing.  
 Salaison, 鹹菜, Salted provisions.  
 Salière, 鹹盅, Salt cellar.  
 Salinomètre, 鹹水表, Salt gauge.  
 Salpêtre, 硝, Salpêtre.  
 Salure, 鹹油, Brine.  
 Salve, 砲同響, Volley.  
 Sandal, 檀香木, Sandal wood.  
 Sandarac, 芸香, Gum sandarac.  
 Sangle, 帶, Strap.  
 Sanguine (pierre), 代赭石, Bloodstone.  
 Sapin, 松樹, Fir-tree.  
 Sardoine, 瑪瑙, Sardonyx.  
 Satin, 緞, Satin.  
 Satiner, 呀光, To glaze.  
 Saturation, 浸潤, Saturation.  
 Sauge (feuille de), 蝴蝶鐵, Pick file.  
 Saule, 楊柳, Willow.  
 Saumon, 錠, Pig (of iron or lead).  
 Saumure, 鹽汁, Brine.  
 Saupoudrer, 拍粉, To powder.  
 Savate, 底, Sleeper, square-washer.  
 Savon sec, 乾胰皂, Hard soap.  
 Savon gras, 濕胰皂, Soft soap.  
 Scaphandre, 沉水具, Diving apparatus.  
 Seau, 桶, Bucket.  
 Seau à charbon, 煤桶, Coal scuttle.  
 Seau à incendie, 救火桶, Fire bucket.  
 Schiste, 葉石, Schist.  
 Schiste ordinaire, 泥板, Clay slate.  
 Sciage, 鋸工, Sawing.  
 Scie, 鋸, Saw.  
 Scie à main, 手鋸, Hand saw.  
 Scie circulaire, 環鋸, Circular saw.  
 Scie à métaux, 鋼鋸, Frame saw.  
 Scie à ruban, 條鋸, Ribbon saw.  
 Scie à ruban pour chantournor, 雕花鋸.  
 Scie alternative, 起落鋸, Alternative saw.  
 Scie à affranchir, 出柄鋸,

Scierie, 鋸廠, Saw-mill.  
 Scieur, 鋸匠, Sawyer.  
 Sciure, 木屑, Saw-dust.  
 Scorie, 鐵屑, Cinders.  
 Sculpteur, 彫匠, Sculptor.  
 Sécher à l'air, 曬木, Seasoning of wood.  
 Second, 大夥, Chief-mate.  
 Secousse, 震動, Shock.  
 Secrétaire, 師爺, Secretary.  
 Secret, 徽記機, Secret spring.  
 Secteur, 機弓, Sector.  
 Secteur de marche, 進退機弓, Reversing gear.  
 Section, 一段, Section.  
 Segment de piston, 滾餅箍, Segment.  
 Sel ammoniac, 氣砂, Salt of ammoniac.  
 Sensibilité, 知覺質, Sensibility.  
 Serge, 羽毛紗, Serge.  
 Sergo à gargousses, 火藥袋絨, Sergo for cartridges.  
 Seringue, 射筒, Syringe.  
 Seringue pour graisser les articulations, 射油筒, Syringe for greasing the joints.  
 Serpe, 鐮刀, Hedging-bill.  
 Serpentin, 迴腸管, Worm (of a still).  
 Serpette, 小鐮刀, Stock shave, pruning knife.  
 Serrage, 夾緊縫, Tightening.  
 Serre, 夾床, Press.  
 Serre joints, 夾縫架, Cramping frame.  
 Serre gouttière, 牽枋.  
 Serre bosse, 臥鐵索, Shank pointer.  
 Serrure, 鎖, Lock.  
 Serrure de cabine, 艙門鎖, Cabin lock.  
 Serrure de coffret, 櫃鎖, Lock for cupboard.  
 Serrure d'armoire, 抽屜鎖, Lock for drawer.  
 Serrurerie, 零鐵廠, Iron mongery.  
 Serrurier, 鎖匠, Locksmith.  
 Seuil, 門限, Threshold (of a door).  
 Seuillet, 礮門斗, Port sills.  
 Sève, 樹汁, Sap.  
 Sextant, 量天尺, Sextant.  
 Siccatif, 乾漆藥, Sicative.  
 Sifflet, 吹汽鐘, Whistle.  
 Sifflet (couper en), 劈斜角, To cut sloping.  
 Signal, 號令, Signal.  
 Silex, 火石, Flint.  
 Sillage, 船道, Storage way.  
 Sillomètre, 遲速錶, Speed gauge.  
 Siphon, 水筧, Siphon.  
 Socle, 礮墩, Sockle.  
 Soie, 絲, Silk.  
 Soie (fil de), 絲線, Silk thread.

Soie (bourre de), 亂絲, Silk waste.  
 Soie grège, 絲, Raw silk.  
 Sole, 底, Sole, sill, sleeper.  
 Solive, 樑, Beam, joist.  
 Soliveau, 小樑, Small joist.  
 Solution, 和劑, Solution.  
 Soluble, 可化的, Soluble.  
 Sommier de sabord, 礮門楣, Port-top.  
 Son, 糠, Bran.  
 Sonde, 探竿, Borer.  
 Sonde (plomb de), 量水鉛墜, Lead.  
 Sonder, 量深淺, To take soundings.  
 Sondeur, 量水人, Leadsman.  
 Sonnette, 鈴, Bell.  
 Sonnette à pieux, 木釘鏈架, Pile driver.  
 Sonnette déclie, 自打鏈架, Self-acting pile engine.  
 Soubarbe, 先鋒桅掣纜, Bob-stay.  
 Soubassement, 基座, Leaning, base.  
 Soude, 鹼, Soda.  
 Souder, 鐸, To solder.  
 Soudure tendre, 黃銅鐸, Soldering.  
 Soudure forte, 紅銅鐸, Brazing.  
 Soufflet, 風箱, Bellows.  
 Soufflet à main, 手風箱, Hand bellows.  
 Soufflerie, 風輪機, Blast engine, organ bellows.  
 Soufflure, 鐵泡, Bleb, flaw.  
 Soufre, 硫磺, Sulphur.  
 Soufrer, 上硫磺, To sulphur.  
 Soupape, 閘, Valve.  
 Soupape de sûreté, 備急閘, Safety valve.  
 Soupape d'aspiration, 抽水閘, Suction valve.  
 Soupape de trop-plein, 餘水閘, Overflow valve.  
 Soupape de d'arrêt, 閉塞閘, Stop valve.  
 Soupape d'admission, 進汽閘, Steam-valve.  
 Soupape boîte à 閘筒, Clack box.  
 Soupape à clapet, 閘門, Clack door.  
 Soupape renversée, 倒面閘, Reverse valve.  
 Soupirail, 汽孔, Steam-hole.  
 Sous-garde, 護機鉤, Trigger-guard.  
 Sous-officier, 校弁, Non commissioned officer.  
 Soustraction, 除法, Subtraction.  
 Soute-aux-poudres, 火藥艙, Powder magazine.  
 Soute-à-charbon 煤艙, Coal bunker.  
 Soutier, 煤役, Coal man.  
 Soutènement, 撐柱, Prop.  
 Spatule, 模匙, Spatula.  
 Spécifique, 頭額數, Specific.  
 Spirale, 螺旋條, Spiral line.  
 Stabilité, 穩適, Stability.  
 Statique, 重學, Statics.  
 Stère, 法國尺, Cubic meter.



Stéréotyper, 定字板, To stereotype.  
 Stopper, 停止, To stop.  
 Stries, 鑲斑, Knots.  
 Stuc, 磁灰, Stucco.  
 Suante, (chaleur.) 熱黏鐵, Welding heat.  
 Sucrière, 糖礮, Sugar-basin.  
 Suif, 牛油, Tallow, suet.  
 Suifer, 擦油, To grease.  
 Sulfate de fer, 皂礬, Sulphate of iron.  
 Sulfate de soude, 朴礬, Sulphate of soda.  
 Sulfureux, 礬類, Sulphurous.  
 Sulfurique, 礬強水, Sulphuric.  
 Superficie, 場地, Area.  
 Support, 柱 ○ 架, Support, beam, bearing.  
 Support à chariot, 橫行架, Sliding rest.  
 Surbau, 輪口匡.  
 Surchauffer, 復熱, To reheat.  
 Surchauffeur, 復熱箱, Super-heater.  
 Surestario, 逾限貼費, Demurrage.  
 Surface de chauffe, 火場.  
 Surjaler, 纏潮錨鍊, Foul anchor.  
 Sus-bando, 帶臂壓.  
 Suspension, 吊挂圈, Suspension.  
 Suspente, 帆杆吊, Sling (of a sail).  
 Système décimal, 十進算法, Decimal system.  
 Syzigies, 潮信, Spring tides.

## T

Table, 棹, Table.  
 Table tournante, 鐵車盤, Turning-table.  
 Tableau, 指數板, Board (school), list.  
 Tablier, 臺, Platform.  
 Tabouret, 板凳, Stool.  
 Tâche, 工課, Task.  
 Taillant, 鋒銳, Edge.  
 Taille des limes, 鑿鏈, File cutting.  
 Taille-douce, 銅刻板, Copper plate.  
 Taille-mer, 劈水節, Cut-water.  
 Tailleur de limes, 鑿匠, File-cutter.  
 Tain, 錫箔, Tin-foil.  
 Talc, 琉璃片, Talc or Talk.  
 Talonner, 衝攔, To touch.  
 Talus, 坡, Slope.  
 Tambour, 桶 ○ 鼓, Barrel, drum.  
 Tambour des aubes, 明輪罩, Paddle-box.  
 Tamis, 篩子, Sieve.  
 Tamiser, 篩, To sift.  
 Tampon, 塞子, Tampion, plug.  
 Tamponner, 塞, To bung, to stop.  
 Tanguer, 船底昂, To pitch.  
 Tangon, 列艇杆, Swinging boom.

Tanner, 硝皮, To tan.  
 Tapeul, 追尾帆.  
 Tapis, 地毯, Carpet.  
 Taquet, 繫纜釘, Cleat.  
 Taraud, 螺絲桿, Screw-tap.  
 Taraudage, 螺紋工, Screw cutting.  
 Tare, 淨重, Tare.  
 Taret, 木虱, Teredo.  
 Targette, 天地門, Door bolt.  
 Tarière, 丁字鑽, Auger, boring bit.  
 Tarière à cuiller, 覆竹鑽, Shell auger.  
 Tarière à hélice, 旋螺鑽, Screw auger.  
 Tartre, 礮砂, Fer, a kind of salt.  
 Tartre enlever le, 刮礮砂, To scale a boiler.  
 Tas, 粘, Stake.  
 Tas à dresser, 平鐵墩, Dressing stake.  
 Tasse, 杯, Cup.  
 Tasseau, 渦抵, Bracket.  
 Té, 丁字棍, Cross-head.  
 Teck, 檣木, Teak-wood.  
 Technique, 藝語, Technical.  
 Technologie, 藝語編, Technology.  
 Télégraphe, 電報, Telegraph.  
 Télescope, 觀象鏡, Telescope.  
 Tenailles, 蟹鉗 ○ 火鉗, Pincers, tongs.  
 Tenon, 出柄, Tenon.  
 Tension, 氣力, Pressure.  
 Tente, 天蓬, Awnings.  
 Tentures, 結綵, Hangings.  
 Térébenthine, 松香油, Turpentine.  
 Terrassement, 填土工, Earth work.  
 Terre répackaire, 火泥, Fire clay.  
 Terre glaise, 陶土, Clay.  
 Terre à mouler, 模子砂, Moulding sand.  
 Tongue, 船前臺, Fore-castle.  
 Théière, 茶壺, Tea-pot.  
 Théorème, 算訣條目, Theorem.  
 Thermomètre, 寒暑表, Thermometer.  
 Tiers-point, 三角鏈, Saw-pile.  
 Tige, 桿, Rod.  
 Tillac, 船面, Deck.  
 Timbre, 鈴 ○ 號, Bell, mark.  
 Timonnier, 舵工, Steersman.  
 Tin, 疊層木, Block, stock.  
 Tirage, 抽烟力, Draught.  
 Tirant, 樑, Wind-beam, stay-brace.  
 Tire-balle, 拔彈桿, Ramrod-screw.  
 Tire-bouchon, 拔塞棍, Cork-screw.  
 Tire-bourre, 絞螺釘, Worm.  
 Tire-fonds, 螺絲栓, Wood-screw.  
 Tire-ligne, 界線筆, A rule.

- Tire-veilles, 扶手索 ○ 領舵索, Entering ropes.  
 Tiroir, 汽閘, Slide-valve.  
 Tiroir boîte à, 汽閘匣, Valve-box.  
 Titre, 定準, Standard.  
 Tisonnier, 火叉, Poker.  
 Toc, 抵斗, Catch ring (of a lathe).  
 Toc de tour, 抵範, Tock.  
 Toile, 布, Cloth.  
 Toile métallique, 銅線紗, Wire gauze.  
 Toile à voile, 帆布, Canvass.  
 Toile émeri, 砂布, Emery cloth.  
 Toile cirée, 漆布, Oiled cloth.  
 Tôle 鐵片, Plate-iron.  
 Tôle quadrillée, 花鐵板, Ruled plate-iron.  
 Tôle ondulée, 浪紋鐵片, Corrugated sheet iron.  
 Tolets, 槳叉, Thoels, row-locks.  
 Tôlier, 水缸匠, Boiler-maker.  
 Ton, 桅頸, Nut (of a mast.)  
 Tonneau, 一噸重, Ton weight.  
 Tonnerre, 後膛, Chamber of a cannon.  
 Tonture, 船背, Bend of the deck.  
 Topographie, 地輿志, Topography.  
 Torchis, 泥灰, Mortar and Straw.  
 Toron, 麻股, Strand.  
 Torpille, 水雷, Torpedo.  
 Touage, 拖船, Towing.  
 Touée, 拖船纜, Tow line.  
 Touée de ancre, 拖船錨, Kedge anchor.  
 Toupie, 拖螺刨, Top.  
 Tour, 車床, Lathe.  
 Tour parallèle à engrenage, 平行車床, Parallel lathe.  
 Tour à 4 points, 四底車床, Four center lathe.  
 Tour à bois, 旋木車床, Wood lathe.  
 Tour à banc coupé, 隔段車床.  
 Tour à plateau, 吊盤車床, Surface lathe.  
 Tour en l'air, 懸抵車床, Chuck lathe.  
 Tour à chariot, 活臺車床, Slide lathe.  
 Tour à engrenage, 割螺絲車床, Screw cutting lathe.  
 Tourie, 發, Carboy.  
 Tourillon, 蝦臂, Trunnion.  
 Tourillon de manivelle, 轉輪軸圓栓, Crank pin.  
 Tourmente, 風暴, Storm.  
 Tourne à gauche, 螺絲桿把, Wrench, saw-set.  
 Tourner, 旋, Turning.  
 Tournette de loch, 路程索範.  
 Tourneur, 車匠, Fitter.  
 Tourne-vire, 起錨幫纜, Messenger.  
 Tournevis, 螺絲解, Turn screw, screw-key.  
 Tourniquet, 小輪子, Wheel.  
 Tracé, 圖界線, Outline.  
 Tracer, 劃界線, To trace.
- Traction, 承牽力, Strain.  
 Train de laminoir, 拉鐵具, Rolling mill.  
 Trait, 界線, Line.  
 Trait de scie, 鋸界線, Kerf of a saw.  
 Trajectoire, 行度, Trajectory.  
 Trame, 緯線, Weft, woof.  
 Tranche, 砍鐵斧, Anvil cutter.  
 Tranche pour forge, 截鐵刀, Cleaver.  
 Tranche à froid, 鑿刀, Chisel.  
 Tranche de cordonniers, 皮刀, Paring knife.  
 Transparent, 套紙格, Black lines.  
 Transport, 運糧船, Transport.  
 Trapèze, 解式方, Trapezium.  
 Trappe, 地坎門, Trap door.  
 Travée, 揚, Trimmer.  
 Traversière, 臥鋪挑.  
 Traversins, 牽枋, Stretchers.  
 Tréfiler, 拉鐵線, To wire draw.  
 Tréfilerie, 拉鐵機, Wire drawing mill.  
 Trélingage, 牽條籠, Cat harpings.  
 Trémie, 斛, Hopper (of a mill).  
 Trempe, 煙鐵, Temper (of iron or steel).  
 Trépidation, 顫動, Tremor.  
 Tréteau, 座腳, Trestle.  
 Treuil, 轆轤車, Windlass.  
 Treuil roulant, 行梁車, Rolling crane.  
 Treuil monte-charge, 舉攬輪.  
 Triangle, 三角形, Triangle.  
 Trièdre, 圓三角, Three sided figure.  
 Trigonométrie, 八線學, Trigonometry.  
 Tringle, 簾桁, Curtain rod.  
 Trinôme, 代數三字數, Three terms algebraic numbers.  
 Trinquette, 撐纜帆, Triangular sail.  
 Tripoli, 粉石, Rotten stone.  
 Trois-mâts, 三桅船, Full rigged ship.  
 Trompette, 號吶, Bugle.  
 Trou, 孔, Hole.  
 Trou d'homme, 探艙孔, Man-hole.  
 Trou du chat, 緣桅孔, Limber's (or lubber's) hole.  
 Trou de l'hélice, 四葉輪井, Screw hole.  
 Trousin, 劃線矩, Gauge.  
 Truelle, 泥瓢, Trowel.  
 Truitées (fonte) 疤生鐵.  
 Tube, 管子, Pipe, tube.  
 Tubulaire, 管式, Tubular.  
 Tuile, 瓦, Tile.  
 Tunnel, 環洞, Tunnel.  
 Turbine, 水碓, Water wheel.  
 Tuyau, 管, Pipe.  
 Tuyère, 引風斗, Bellow's pipe.

## U.

tre, 驗雨表, Rain-gauge.  
一個, Unit, unity.  
製造局, Works, manufacture.  
métallurgique, 鑄鐵廠, Forging works.  
le, 器具, Implement.  
剝蝕, Wear.  
ion, 配用力, Utilization.

## V.

底牽板, Ceiling, timbers.  
go, 底牽板工, Ceiling.  
u, 頭等戰船, Man of War.  
l'établi, 棹槳, Bench claw.  
seau, 索隔, Wad jack.  
gues (en), 紛亂的, Confusedly.  
水關開, Water gate.  
水汽, Steam.  
à hélice, 暗輪船, Screw steamer.  
à roues, 明輪船, Paddle steamer.  
sation, 蒸氣, Vaporation.  
gues, 底彎節, Floor timbers.  
ion du compas, 針差度, Variation.  
is, 探子孔, Look (out) hole.  
e, 長刨, Trying plane.  
紋, Vein.  
r, 主輻線, Vector.  
teur, 風輪, Ventilator, fanner.  
tion, 通風, Ventilation.  
鑄桿, Shank (of an anchor).  
(papier), 羅紋紙, Laid paper.  
帆杆, Yard.  
grande, 中首帆杆, Main yard.  
de hune, 上帆杆, Top yard.  
de perroquet, 頂帆杆, Top gallant yard.  
sèche, 後首帆杆, Cross jack yard.  
de misaine, 前首帆杆, Fore yard.  
千斤抵, Tack screw.  
hydraulique, 水千斤抵, Hydraulic jack screw  
lon, 銀硃, Vermilion.  
ulu, 虫嘴, Worm eaten.  
r, 量杪規, Vernier (of a sextant).  
上漆, To varnish.  
油漆, Varnish.  
Chinois, 明漆, Lacquer.  
玻璃, Glass.  
lenticulaire, 渦面玻璃, Lenticular glass.  
prismatique, 九楞鏡, Prismatic glass.  
門門, Bolt.  
e gris, 銅綠, Verdigris.  
直堅, Vertical.  
re (robinet de), 放水機, Discharge cock.

Vide, 空汽分數, Vacuum.  
Vierge cire, 白蠟, Virgin wax.  
Vif-argent, 水銀, Quicksilver.  
Vilebrequin, 弓鑽, Brace.  
Vilebrequin mèche de, 弓鑽頭, Brace bit.  
Virer, 擺車, To heave.  
Virer de bord, 折轉, Change tacks.  
Vireur, 車機, Turning-gear.  
Virole, 把頭箍, Ring.  
Violet, 粉線車, Roller.  
Vis, 螺絲釘, Screw.  
Vis à bois, 釘木螺絲釘, Wood screw.  
Vis de pointage, 礙螺絲, Elevating screw.  
Vis de rappel, 抄上螺絲, Adjusting screw.  
Vis de pression, 壓螺絲.  
Visser, 鑽螺絲, To screw.  
Vitesse, 快慢度, Speed.  
Vitonnieres, 挖開釘, Limber-holes.  
Vitrifier, 製料器, To vitrify.  
Vitriol, 膽礬, Vitriol.  
Voile, 帆, Sail.  
Voile grande, 中首帆, Main-sail.  
Voile misaine, 前首帆, Fore-sail.  
Voile de rechange, 備用帆, Spare-sail.  
Voile de hune, 上帆, Top-sail.  
Voile de perroquet, 頂帆, Top-gallant-sail.  
Voile catacois, 飛帆, Royal sail.  
Voilerie, 帆廠, Sail loft.  
Voilier, 帆匠, Sail maker.  
Voilure, 全副帆, Suit of sails.  
Volant, 飛輪, Fly wheel.  
Volée, 齊聲砲, Broad side.  
Volée d'un canon, 礙頭.  
Volet, 窗門, Shutter.  
Volige, 椽, Batten.  
Volume, 周圍總數, Bulk.  
Voûte, 捲洞, Vault.  
Voyant, 旗標, Vane.  
Vrille, 捲口錐, Gimblet.

## Z

Zinc, 白鉛, Zinc.  
Zinc en feuille, 白鉛片, Zinc plate.  
Zingueur, 白鉛匠, Zinc maker.  
Zigzag, 羊腸徑, Zigzag.

## LXXIX.—COMPRADORE, SHROFF, GODOWN-KEEPER, AND COOLIE.

*The English and Chinese Instructor has furnished the basis of this and the following Article, "Dialogue Concerning Tea". Many*

changes have been made in the English and the Chinese found in that book. These two articles are inserted on account of the numerous terms they contain used in business not elsewhere printed in this work. The Chinese expressions are not of the highest and best class; but the design has been to render them so simple as to be readily understood by Chinese tradesmen generally.

#### I.—The Compradore, 買辦.

Have you made up your account? 你算清數沒有.  
I have not, 沒有.

When can you let me have it? 你幾時給我.

In two days, 遲兩日.

Has Mr. Blank paid his money? 某人交了銀沒有.

He will pay to-morrow, 他明日就交.

Send the shroff for the money, 叫看銀子的去收銀子.

He better take two coolies with him, 他更好帶兩個管棧的去.

See the money weighed, 這銀要看他兌過.  
If there is any short I will require him to pay the difference, 若是不够我要他補足.

Pay this bill, 支(付)這條單.

Take his receipt, 叫他寫一個收單.

Put it in my account, 入我名下帳.

Don't put it in the house account, 莫入公司帳.

I have no money to pay this bill, 我沒有銀支(付)這條單.

I will give you a check on the bank, 我給一張剛(票)你去銀行收.

Shall I pay this bill or not? 這條單支(付)得銀支(付)不得.

Don't pay it at present, 刻下不用支(付).

I wish to examine the account, 我要看看帳.

Do you wish me to tell the bearer to come to-morrow? 你要我告訴來人明日來麼.

Thanks (or if you please), 多煩你.

What is the total of your accounts? 你總數幾多.

I do not know just now, 我刻下不知.

Is it correct? 着不着.

How many orders have you? 你有幾張啞咁紙.

I have not counted them, 我沒有數過.

You must file all those orders, 你必要穿這啞咁紙.

Go over your accounts with Mr. Blank, 你去同某人對一對數.

He says he is very busy, 他說好多事.

Wait till he has time, 等他閒就對.

I have gone over those accounts, 我對過這條帳.

Do you find them correct? 對過着不着.

There is 10 dollars difference, 差十塊銀錢.  
Where is your counting board? 你算盤在何處.  
Examine these accounts again with care, 小心

算過這條帳.

Square the old accounts, 算清舊帳.

Begin a fresh account to-day, 今日立過新帳.

Make up your account every week, 你要個個禮拜算帳.

You must be very particular, 你該當清清楚楚.

You mix up your accounts, 你的帳總紛亂.

Put the receipts on one side, 來帳上一邊.

Put the payments on the other side, 支帳上一邊.

Deduct the payments from the receipts, 將來帳除去支帳.

You will then know the balance in hand, 你就知存帳尾幾多.

Put all the money in the vault, 所有銀兩並入銀倉(庫).

#### II.—The Shroff, 看銀.

Shroff, examine those dollars, 看銀先生你看這銀錢.

This is a bad dollar, 這一塊銀錢不好.

Why is it a bad dollar? 為什麼不好呢.

It is a copper dollar, 是有銅的銀錢.

This dollar is not current, 這銀錢使不得.

Why is it not current? 為什麼使不得.

The Chinese call it Kou-yin, 唐人稱為鈎銀.

People won't take it for a dollar, 人不肯當一個銀錢用.

What is its discount? 要補幾多水.

Ten per cent discount, 十個先士水.

What is the objection to this dollar? 這個銀錢有什麼毛病.

This dollar is leaded, 這個銀錢補鉛.

What is it worth? 值得幾多.

It is worth 80 cents, 值得八十個先士.

Is this a pure copper dollar? 這個全是銅的麼.

Two thirds copper, 三分裏有二分銅.

The outside is silver, 外邊是銀.

The inside is copper, 裏頭是銅.

It is also not current, 也使不得.

It has been burnt, 被火燒過了.

This is a defaced coin, 這個銀錢刮面.

It is 5 cents discount, 要補五個先士的水.

This dollar has too much alloy, 這個銀錢低.

The Chinese call it Hantan, 這個銀唐人叫含炭.

It was coined from the bottom metal, 是爐底銀鑄的.

It has a cracked sound, 銀聲啞.

How much silver is there in this dollar? 這個銀錢有幾成銀呢.



It has seventy cents worth of silver, 有七成銀.  
This dollar is too much short, 這個銀錢太輕.  
How much short?, 輕幾多.  
Ten cents short, 輕十個先士.  
What is the reason, 為什麼緣故.  
The border has been filed, 這邊是銼了.  
This dollar was coined by natives, 這個銀錢是土鑄的.

It has some discount, 要補水.  
Chinamen imitate very well, 唐人善會效人做甚麼.

It is finely done indeed, 真正做得好.  
I want you to weigh this silver, 要你去兌這銀.  
What is the weight? 你看有幾多重.  
This silver weighs 57 taels, 3 mace, and 6 candareen, 這銀兌得五十七兩三錢六分.  
How many dollars is that? 申得幾多員呢.  
80 dollars 八十員零十個先士.  
How do you calculate? 你怎樣算法.  
7.17, 七一一.

Put these dollars in boxes, 將這銀錢裝箱.  
3000 dollars in a box, 每箱三千員.  
Seal them up with the hong's seal, 用本行印封口.  
Put the hong's mark on them, 上面寫本行字號.  
Take these dollars and have them tested, 將這些銀錢拿去領過.

Have this sycee valued, 將這元寶拿去批水.  
What is the exchange to-day? 今日銀水如何.  
Sycee 4 per cent premium, 元寶每百兩加水四兩.  
Small sycee at par, 細絲即小錠紋銀無水.  
Shanghai dollars 15 per cent premium, 四工銀加水十五元.

Silver 3½ per cent discount, 大條每百補水三兩五.  
iii.—The Godown keeper: 管棧先生.

Here is an order, 這裏有一張陸咁紙.  
To-morrow call two cargo boats and go along side a certain ship, 明日叫兩隻駁貨船開到某船.  
Give this order to the Captain, 將這張紙交給船主.  
He will give you 50 chests of opium, 他就交五十箱鴉片給你.

Where does the ship lie? 船在何處拋錨呢.  
The sam-pan man will tell you, 掉三板人告訴你.  
If the captain is not on board, what shall I do? 若是船主不在船上, 便怎麼樣呢.

Give it to the chief-mate, 交給大伙.  
When you come back, go on board another certain ship, 你回來你就開到某船.

Receive 3000 piculs of rice, 去起三千担米.  
1000 bundles of iron hooping, 一千紮鉄箍.  
50 bales of cotton, 五十捆棉花.  
80 bales of cotton yarn, 八十捆洋紗.

Take care and do not let the cotton get wet, 小心棉花莫被水打濕了.

Bring them ashore, 起到行裏來.  
Put them into the pack-house, 放到棧房裏.  
I fear there is no room, 我怕地方放不開.  
Well then put the rice into the godown, 可以將米放到貨倉裏.

Have you weighed the rice? 你稱過這米沒有.  
How much in one bag? 一包幾多重.  
One bag weighs 120 catties, 一包一百二十斤.  
Is that the net weight? 是淨重不是.  
No: it includes the tare, 不是, 是連皮.  
Let me know the net weight, 告訴我淨重幾多.  
Deliver 300 bundles of iron hooping to Mr. Blank, 交三百紮鉄箍給某人.

He must take them all away to-day, 他必要今日出清.

When you deliver the goods, count the tallies properly, 你出貨的時候籌要數好.  
If there is any short, I will make you pay for it, 若是少了, 我要你賠.

When you have finished, go and get some packers, 你做完了, 去叫打包人.

How many shall I call? 叫幾個.  
Call 20 active men, 叫二十個快手.  
Let them pack these goods, 叫他們將這貨打包.  
When they have done, tell the compradore to pay them, 做完了, 叫賣辦支銀.

You must keep your eyes on those coolies, 你要小心看看這小工.

You must mark all the bags, 這包頭你要打了號.  
What mark shall I use? 用什麼字號.

Put a plain B, 號一個鼻字.  
Put a diamond C, 號一個四字心.

I cannot do it myself, 我自己不能做.  
Get some one to help you, 叫人帮你.

You must finish them to day, 要今日做完.  
Do you want them numbered? 要不要寫號子.

I think there is no occasion, 我看不要寫.  
Take care of this box, 這個箱要仔細的.

Do not turn it upside down, 不要返轉.  
You must go with it yourself, 你要親身押去.

Put it in a proper place, 要放到妥當地方.  
Get a receipt for it before you come home, 你若

接着收單就好回來.  
Discharge the coolies now, 現在辭了小工.

Lock up the godown, 鎖好棧房.  
Bring me the key, 拿鎖匙來給我.

iv.—The Coolie: 小工, 管店, 出店.  
Call the coolie here, 叫小工來.

Tell him to clean this thing, 叫他做乾淨這東西.

Take care; do not rub too hard, 小心不要抹的太重了。

Turn this table around, 調轉這張桌。

Hook the glass window, 鉤住玻璃窗。

Put some fresh ink in the inkstand, 倒墨水在墨水樽裏。

Call the compradore: I want to see him, 叫買辦來我要見他。

Compradore has gone out, 買辦到街上去了。

Tell the man to wait, 叫某人等一等。

Take this letter to the post office, 這封信拿到書信館裏去。

Take some change (lit. bits of silver) with you to pay the postage, 拿碎銀給他做信資。

See the despatch book signed, 要看他簽字。

Take this chit to Captain Blank, 拿這封信去交某船主。

He is on board ship, 他在船上。

Hire a small boat, 你叫一隻小艇。

Tell the compradore to pay the boat hire, 叫買辦支艇錢。

If he is not on board, you will find him at Mr. Blank's place, 他若是不在船上你就去某處尋着他。

#### LXXX—DIALOGUE CONCERNING

TEA 買賣茶問答, [See remarks at beginning of preceding article].

I hear that you wish to buy tea? 我聞得你要買茶。

Yes: Have you any? 是你有沒有。

I have a few chops, 我有幾個字號。

What kind of tea, 甚麼茶呢。

I have both green and black (lit. "red") teas, 綠茶紅茶都有。

What kind of black tea? 是甚麼紅茶。

Fine Congou, 嫩裝工夫茶。

Is it packed in chests or half chests? 是裝大箱是裝二五箱。

3 chops in chests, 三個字號大箱。

1 chop in half chests, 一個字號二五箱。

Have you sent in the musters? 你送了茶辦樣來沒有。

I have sent in small musters, 我送了小辦樣來。

Where did you put them? 放在何處。

Ask your tea boy: he knows, 問你茶房他知道。

This tea is not very good, 這個茶不甚好。

It is indeed too (coarse or) common, 實在太粗。

How can you call it common? 你怎樣說太粗。

This is the first crop, 這是頭春茶。

What price do you want? 你要甚麼價錢。

Does this tea belong to you or to a tea-man? 這

茶是你的茶客的。

It belongs to a tea man, 是茶客的。

I can sell it without reference to the tea-man, 我

可以賣得不用同茶客商量。

How many chests have you? 有幾多箱。

580 chests, 五百八十箱。

Go and send me a muster chest, 你去送一個大辦來。

Wait a little and I will make an offer, 你等一

等我打一個盤子給你。

The price you offer is too low, 你的盤子太低。

For a certain chop I will give 32 taels, 某字號

大箱我還你三拾二兩。

I will give 28 taels for the half chests, 某字號

二五箱我出二拾八兩。

That is 30 taels for each chop, 勻扯就是每字

號算三拾兩。

Can I put it in the book? 可以落得簿麼。

You better give me one tael more, 你更好添

壹兩銀。

Look at the muster again, 你再看這盤茶。

Good water and nice taste, 好水門好味口。

Very well, I will give 5 mace more, 好了我添

五錢銀給你。

Well, put it in the book, 就落簿罷。

When will you send the tea? 你幾時交茶來。

Any time you please, 隨你幾時都好。

The tea has arrived in your godown, 茶發來

你棧了。

When will you weigh it? 你幾時過磅呢。

I will weigh it this afternoon, 我下午過磅。

How many chests do you weigh? 你磅幾多箱。

What is the gross weight? 皮茶共總重幾何。

What is the tare? 幾多皮。

What is the net weight? 淨重幾多。

How many piculs do you make, 你算得幾多担。

Come for the money to-morrow, 明日來收銀。

Give this cheque to compradore, 這張票給買辦。

He will pay you, 他就支銀給你。

Show me your green tea musters? 你的綠茶辦

給我看。

I have sent a muster chest, 我已經送了大辦來。

What offer do you make me? 你還我什麼盤子。

The tea-man will not sell it for that price, 這個

價錢茶客不肯賣。

How many kinds of tea has that chop? 這茶有

幾多花色。

It has eight kinds, 有捌個花色。

How many sorts of Gunpowder tea? 有幾多

號珠茶。

3 sorts, making 80 chests in all, 有三號共八十箱。  
I only want Nos. 1 and 2, 我獨要頭號貳號。  
I think the tea-man will not sell it that way, 這

樣我想茶客不肯賣。

I will take all the young hyson, 兩前我盡要。

What price do you give? 你出什麼價呢。

50 taels for No 1 gunpowder, 頭號珠茶五十兩。

35 taels for No. 1. young hyson, 頭號兩前三十五兩。

I will let you know to-morrow, 我明日給你回信。

What teas have you sold to-day? 今日賣出多少茶呢。

How much tea is in the market? 街上還存幾多茶呢。

Do you think the price will advance or fall back?

你想行情還要起還要落呢。

I think the price will stand, 我看這價錢站得住。

Do you ever contract for any tea? 你有同人家包裝沒有。

I sometimes do, 有時都有。

I want to contract with you for 5000 chests, 我要你同我包裝五千箱。

When do you want the tea shipped off? 你幾時要茶落船。

I want 3000 chests next month, 下月我要三千箱。

I am afraid I cannot get them so quick, 我怕這麼快不能裝得起。

You must give me true Moyunc, 你必要交正整源茶給我。

How much tea has been shipped this year? 共總有幾多茶出口了。

There is not much tea in the country just now, 山裏現在沒有幾多茶。

Have you Souchong in your godown? 你棧裏有小種茶沒有。

I have none just now, 我現今沒有。

I can get it from the country, 我可以從山裏辨來。

How many chests do you want? 你要辨多少箱。

The market is high now a days, 近日好市面。

For there is much rain this year, and very little gathered, 因爲今年雨水太多, 收成的不多。

How is it packed? 什麼樣裝頭呢。

In 50 catty chests, 是五十斤的箱。

How much per pecul? 幾多銀一担呢。

25 dollars and you pay duty, 二十五員一担稅銀你出。

I cannot give so much, 我不能出這樣價錢。

I think it is not dear, 我想不貴。

This is the true price, 這是實價。

How many chops do you want? 你要幾個字號。

I want 6 chops, 我要六個字號。

Tell me truly what you can give for it, 你說實在價錢。

The tea is very good, 是十分好茶。

There is no fragrant smell, 沒有香味。

I think it is too old, 我看這茶太陳了。

It wants firing, 要用火焙過。

This kind of tea is just now very scarce, 這個字號茶現今狠少。

You cannot buy at that price, 這個價錢你不能買。

I have sold 4 chops to Mr. Blank, 我賣了四個字號給某人。

When can you let me have the tea? 你幾時交茶給我。

In two months, 不過兩個月。

Two months is too long a time, 兩個月太久。

For I want to send by a certain ship, 因爲我要寄到某船。

In six weeks I will have it ready, 我六個禮拜辦齊備。

Do not break your promise, 你不可以失信。

I want you to give me bargain money, 我要你交定銀。

I will advance 5000 dollars, 我先交五千員。

I want some 25 catty boxes, 我要二十五斤的箱。

You must get strong tea boxes, 你的茶箱必要堅固。

Take care and give the same as sample, 你要照辦就好。

If you do not give according to the sample, I will cut down the price, 你若不照辦我就要退價。

I understand it, 我曉得了。

You need not trouble about it, 你總不用憂心。

I have been a tea broker 10 years and have never given dissatisfaction to any one, 我做了經手十年並未曾辦得不妥當。

## LXXXI.—FLOWERS AND FRUITS ACCORDING TO THEIR TIME OF BLOSSOMING.

*This list is far from being complete and it is too much to expect that it is free from errors. The English names have been chiefly taken from the works of Morrison, Medhurst, and Williams. It is more applicable to Southern and Central than to Northern China, where the severity of the climate does not allow some of the Fruits and Flowers to grow.*

THE FIRST CHINESE MONTH, 正月 ch'eng yüeh.  
Angraecum falcatum, 武夷山吊蘭 wu i shan tiao lan

*Azalea indica*, (different colored varieties), 杜鹃花 tu chüan 'hua.

*Azalea*, white, 白杜鹃 pai tu chüan.

*Azalea*, double purple, 藍杜鹃 lan tu chüan.

*Azalea variegata*, 宮粉杜鹃 kung fên tu chüan.

*Azalea purpurea plena*, 雙托紅杜鹃 shuang 'to 'hung tu chüan.

*Cercis siliquastrum*, 紫荊花 tzu ching 'hua.

*Enkianthus quinqueflora*, 吊鐘花 tiao chung 'hua.

*Epidendrum species*, 夷山吊蘭 i shan tiao lan.

*Magnolia yulan*, 玉蘭花 yü lan 'hua.

*Magnolia purpurea*, 紅玉蘭 'hung yü lan; (2) 辛夷花 hsin i 'hua.

Mango, 果芒花 kuo mang 'hua.

Orange, 橙子花 têng tzu 'hua; (2) 柑子花 kan tzu 'hua.

Peach flower, 桃花 'tao 'hua.

Peach, double flowering, 飛桃花 fei 'tao 'hua.

*Prunus*, double flowering, 賀正梅 'ho chêng mei.

Pumelo, 柚子花, yu tzu 'hua.

Rose, 月桂花 yüeh kuei 'hua.

SECOND CHINESE MONTH, 二月 êrh yüeh.

*Bletia tankervilleae*, 鶴頂蘭 'ho ting lan; 鶴頂花 'ho ting 'hua.

Carnation, 丁香花 'ting hsiang 'hua.

*Chloranthus inconspicuus*, 鷄爪蘭 chi chao lan.

*Dimocarpus longan*, 龍眼花 lung yen 'hua.

*Dimocarpus lychee*, 荔枝花 li chih 'hua.

*Epidendrum species*, 紅吊蘭 'hung tiao lan.

*Epidendrum species*: *Bletia hyacintha*, 紫蘭花 tzu lan 'hua.

Lime, 檸檬花 ning mêng 'hua.

*Nelumbium*, 蓮子花 lien tzu 'hua.

Peach, double flowering, white, 碧桃花 pi 'tao 'hua.

Plum, red variety, 紅李花 'hung li 'hua.

Quince, 木瓜花 mu kua 'hua.

*Rosa multiflora*, 七姊妹 'chi tzu mei.

Rose variety, 紅麗春花 'hung li 'chun 'hua; (2) 茶薇花 'tu wei 'hua.

Rose variegated, 玫瑰花 mei kuei 'hua.

Vanda, 吊蘭 tiao lan.

*Vinca rosa*, 長春 'chang 'chun.

THIRD CHINESE MONTH, 三月 san yüeh.

*Acacia*, 聲息花 shêng hsi 'hua; 銷塞花 hsiao sai 'hua.

*Bauhinia scandens*, 麟甲花 lin chia 'hua.

*Clematis species*, 西番蓮花 hsi fan lien 'hua.

*Clerodendrum squamaticum*, 燈籠花 têng lung 'hua.

*Clerodendrum merua*, 紫葳花 tzu jan 'hua.

*Cymbidium ensifolium*, 報春蘭 pao 'chun lan.

*Eglantine*, 月季花 yüeh chi 'hua.

French honey-suckle: *Hedysarum pulchellum*, 同婆錢 o 'po 'chien.

*Gardenia florida*, 白蟬花 pai 'chan 'hua.

*Hypericum monoganum*, 金絲海棠 chin ssü 'hai 'tang.

*Jatropha species*, 梧桐花 wu 'tung 'hua.

*Kwangsi epidendrum*, 廣西吊蘭 kuang hsi tiao lan.

*Lilium tigrinum*, 捲丹花 chüan tan 'hua.

*Lilium concolor*, 朱頂花 chu ting 'hua; (2) 朱頂蘭 chu ting lan.

*Lychnis coronata*, 如美人花 ju mei jên 'hua.

*Magnolia fuscata*, 含笑花 'han hsiao 'hua.

*Melia azedarach*, 森樹花 sên shu 'hua.

*Papaver somniferum*, 罌粟花 ying su 'hua.

Pear, 梨花 li 'hua.

Pomegranate, double flowered, 青葉石榴 'ching yeh shih liu.

*Rosa spinosissima*, 金櫻 chin ying.

Rose, 黃木香花 'huang mu hsiang 'hua.

Rose, white, 白玫瑰花 pai mei kuei 'hua.

*Sterculia nobilis*, 蘋婆花 'ping 'po 'hua.

*Taraxacum*, 蒲公英 pu kung ying.

FOURTH CHINESE MONTH, 四月 ssü yüeh.

*Aglaia odorata*, 五葉蘭花 wu yeh lan 'hua.

*Aleurites*, 石栗花 shih li 'hua.

*Althea rosea*, red, 紫葵 tzu 'kuei.

Apple, 蘋菓花 'ping kuo 'hua.

*Arbutus*, 楊梅花 yang mei 'hua.

*Brechia frutescens*, 榕篩花 yung sai 'hua.

*Begonia discolor*, 春海棠 'chun 'hai 'tang.

*Canna indica*, 水蕉花 shui chiao 'hua.

*Chloranthus monostachys*, 白珠蘭 pai chu lan.

*Chloranthus inconspicuus*, 珠蘭 chu lan.

*Crysanthemum sinense*, variety, 映山紅 ying shan 'hung; (2) 紫鳳球 tzu fêng 'chin.

*Gardenia species*, 山石榴花 shan shih liu 'hua; (2) 芍蟬花 cho 'chan 'hua.

Grape, 菩提花 'pu 'ti 'hua.

*Habenaria susanna*, 粉蝶蘭 fên tieh lan.

*Helianthus*: sun-flower, 葵花 'kuei 'hua.

*Hibiscus rosa sinensis*, 佛桑花 fu sang 'hua.

*Hibiscus syriaca rubra*, 紅佛桑 'hung fu sang.

*Hibiscus*, double red, 大紅佛桑 ta 'hung fu sang.

*Hibiscus*, double white, 宮粉佛桑 kung fên fu sang.

*Hibiscus*, purple, 紫佛桑 tzu fu sang.

*Hibiscus syriaca alba*, 白佛桑 pai fu sang.

*Impatiens cochleata*, 紅鳳仙 'hung fêng hsien.

*Lagerstræmia indica*, 紫薇花 tzu wei 'hua.

*Lagerstræmia rubra*, 紅紫薇 'hung tzu wei 'hua.

*Lagerstræmia alba*, 白紫薇 pai tzu wei.

*Lychnis coronata*, 虞美人 yü mei jên.



Magnolia pumila, 夜合花 yeh 'ho 'hua.

Mallows, 小葵花 hsiao 'kuei 'hua.

Orange, 四季桔花 ssü li chi 'hua.

Poinciana pulcherrima: Caesalpinia poinciana, 金鳳花 chin fêng 'hua.

Pomegranate, 石榴花 shih liu 'hua.

Pomegranate, red flower, 紅石榴花 'hung shih liu 'hua.

Rose, 海東紅 'hai tung 'hung.

Tamarix, 睡楊柳 shui yang liu; (2) 垂絲柳 'chui ssü liu.

FIFTH CHINESE MONTH, 五月 wu yüeh.

Agapanthus, 百子蓮 pai tzu lien.

Amaryllis aurea, 脫衣換錦 'to i 'huan chin.

Balsamina, 錦荔枝 chin li chih.

Balsamina impatiens, 鳳仙花 fêng hsien 'hua.

Che-lan flower, 芝蘭 chih lan.

Crinum asiaticum, 文樹蘭 wên shu lan.

Cydonia japonica, 海棠 'hai 'tang.

Cymbidium, 玉葉蘭 yü yeh lan.

Dianthus, 花石竹 'hua shih chu.

Dianthus or pink, 番石竹 fan shih chu.

Hibiscus, double buff, 且青硃錦 tan 'ching chu chin.

Hibiscus rosa-sinensis, 紅花 'hung 'hua.

Hibiscus mutabilis, 齒齧 'han 'tan.

Iris orientalis, 鳳眼蘭 fêng yên lang.

Iris species: fleur-de-lis, 蝴蝶花 'hu tieh 'hua.

Ixora, 牡英丹花, mou ying tan 'hua.

Jasminum grandiflorum, 茉莉花 mo li 'hua.

Jasminum officinale, 素馨花 so hsing 'hua.

Lilium japonicum, 百合花, pai 'ho 'hua.

Marsh mallows, 荷芙渠 'ho fu chü.

Michelia champaca, 洋狗芽 yang kou ya.

Mirabilis jalapa, 胭脂花 yen chih 'hua.

Nandina domestica, 天竹花 'tien chu 'hua.

Plum, 杏花 hsing 'hua.

Pergularia odoratissima: Polyanthus tuberosus, 夜來香 yeh lai hsing; (2) 夜蘭香 yeh lan hsing.

Raphiolepis salicifolia, 白杏花 pai hsing 'hua.

Tabernaemontana coronaria, 狗牙花 kou ya 'hua.

Uvaria, 鷹爪花 ying chao 'hua.

Water lily, 蓮花 lien 'hua.

SIXTH CHINESE MONTH, 六月 lu yüeh.

Anthemis apiifolia, 金錢菊 chin 'chien chü.

Buxus, 黃楊花, 'huang yang 'hua.

Dianthus barbatus, or sweet william, or Ixia, 剪邊羅花 chien pien lo 'hua.

Helianthus, or Sun-flower, 向日葵 chao jih 'kuei 'hua; (2) 向日葵 'hsiang jih 'kuei.

Hemerocallis alba: Hemerocallis japonica, 玉簪

花 yü tsan 'hua.

Hemerocallis cerulea, 紅玉簪 'hung yü tsan.

Hibiscus, 朱錦花 chu chin 'hua.

Hibiscus acerifolius, 醉酒芙蓉 tsui chiu fu yung.

Hibiscus mutabilis, 芙蓉花 fu yung 'hua.

Hoya carnosa, 玉繡球花 yü hsiao 'chui 'hua.

Hydrangia hortensis, 洋繡球花 yang hsiu 'chui 'hua.

Ipomea, 白錦屏風 pai chin ping fêng.

Melastoma, 鵝芝拈 chi chih nien.

Musa sapientum, 香牙蕉 hsiang ya chiao.

Musa coccinea, 芭蕉花 pa chiao 'hua.

Myrtus tomentosa, 烏拈 wu nien.

Nerium oleander, 夾竹桃花 chia chu 'tao 'hua.

Nymphaea, 午時蓮 niu shih lien.

Orange, 金菊花 chin chü 'hua.

Pederia fatida, 鵝屎藤 chi shih 'têng.

Polyanthus tuberosa, 細葉玉簪 hsi yeh yü tsan.

SEVENTH CHINESE MONTH, 七月 'chi yüeh.

Aglaia odorata, 三葉蘭花 san yeh lan 'hua.

Alpinia nutans, 鴨腳花 ya chiao 'hua.

Bignonia, 凌雪花 ling hsüeh 'hua.

Carambola, 楊桃花 yang 'tao 'hua.

Cock's-comb, 鵝冠花 chi kuan 'hua.

Cyanella capensis, 剪刀花 chien tao 'hua.

Chrysanthemum sinensis, variety, 牙蘭 ya lan.

Epidendrum species, 劍蘭花 chien lan 'hua.

Gomphrena globosa, 百日紅 pai jih 'hung.

Hibiscus okro, 黃蜀葵, 'huang cho 'kuei.

Ipomea quamoclit, 紅錦屏風 'hung chin ping fêng.

Lawsonia, 指甲花 chih chia 'hua.

Lawsonia purpurea, 紅指甲 'hung chih chia.

Lily, common, 玉蓀 yü chin.

Lily, red, 紅玉蓀 'hung yü chin.

Lily, white, 白玉蓀 pai yü chin.

Lily, blue, 藍玉蓀 lan yü chin.

Lonicera japonica, 金銀花, Chin yin 'hua.

Marsh mallows, 白蜀葵, pai cho 'kuei.

EIGHTH CHINESE MONTH, 八月 pa yüeh.

Amaranthus species, 鳳尾草花 fêng wei 'tsao 'hua.

Calendula, 金盞花 chin chan 'hua.

Hemerocallis graminosa, 萱草 hsüan 'tsao.

Impatiens cristata, 燈盞花 teng chan 'hua.

Passiflora: Passion flower, 風車花 fêng chan 'hua.

Plumeria acuminata, 鵝蛋花 chi tan 'hua.

Olea fragrans, 桂花, kuei 'hua.

Olea fragrans, variety, 丹桂花 tan kuei 'hua;

(2) 木犀花 mu hsi 'hua.

Orchis, 石仙桃 shih hsien 'hua.

Serissa foetida, 滿天星 man 'tien hsing.

Tagetes patula, 萬壽菊 wan shou chü.

NINTH CHINESE MONTH, 九月 chiu yüeh.  
Aster chinensis, 江南菊花 'hung nan chü 'hua.  
Chrysanthemum, various sorts, 各色菊花 ko sê chü 'hua.

Dracæna ferrea, 鐵樹花 'tieh shu 'hua.  
Murraya exotica, 九里香 chiu li hsiang.  
Plumbago rosea, 鴈來紅花 yen lai 'hung 'hua.  
Plumbago zeylandica alba, 鴈來白 yen lai pai.  
Rose, 江南月桂 'hung nan yüeh kuei.  
Spiræa crenata, 碎玉花 sui yü 'hua.  
Tradescantia discolor, 粉萼花 fên kuo 'hua.

TENTH CHINESE MONTH, 十月 shih yüeh.  
Daphne odora, 瑞香花 'tsui hsiang 'hua.  
Ipomea grandiflora, 大葉錦屏風花 ta yeh chin ping fêng 'hua.

Mussaenda chinensis, 山白蟾 shan pai 'chan; (2)  
白葉茶 pai yeh 'cha.

Pear, sand, 砂梨花 sha li 'hua.

Thea, 武夷茶花 wu i 'cha 'hua.

ELEVENTH CHINESE MONTH, 十一月 shih i yüeh.  
Camellia, various kinds, 各色茶花 ko sê 'cha 'hua.

Chrysanthemum sinense of the winter's solstice, 冬至菊花 tung chih chü 'hua.

Pittosporum tobira, 梅桐花 'hai 'tung 'hua.

Prinula, 蓮荊花 lien ching 'hua.

Pyrus japonica, 紅鐵海棠花 'hung 'tch 'hai 'tang 'hua.

Thea (of Honan,) 河南茶花 'ho nan 'cha 'hua.

Trapæolum minus, 荷葉蓮花 'ho yeh lien 'hua.

TWELFTH CHINESE MONTH, 十二月 shih erh yüeh.

Calycanthus: Chimnanthus fragrans, 臘梅 la mei.

Daphne odora, silver-edged, 金邊瑞香花 chin pien 'tsui hsiang 'hua.

Epidendrum, 墨蘭花 mo lan 'hua.

Loquat, 蘆橘花 lu chü 'hua.

Narcissus, 水仙花 shui hsien 'hua.

Pæonia, 牡丹花 mou tan 'hua.

Prune, 梅花 mei 'hua.

Pyrus japonica, white, 白鐵枝海棠 pei 'tch chih 'hai 'tang.

Rosa benedicta, 芍藥花 cho yao 'hua.

Rose, 黃麗春花 'huang li 'chun 'hua.

## LXXXII—SPECIMENS OF CHINESE GIVEN NAMES.

COLLECTED AT FOCHOW.

### I.—GREAT OR REAL NAMES FOR BOYS AND MEN, 男人大名.

Lasting excellence, 長美.  
Faithful and humble, 忠謙.  
Increase in diligence, 加勤.  
Temple of the Court, 朝堂.  
To become something great, 成泰.  
Become a nation, 成邦.  
Black clouds, 青雲.  
Spring talent, 春才.  
Constant waves, 恒波.  
Practice industry, 習勤.  
Filial and righteous, 孝義.  
Learn virtue, 學德.  
Faith perfected, 信成.  
Flourishing virtue, 興德.  
Auspicious phoenix, 瑞鳳.  
Beginning of joy, 開樂.  
Open the volume, 開卷.  
Thunder resounds, 雷鳴.  
Politeness and literature, 禮文.  
Successively advancing, 連進.  
Abundant origin, 茂本.  
Fruitful branch, 茂枝.

Hundred longevities, 百壽.  
The nation flourishes, 邦興.  
Connecting the fountain, 紹源.  
Worldly prosperity, 世祺.  
Worldly peace, 世平.  
Worldly reverence, 世恭.  
Keep modesty, 守廉.  
Keep strong, 守堅.  
Keep humility, 守謙.  
Keeping the good, 守美.  
Favorable to excellence, 順美.  
Great joy, 大喜.  
Virtue opens, 德啓.  
Virtue completed, 德成.  
Celestial increase, 天增.  
Flourishing talent, 才昌.  
Superior talent, 才俊.  
Good ability, 才良.  
Ancestral philanthropy, 宗仁.  
Ancestor's righteousness, 宗義.  
Ancestral civility, 禮宗.  
Ancestral knowledge, 宗智.

### II.—MARRYING NAME FOR BOYS, 討親名.

Excite the clouds, 振雲.  
Stimulate the excellent, 振美.  
Correct and excellent, 正美.  
Prompt and abundant, 捷茂.  
The court pillar, 朝棟.

Seek for the bright, 求煥.  
Constant and excellent, 恒美.  
Learn the same, 學同.  
Bright and eminent, 光杰.  
Able to sing out, 能鳴.  
Sowing the excellent, 播美.  
Spreading the excellent, 揚美.

### III—SCHOOL NAME FOR BOYS, 讀書名.

The court's ranks, 朝品.  
The court flourishing, 朝英.  
Beginning of prosperity, 起昌.  
Increasing the origin, 加元.  
Increasing the guests, 加賓.  
Spreading philanthropy, 枝仁.  
Philanthropic will, 志仁.  
Revere the god of learning, 敬魁.  
The worthy prince, 君賢.  
Second god of learning, 仲魁.  
Filial and illustrious, 孝英.  
Faith and earth, 信坤.  
Flourishing virtue, 興德.  
Open the bright, 開煥.  
National court, 國朝.  
Nation renovated, 國新.  
Dragon in the spring, 龍秋.  
Luxuriant chih flower, 茂芝.  
People's gift, 民貽.  
Intelligent and effulgent, 明輝.

Timely intelligent, 時達.  
 Worldly sharpness, 世銳.  
 That ability, 斯材.  
 Heaven's illumination, 天灼.  
 Celestial emolument, 天祿.  
 Literary rank, 文品.  
 Original and pervading, 元通.  
 IV.—BOY'S MILK OR PET NAME, 乳名.  
 Rest, (or Peace), 安安.  
 Enter wealth, 進財.  
 Ninety, 九十.  
 Blind younger brother, 青盲弟.  
 Bamboo, 竹竹.  
 Hog dung five, 猪屎五.  
 Spring forest, 春林.  
 Two hundred and forty, 二百四.  
 Dust pan, 糞倒.  
 Red younger brother, 紅弟.  
 Little younger sister, 細妹.  
 Little younger brother, 細弟.  
 That dog, 伊犬.  
 The stupid, 伊默.  
 That elder brother, 伊哥.  
 That grandson, 伊孫.  
 That younger brother, 伊弟.  
 That younger sister, 伊妹.  
 Daily, 日日.  
 Old boy, 老郎.  
 Flea, 跳虫, Louse, 虱母, Bed bug, 臭蟲. [The names of three brothers].  
 Pock-marked boy, 麻子.  
 Slender (or Delicate), 嫩嫩.  
 One hundred and ten, 百一.  
 The third, 三三.  
 Lame boy (or Cripple), 跛子.  
 Ragged genius, 破布仙.  
 Twins, 雙雙.  
 Great younger brother, 大弟.  
 Protuberance, 凸凸.  
 Earth and sand, 土沙.  
 Vagabond, the third, 歹仔三.  
 Winter dog, 冬犬.  
 Cut-throat, 刎子.  
 Hot, 炎炎.  
 Encampment, 營營.  
 V.—REAL OR GREAT NAME FOR GIRLS:  
 女子大名.  
 Loving pearls, 愛珠.  
 Love the chrysanthemum, 愛菊.  
 Love of the moon, 愛月.

Tea flower, 茶花.  
 The rose, 長春.  
 The chaste lan, 貞蘭.  
 Receiving happiness, 承福.  
 Seeing the light, 見光.  
 Golden phoenix, 金鳳.  
 Golden water lily, 金蓮.  
 Golden bodkin, 金釵.  
 Golden eagle, 金鶯.  
 Golden mandarin, 金官.  
 Variegated sun flower, 錦葵.  
 Ornamented fairy, 錦仙.  
 Diligent and careful, 勤慎.  
 Seeking happiness, 求福.  
 Seeking a favor, 求恩.  
 Autumnal flower, 秋花.  
 Autumnal cassia, 秋桂.  
 Autumn's chrysanthemum, 秋菊.  
 Spring peach, 春桃.  
 Light of the spring, 春光.  
 Spring swallow, 春燕.  
 Spring flower, 春花.  
 Spring prune, 春梅.  
 Phoenix, delicate, 鳳嬌.  
 Summer's lan flower, 夏蘭.  
 Summer fragrance, 夏香.  
 Snowy and delicate, 雪嬌.  
 Coming odors, 來馨.  
 Flower of the epidendrum, 蘭花.  
 Epidendrum and prune, 蘭梅.  
 Odour of the epidendrum, 蘭馨.  
 Perfume of the epidendrum, 蘭香.  
 Reason clear, 理明.  
 Flower of the water lily, 蓮花.  
 Green pearl, 綠珠.  
 Elegant and delicate, 鸞嬌.  
 Goodly gem, 美玉.  
 Excellent perfume, 美香.  
 Beautiful pearl, 美珠.  
 Excellent odors, 美馨.  
 Prune's pistils, 梅蕊.  
 Fairy of the prune, 梅仙.  
 Jasminum grandiflorum, 茉莉.  
 Wooden pencil, 木筆.  
 White water lily, 白蓮.  
 Requiring favor, 保恩.  
 Precious pearl, 寶珠.  
 Competing with the lan, 賽蘭.  
 Excelling flowers, 賽花.  
 Competing with the moon, 賽月.  
 Excelling the water lily, 賽蓮.

Excelling gold, 賽金.  
 Poem presented, 詩送.  
 Virtuous pearl, 淑瑄.  
 Pure ball, 淑球.  
 Accomplished water lily, 淑蓮.  
 Accomplished and true, 淑真.  
 Virtuous and bewitching, 淑媛.  
 Accomplished and delicate, 淑嬌.  
 Winter prune, 冬梅.  
 Celestial happiness, 天福.  
 Variegated phoenix, 彩鳳.  
 Splendid clouds, 采雲.  
 Purple bodkin, 紫釵.  
 Purple swallow, 紫燕.  
 Purple thorn, 紫荊.  
 Confering happiness, 賜福.  
 Silver present, 銀送.  
 Pearly bodkin, 玉釵.  
 Gemmeous swallow, 玉燕.  
 Pearly lustre, 玉瑛.  
 Gemmeous water lily, 玉蓮.  
 Gemmeous pearl, 玉珠.  
 Clear as the moon, 月明.  
 Monthly water lily, 月蓮.  
 Delicate as the moon, 月嬌.  
 Monthly silk-worm, 月娥.  
 Monthly toad, 月蟾.  
 Monthly fairy, 月仙.  
 Monthly cassia, 月桂.  
 Cloudy moon, 雲月.  
 VI.—GIRL'S MILK OR PET NAME,  
 女子乳名.  
 Beckoning younger brother, 招弟.  
 Pearl, 珍珠; (2) 珠珠.  
 Enter a younger brother, 進弟.  
 Lead along a brother, 牽弟.  
 2nd elder sister, 二姊.  
 2nd younger sister, 二妹.  
 Proud phoenix, 鳳驕.  
 Good younger sister, 好妹.  
 Little younger sister, 細妹.  
 Little little younger sister, 細細妹.  
 New younger brother, 新弟.  
 That elder sister, 伊姊.  
 That younger sister, 伊妹.  
 Come younger brother, 來弟.  
 Epidendrum, 蘭蘭.  
 The lan chariot, 蘭車.  
 Together with a brother, 連弟.  
 6th younger sister, 六妹.  
 Younger sister, 妹仔.

Tender younger sister, 嫩妹.  
 Life (or Fate), 命命.  
 Slave, 奴才.  
 One hundred and twenty, 百二.  
 Precious, 寶寶; (2) 寶貝.  
 Competing with the lily, 賽蓮.  
 Competing with the lan, 賽蘭.  
 The mountain temple, 山堂.  
 Virtuous and rare, 淑希.  
 Narcissus, 水仙.  
 4th younger sister, 四妹.  
 Great elder sister, 大姊.  
 Great younger sister, 大妹.  
 Add a younger brother, 添弟.  
 Fifth younger sister, 五妹.  
 Black little brother, 烏弟.

Slave girl, 丫頭.  
 Leader of a younger brother, 邀弟.  
 Lead on a younger brother, 引弟.  
 Everlasting younger brother, 永弟.  
 VII.—NAMES OF SLAVE GIRLS, 婢女名.  
 Luckily congratulations, 吉慶.  
 Golden chrysanthemum, 金菊.  
 Spring peach, 春桃.  
 Spring lan (flower), 春蘭.  
 Autumnal chrysanthemum, 秋菊.  
 Autumnal cassia, 秋桂.  
 As you please, 如意.  
 Auspicious fragrance, 瑞香.  
 Cydonia japonica, 海棠.  
 Monkey, 猴仔.

Summer water-lily, 夏蓮.  
 Summer lan flower, 夏蘭.  
 Apricot flower, 杏花.  
 Snow flake, 雪花.  
 Honorable swallow, 貴燕.  
 Prune of the 12th month, 臘梅.  
 Coming joy, 來喜.  
 Consecutive joys, 連喜.  
 Peace and rest, 平安.  
 Excelling flowers, 賽花.  
 Double joys, 雙喜.  
 Butterfly-cassia, 蝶桂.  
 Winter prune, 冬梅.  
 Purple swallow, 紫燕.  
 Sparrow's joy, 燕喜.

## LXXXIII.—MISCELLANEA.

## I.—Pæan to Confucius.

Confucius Confucius! How great is Confucius!

孔子孔子大哉孔子。

Before Confucius, there never was a Confucius!

孔子之前從無孔子。

Since Confucius there never has been a Confucius!

孔子之後更無孔子。

Confucius! Confucius! how great is Confucius!

孔子孔子大哉孔子。

## II.—The last recorded words of Confucius.

The great mountain is broken, 太山壞乎。

The strong beam is thrown down, 梁木摧乎。

The wise man is a dying plant, 哲人萎乎。

## III.—Chinese adage about dram-drinking.

First the man takes a dram, 初則人吞酒。

Then the dram takes another dram, 次則酒吞酒。

At last the drams take the man, 後則酒吞人。

## IV.—Two Triplets Concerning Men.

The men of the highest class are virtuous independent of instruction, 上品之人, 不教而善。

The men of the middling class are virtuous after instruction, 中品之人, 教而後善。The

men of the lowest class are vicious notwithstanding instruction, 下品之人, 教而不善。

If you wish to know the character of a prince, first look at his courtiers, 欲知其君先視其臣。If you wish to know the character of a man, first look at his friends, 欲識其人, 先視其友。If you wish to know the character of a father, first look at his son, 欲知其父, 先視其子。

## V.—Two Double Couplets Concerning Women.

As for her accomplishments, a woman need not have talents of a famous and uncommon kind, 婦德者, 不必才名絕異。As for her countenance, a woman need not have great beauty, 婦容者, 不必顏色美麗。As for her conversation, a woman need not be very pointed and eloquent, 婦言者, 不必利口辨詞。As for her work, a woman need not be very skilful and surpassing others, 婦工者, 不必技巧過人。

Wife's virtue should be chastity and obedience, 婦德貞順也。Wife's speech should be soothing, 婦言辭令也。Wife's look should be mild and winning, 婦容婉媚也。Wife's work should consist in dressing silk and flax, 婦工絲麻也。

## VI.—Son and Daughter Contrasted.

When a son is born, 乃生男子; He sleeps on a bed, 載寢之牀; He is clothed in robes, 載衣之裳; He plays with gems, 載弄之璋; His cry is princely loud, 其泣嗶嗶; This emperor is clad with purple, 朱芾斯皇; He is the domestic prince and king, 室家君王。

When a daughter is born, 乃生女子; She sleeps on the ground, 載寢之地; She is clothed with a wrapper, 載衣之褐; She plays with a tile, 載弄之瓦; She can not be either evil or good, 無非無儀; She has only to think of preparing wine and food, 唯酒食是議; Without giving any cause of grief to her parents, 無父母詒罹。

## VII.—Predictions concerning the Ta Tsing Dynasty.

(1) 木立斗世天下低。



The 1st represent  $10 + 8$ , the 18 years of Shun-chih's reign.

The 2nd represents 6 above 1, the 61 years of Kang-hi's reign.

The 3rd represents  $3 + 10$ , the 13 years of Yung-ching's reign.

The 4th represents  $30 \times 2$ , the 60 years of Kien-lung reign.

The 5th represents the 25 years of Kea-king's reign.

The 6th represents the 30 years of Tao-kuang's reign.

The 7th represents the reign of Hien-fêng. (See 3rd vol. Chinese Recorder and Missionary Journal).

(2) 平波立地生花, 穩和二八交加, 直待龍蛇走馬, 五洋大鬧中華.

*First Translation.* Over this land of peace and rest, trouble rises like the tide; and the year sixteen demands that we prepare on every side. Now await the coming years of Lung-shay and stalking Ma, when five nations will convulse our flowery land, *Chung 'hua*.

*Second Translation.* On the peaceful surface of the deep, a flower is about immediately to spring forth. While yet in the enjoyment of peace, prepare against the period of the Two Eighties added together. Next wait until the Dragon and the Serpent drive out the Horse; for then all foreign nations will greatly disturb the Central Flowery land.

#### VIII.—Chinese Rules for Servants.

When servants see a visitor come (to their master's house) they should speak to him in a low voice, and answer him mildly,—being careful to have a good natured countenance, 家人見客至低聲, 緩答小心婉容.

When they see a gentleman passing the door of the house, they should all rise and stand upright, 門前見客過, 皆起身直立.

When they meet a gentlemen in the street, they should stand on one side and yield the pathway to him, 遇諸途皆, 側立讓行.

When sent to a gentleman's house to make enquiries, they should always speak slowly, and in a low and mild tone of voice, 如至其家問話, 皆低聲緩答.

Though these are trifling matters, yet the sincerity and generosity or otherwise of the master, as well as the disposition of the servants to make disturbance, or the contrary, are to be known thereby, 此雖小事主人之忠厚

不忠厚, 家人之生事不生事, 俱因此而可知也.

#### IX.—Meritorious Deeds of Mandarins.

To persecute locusts with zeal, 捕蝗盡力.

When a bad harvest occurs, to adopt measures to boil congee and give it to the poor, 遇小歉設法, 煮粥賑濟.

When epidemics prevail, to open dispensaries to cure the sick, 時疫盛行, 開局醫療.

In homicidal cases to ascertain with care the wounds and scars, thereby to know whether the killing was intentional or not, 人命細驗傷, 痕或故或誤.

To interdict the wicked custom of drowning infant girls, 禁溺女惡習.

To interdict sinking in dirty water printed or written papers, 禁穢溺字紙.

To prohibit the killing of agricultural cows, 禁宰耕牛.

To pray for rain or to pray for fair weather with so much sincerity as to move heaven to grant the prayer, 祈雨祈晴至誠動天.

To promote education so as to reform the manners of the people, 興行教化風移俗易.

#### X.—The Sacred Edict: Its sixteen Maxims,

##### 聖諭廣訓.

Duties of Children and Brothers, 敦孝弟以重人倫.

Respect for Kindred, 篤宗族以昭雍睦.

Concord among Neighbors, 和鄉黨以息爭訟.

Importance of Husbandry, 重農桑以足衣食.

The Value of Economy, 尙節儉以惜財用.

Academical Learning, 隆學校以端士習.

False Religions Exposed, 黜異端以崇正學.

On the Knowledge of the Laws, 講法律以儆愚頑.

Illustrations of the Principles of Good Breeding,

明禮讓以厚風俗.

Importance of Attending to the Essential Occupations, 務本業以定民志.

The Instruction of Youth, 訓子弟以禁非爲.

The Evils of False Accusing, 息誣告以全善良.

The Consequences of Hiding Deserters, 誠匿逃以免株連.

The Payment of the Taxes, 完錢糧以省催科.

The Necessity of Extirpating Robbery and Theft, 聯保甲以弭盜賊.

The Importance of Settling Animosities, 解讐忿以重身命.

#### xi.—Prayers for Snow: used at Tientsin.

Translated by Rev. Wm. Muirhead.

The opportune snow makes an abundant year, 瑞雪豐年.

Pray for the great snow, 祈求大雪.  
 The great snow is blinding, 大雪紛紛.  
 The blinding great snow, 紛紛大雪.  
 Heaven sends down the great snow, 天降大雪.  
 Happily it is a great fall of snow, 哈好大雪.  
 The down of the geese (i. e. snow) is in large flakes,  
 鵝毛大片.  
 The snowy flowers are as large as a (man's) hand,  
 雪花如手.  
 Every where the great snow is falling, 普降大雪.  
 The flowers of snow are in great flakes, 雪花大片.  
 The great snow is everywhere falling, 大雪普降.  
 The flowers of snow are composed of six different  
 parts, 雪花六出.

The snowy heaps are high as mountains, 堆雪如山.  
 The great snow comes in its time, 大雪時行.  
 The rain and snow are confusing, 雨雪紛紛.

XII.—*Prayers for Rain: used at Tientsin.*

*Translated by Rev. Wm. Muirhead.*

The antelopes are leaping, 商羊起舞.  
 The clouds are moving and the rain is coming,  
 雲行雨施.

The good rains know their season, 好雨知時.  
 The rains are falling copiously, 沛然下雨.  
 Great rain comes in its season, 大雨時行.  
 Heaven sends down great rain, 天降大雨.  
 Great rain is drenching, 大雨淋漓.  
 Pray for the sweet rain, 祈求甘霖.  
 The great basin of rain has been overturned, 傾  
 盆大雨.

It has become very cloudy, 油然作雲.  
 Certainly it will rain, 果然下雨.  
 Happily it is a great rain, 哈好大雨.  
 Everywhere the sweet showers are falling, 普降  
 甘霖.

The sweet showers are everywhere falling, 甘霖  
 普降.

Truly it is a good rain, 真是好雨.  
 The great rain knows its time, 大雨知時.  
 A very heavy rain, 滂沱大雨.  
 Pray for the moistening rain, 祈求雨澤.

XIII.—*Terms relating to Lackered ware.*

Lacker ware, 漆器 'chi 'chi.  
 Work box, 工夫箱 kung fu hsiang.  
 Paper box, 紙箱 chih hsiang.  
 Lacker plates, 漆碟 'chi tieh.  
 Chess board, 棋盤板 'chi 'pan pan.  
 Chess box, 棋盤盒 'chi 'pan 'ho.  
 Chessmen box, 棋子箱 'chi tzü hsiang.  
 Chess table, 棋盤桌 'chi 'pan cho.  
 box, 紙牌箱 chih 'pai hsiang.

Card case, 紙牌筒 chih 'pai 'tung.  
 Letter case, 信插筒 hsin cha 'tung.  
 Glove box, 手笠箱 shou li hsiang.  
 Towel stand, 手巾架 shou chin chia.  
 Net needle case, 網針筒 wan chên 'tung.  
 Joss stick boat, 香船 hsiang 'chuan.  
 Fork basket, 刀釵籃 tao 'cha lan.  
 Bread basket, 麵頭砵 mien 'tou po.  
 Tea tray, 茶盤 'cha 'pan.  
 Tea saucer, 茶船 'cha 'chuan.  
 Cigar box, 孖姑烟箱 ma ku yen 'tung.  
 Dice case, 色筒 se 'tung.  
 Octagon board, 八角碟 pa chiao tieh.  
 Wafer box, 火漆盒 'huo 'chi 'ho.  
 Wafer stamp, 火漆印 'huo 'chi yin.  
 Enamel box, 珐琅箱 fa lang hsiang.  
 Embroidered handkerchief case, 繡巾盒 hsiu  
 chin 'ho.

Card case, 帖盒 'tieh 'ho.

Covered box, 攢盒 tsan 'ho.

XIV.—*Terms relating to Ivory ware.*

Ivory-ware, 象牙器 hsiang ya 'chi.  
 Snuff box, 鼻烟盒 pi yen 'ho.  
 Ivory toys, 牙公仔 ya kung tsü.  
 Deep carved ivory fan, 深地象牙扇 shên ti  
 hsiang ya shan.  
 Shallow carved ivory fan, 淺地象牙扇 'chien  
 ti hsiang ya shan.  
 Carved flower basket, 雕花籃 tiao 'hua lan.  
 Carved box, 深地箱 shên ti hsiang.  
 Carved images, 雕人物 tiao jên wu.  
 Carved flowery pagoda, 雕通花塔 tiao 'tung  
 'hua 'ta.  
 Carved ivory boat, 雕花牙船 tiao 'hua ya 'chuan.  
 Ivory ball, 牙旦 ya tan.  
 Swinging toys, 鞦韆公仔 'chiu 'chien kung tzü.  
 Play ball, 拋珠 'pao chu.  
 Ladder puzzle, 仙梯 hsien 'ti.  
 Playing bracelet, 九子連環扣 chiu tzü lien  
 'huan 'kou.

Ivory chessmen, 牙棋子 ya 'chi tzü.  
 Ivory paper knife, 牙紙刀 ya chih tao.  
 Fancy arbor in ivory, 雕花亭宇 tiao 'hua 'ting  
 tzü.

XV.—*The Forbidding Tablet, 戒牌.*

Do not on any account begin to act out a de-  
 praved heart, as coveting, scheming to harm,  
 etc, 切不可起壞心, 如貪婪謀害等類.  
 Do not on any account perform corrupt deeds, as  
 whoring, gambling, doing wrong of any kind,  
 etc, 切不可爲壞事如嫖賭非爲等類.

Do not on any account talk of destructive matters, as falsely accusing, litigating, etc, 切不可說壞事如誣陷擄訟等類.

Do not on any account associate with bad men, as the lascivious, vile, low, etc, 切不可交壞人如奸惡下流等類.

Do not on any account look at corrupting books, as those having vulgar phrases, depraved songs, etc, 切不可看壞書, 如鄙詞邪唱等類.

Do not on any account tread on corrupting places, as brothels, gamblings dens, etc, 切不可履壞地, 如妓館賭場等類.

XVI.—*Fifty Two Chinese Moral Precepts. From the 萬寶全書.*

Do not insult heaven, 天不可欺.

Do not blaspheme the earth, 地不可褻.

Do not impose upon the sovereign, 君不可欺.

Do not oppose your parents, 親不可逆.

Do not disrespect your teacher, 師不可慢.

Do not deceive the gods, 神不可瞞.

Do not rebel against the magistrate, 官不可犯.

Do not ridicule your elder brother, 兄不可侮.

Do not trifle with your younger brother, 弟不可虐.

Do not cudgel your wife, 妻不可毆.

Do not have many concubines, 妾不可衆.

Do not indulge your sons, 子不可縱.

Do not indulge your daughters, 女不可縱.

Do not make friends indiscriminately, 友不可汎.

Do not injure your neighbors, 隣不可傷.

Do not be distant towards your clan, 族不可疎.

Do not be indolent, 身不可惰.

Do not be dull of understanding, 心不可昧.

Do not speak falsely, 言不可妄.

Do not be deficient in virtuous conduct, 行不可短.

Do not throw down books, 書不可拋.

Do not cast aside decorum, 禮不可去.

Do not forget a favor, 恩不可忘.

Do not oppose what is just, 義不可背.

Do not fail of your promise, 信不可爽.

Do not presume upon your influence, 勢不可使.

Do not boast of your wealth, 富不可誇.

Do not presume on account of your official position, 貴不可恃.

Do not murmur on account of your poverty, 貧不可怨.

Do not abuse or insult the ignoble, 賤不可凌.

Do not treat disrespectfully the literati, 儒不可輕.

Do not slander Buddhist priests, 僧不可毀.

Do not defame Taoist priests, 道不可謗.

Do not be positive about matters, 事不可必.

Do not scheme after another's possessions, ("Thou shalt not covet"), 產不可謀.

Do not repudiate your debts, 債不可負.

Do not plan to commit adultery, 姦不可圖.

Do not steal, 盜不可爲.

Do not use deceit, 詐不可用.

Do not play the hypocrite, 譌不可行.

Do not get drunk, 酒不可醉.

Do not indulge your passions to excess, 慾不可過.

Do not put a forced construction on the laws, 則不可強.

Do not indulge in fits of anger, 氣不可逞.

Do not dress extravagantly, 衣不可奢.

Do not waste your food, 食不可奢.

Do not spread a sumptuous table, 席不可豐.

Do not begin a lawsuit, 訟不可建.

Do not gamble, 人不可賭.

Do not injure men, 人不可害.

Do not measure or judge men, 人不可料.

Do not go a whoring, 人不可嫖.

XVII.—*Mulberry Culture and Silk Manufacture.*

FROM THE SHANGHAI MISCELLANY.

(1) *Terms used in the Rearing of Silk-worms and in the Manufacture of Silk in the Vicinity of 湖州 'hu chou.*

Ingrafting the mulberry, 接桑.

Transplanting, 移栽.

Clipping the mulberry, 剪桑.

Fist-like mulberry, 拳桑.

Cutting off the twigs, 科斫.

Water-dropping branches, or such as droop down, 瀝水條.

Self-stabbing branches, or such as grow inwards, 刺身條.

Double-growing branches, or those which grow together, 駢枝條.

Thick set branches, 冗脰條.

Fresh shoots, 萌條.

Nature of silk worms, 蠶性.

Silk-worms should be equal in 3 things, 三齊.

Five things that are proper for the worms, 五宜.

Seven things the worms abhor, 七忌.

Washing the eggs, 浴種.

Hatching the grubs, 生蟻.

Card of silk worms, 連.

Bathing the silk worms, 浴蠶.

Gallop (or Useless) grubs, 行馬蟻.

Removing the grubs from the cards, 下蟻.

Feeding the worms, 飼蠶.

Diminishing their food, 斷飼.

Torpor of the worms, 睡.

Removing their excrements, 起底.  
 Mount horse leaves, 上馬桑.  
 Putting the worms on the bush, 上簇.  
 Original silk worms, 原蠶.  
 Summer silk worms, 夏蠶.  
 2nd crop of silk worms, 二蠶.  
 Gathering proper seed, 收種.  
 Winding off the silk, 縲絲.  
 Wild silk worms, 野蠶.

(2) *Names of Instruments used.*

The winding machine, 車狀.  
 The reel, 車軸.  
 The spool frame, 牌坊.  
 The ramping board, 絲稱.  
 The box nave and band, 牡孃錠.  
 The whisk, 做絲手.  
 The foot board, 踏腳板.  
 The fire pans, 火盆.  
 The furnace and chimney, 絲竈烟窗.  
 The silk-bow, 絲豁.  
 Silk regulator and the bobbin, 托綿叉墜梗.  
 Block on which to chop the leaves, 切桑磴.  
 The leaf sifter, 葉篩.  
 The silk worm basket, 蠶筐.  
 The silk worm net, 縣蠶網.  
 The larger frame for silk worms, 大蠶植.  
 The smaller frame for worms, 小蠶植.  
 Feathers for removing worms, 担蠶毛.  
 Silk-worm nippers, 蠶箸.  
 Bench on which to feed silk-worms, 飼蠶橙.  
 Low bench for feeding the worms, 地蠶橙.  
 Frames, mats, and arbors (?), 山棚蘆草帶.  
 Single headed arbors (?), 墩頭帶.  
 Double headed arbors (?), 折頭帶.  
 Basket for cocoons, 繭籃.  
 Mulberry shears, 桑剪.  
 Mulberry ladders, 桑梯.  
 Mulberry hook, 桑鈎.  
 Leaf basket, 桑簍.  
 Mulberry saw, 葉鋸.  
 Knife for grafting the twigs, 接桑刀.  
 The mulberry scraper, 刮桑把.  
 The syringe, 噴筒.

XVIII.—*Terms concerning Tobacco and Snuff.*

Raw tobacco, 生烟.  
 Prepared tobacco, 熟烟.  
 Strong tobacco, 厚烟.  
 Yellow tobacco, 黃烟.  
 Water tobacco, 水煙.  
 "Golden threads," 金絲.  
 "Reddish leopard," 赤豹.

"Black tiger," 黑虎.  
 Snuff, 鼻烟.  
 Foreign cigar, 外國烟.  
 Manilla cigar, 呂宋烟.  
 Paper cigar, 孖姑烟.  
 Plug tobacco, 烟餅.  
 "Wonderful-class" tobacco, 奇品烟.  
 Strong prepared tobacco, 厚熟烟.  
 Weak prepared tobacco, 薄熟烟.  
 Roasted tobacco or tobacco fired in a kettle, 炒烟.  
 Mixed tobacco, 雜拌.  
 Tobacco leaf, 烟葉.  
 Tobacco stalks, 烟幹.  
 To clasp in a machine the tobacco leaves in order to cut or plane off, 夾烟葉.  
 Planing the tobacco, 推烟.  
 Snuff box, 鼻烟壺.  
 Tobacco pouch, 烟包.  
 Pipe for smoking the water tobacco, 水烟筒.  
 Pocket for the tobacco pipe, 烟筒袋.  
 Pipe for smoking the prepared tobacco, 熟烟筒.  
 Pipe for smoking the raw tobacco, 生烟筒.  
 Tobacco-pipe oil, 烟筒油.  
 Pedlar of tobacco by the smoke, 打水烟.  
 Tobacco hong, 煙行.  
 Tobacco warehouse, 烟棧.  
 Tobacco shop where retailed, 烟店.  
 To pull or strip tobacco leaves from the stalks, 摘烟.  
 To dry tobacco, 曝烟.  
 To manufacture tobacco, 做烟.  
 Manufacturer of tobacco, 做烟師傅.  
 The press or clasp in which tobacco is planed, 烟架.  
 Tobacco plane, 烟推.  
 Tobacco plane worked by one person, 單推烟.  
 Tobacco plane worked by two men, 雙推烟.  
 To put up tobacco in small packages, 包烟.  
 XIX.—*Terms concerning Opium*, 鴉片, 鴉片土, 洋藥.  
 The leaves wrapped around opium, 土皮.  
 Patna opium, 公烟, 大土, 公坭, 新元, 舊元 (at Swatow) 烏土.  
 Malwa opium, 白花, 白皮, 小土, (at Swatow). 紅土.  
 Benares opium, 沽罈, 姑坭, 叶坭.  
 Turkey opium, 金坭, 金花, 金花紅.  
 Yunnan opium, 雲南白.  
 Opium at Hankow from Shan-si and Shen-si, 南土; from Kwei-chow and Yun-nan, 西土; from Sz-chuan, 川土.  
 Old opium treacle, 停火烟膏.  
 Prepared opium, 熟烟, 熟貨.  
 Residium or ashes left after smoking, 烟灰.



n blisters, or the swelling up of it while being smoked, 烟泡.  
 l enclosing silver" i. e. opium ashes enclosed in opium treacle ready for smoking, 金包銀.  
 nments for preparing and using opium, 烟具.  
 for cleaning the bowl of pipe, 烟肥.  
 n prepared from the ashes, 烟灰膏.  
 n store house, 洋藥棧.  
 for retailing opium, 鴉片館, 烟館.  
 ruggle opium, 漏鴉片.  
 ze opium, 拿鴉片.  
 il opium, 賣鴉片.  
 t the prepared opium in the pipe, 裝鴉片.  
 roke opium, 吃鴉片.  
 n treacle prepared for smoking, 鴉片膏.  
 n custom's boat, 鴉片哨船.  
 n devil, (through using opium), 鴉片鬼.  
 n thief, (an epithet of abuse), 鴉片賊.  
 nption induced by opium, 鴉片癮.  
 lica induced by want of opium, 鴉片痢.  
 uum after smoking opium, 鴉片尿.  
 n pipe, 鴉片烟筒.  
 n platter, 鴉片盤.  
 n pin or needle, 鴉片簪.  
 addicted to opium, 鴉片癮, 嗜鴉片.  
 xx.—Voices of animals, 生靈聲音.  
 ing of the ass, 驢鳴.  
 lk of the bats, 蝙蝠叫.  
 ling of bears, 熊吼.  
 ming of bees, 蜂鬧.  
 ling of birds, 鳥鳴.  
 ng of cats, 貓喊.  
 wing of cattle, 牛吼.  
 ng of chickens, 雞鳴.  
 up of the cicadas, 蟬噪.  
 ing of the cock, 鷄啼.  
 of the crane, 鶴唳.  
 of crickets, 蟋蟀鳴.  
 ng of crows, 鴉噪.  
 ing of the dog, 犬吠.  
 g of pigeons 白鴿鳴.  
 of the dragon, 龍吟.  
 s of ducks, 鴨喑.  
 ing of frogs, 蛙鳴.  
 ng of flies, 蒼蠅鳴.  
 g of doves, 鳩鳴.  
 r of the monkey, 猿聲.  
 ng of sheep, 羊咩.  
 ring of sparrows, 麻雀鳴.  
 ring of the swallow, 燕語.  
 ing of the swine, 猪鬣.

Roar of the tiger, 虎嘯.  
 Quack of the goose, 鵞鵝.  
 Cry of the wild goose, 雁鳴.  
 Screaming of hawks, 鷹鳴.  
 Cackle of hens, 鷄咯.  
 Cluck of hens, 鷄呼.  
 Neighing of horses, 馬嘶.  
 Chirping of the jay, 鴉噪.  
 Roaring of the lion, 獅吼.  
 Crying of monkeys, 猴啼.  
 Braying of mules, 驢鳴.  
 Hooting of owls, 貓頭鳥鳴.  
 Singing of the parrot, 鸚鵡.  
 Singing of phoenixes, 鳳鳴.  
 Cry of pigeons, 鴿呼.  
 Squeal of rats, 鼠唧.  
 Cry of the rice-bird, 白鷺鳴.  
 Hissing of serpents, 蛇鳴.

## xxi.—Names of Chinese Paper.

(i.) Probably all or nearly all printing or writing paper: found at Canton or Foochow. The character for paper may be suffixed to each name where it is not printed:—大涇, 式涇, 珠連, 正厚,

卷紙, 致中, 正皮, 中皮, 次皮, 寧洋, 官邊, 扣紙, 連城, 大廣, 官堆, 松扣, 廣扣, 次官堆, 永安, 直扣, 橫水, 桂山, 毛太, 扇紙, 祖麻, 永安廣, 粗紙, 表芯, 中則, 小表, 黃尖, 古尖, 大則, 攀紙, 花尖, 黑關, 細紙, 毛邊, 連四, 重太, 川連, 皮紙, 關山.

(ii.) Coarse paper at Foochow:—永利紙, 岳甲, 吉溪, 洋口, 舖冬, 尖甲, 大海, 小海.

## xxii.—Fishes, 魚類 yú lei.

Anchovy, 馬鯊 ma tsü, 鳳尾 feng wei.

Bream, 鯉魚 chi yü, 扁魚 pien yü.

Carp, species of, 鯉魚 li yü, 塘鯉 'tang li, 黑鯉 'hei li, 海鯉 'hai li, 金鯉 chin chi.

Dace, 黃尾鯪 'huang wei ling.

Eel, general name, 鰻 shan; White, 白鰻 pai shan; Yellow, 黃鰻 'huang shan; Red, 血鰻 hsiieh shan; Conger, 鰻鰻, man li.

Flying fish, or Pegasus, 飛魚 fei yü.

Gilt head, 錦鰭 chin hsiao.

Gold fish, 金魚 chin yü.

Herring, 青鱈 'ching lin.

Labrus, 石首魚 shih shou yü.

Mackerel, 魷魚 ti yü.

Mango fish, 馬鮫 ma chiao.

Parrot fish, 鸚公魚, chi kung yü.

Perch, 白鰱, pai lu.

Pomfret, 鰻魚, 'chang yü.

Separate histories, 別史 pieh shih.  
 Ancient histories, 古史 ku shih.  
 Complete records, 紀事本末 chi shih pên mo.  
 Annals, 編年 pien nien.  
 Cyclopedias, 類書 lei shu.  
 Treatises on the Constitution, 政書 chêng shu.  
 Memoirs, 志 chih.  
 Rites and ceremonies, 禮 li.  
 Music, 樂 yo or yüeh.  
 Political economy, 食貨 shih 'huo.  
 State sacrifices, 郊祀 chiao ssü.  
 Astronomy, 天文 'tien wên.  
 Elemental influence, 五行 wu hsing.  
 Literature of the Arts, 藝文 i wên.  
 Narratives, 列傳 lich chuan.  
 Imperial records, 帝紀 ti chi.  
 Mathematical chronology, 歷 li.  
 Jurisprudence, 形 hsing.  
 Official Repertories, 職官 chih kuan.  
 Arts, 藝術 i su.  
 Repertories of Science, 譜錄 'pu lu.

#### LXXXIV.—MISCELLANEOUS TABLES IN ENGLISH AND CHINESE.

*These Tables have chiefly been taken from William's Commercial Guide, Not s and Queries on China and Japan, and Mayer's Anglo-Chinese Calendar Manual. In several cases they have been slightly abridged or changed, and a few terms have been added to some; in others, omitted. Where the Characters have been romanized, it has been done by the Editor to render the spelling uniform with the rest of this work.*

I.—Cyclical Table of Sixty years, 花甲子.  
 Calculated for the past and present Cycle of Sixty years each.

甲子 1804, 1864, 乙丑 1805, 1865, 丙寅 1806, 1866,  
 丁卯 1807, 1867, 戊辰 1808, 1868, 己巳 1809, 1869.  
 庚午 1810, 1870, 辛未 1811, 1871, 壬申 1812, 1872.  
 癸酉 1813, 1873, 甲戌 1814, 1874, 乙亥 1815, 1875.  
 丙子 1816, 1876, 丁丑 1817, 1877, 戊寅 1818, 1878.  
 己卯 1819, 1879, 庚辰 1820, 1880, 辛巳 1821, 1881.  
 壬午 1822, 1882, 癸未 1823, 1883, 甲申 1824, 1884.  
 乙酉 1825, 1885, 丙戌 1826, 1886, 丁亥 1827, 1887.  
 戊子 1828, 1888, 己丑 1829, 1889, 庚寅 1830, 1890.  
 辛卯 1831, 1891, 壬辰 1832, 1892, 癸巳 1833, 1893.  
 甲午 1834, 1894, 乙未 1835, 1895, 丙申 1836, 1896.

丁酉 1837, 1897, 戊戌 1838, 1898, 己亥 1839, 1899.  
 庚子 1840, 1900, 辛丑 1841, 1901, 壬寅 1842, 1902.  
 癸卯 1843, 1903, 甲辰 1844, 1904, 乙巳 1845, 1905.  
 丙午 1846, 1906, 丁未 1847, 1907, 戊申 1848, 1908.  
 己酉 1849, 1909, 庚戌 1850, 1910, 辛亥 1851, 1911.  
 壬子 1852, 1912, 癸丑 1853, 1913, 甲寅 1854, 1914.  
 乙卯 1855, 1915, 丙辰 1856, 1916, 丁巳 1857, 1917.  
 戊午 1858, 1918, 己未 1859, 1919, 庚申 1860, 1920.  
 辛酉 1861, 1921, 壬戌 1862, 1922, 癸亥 1863, 1923.

II.—Horary Characters Employed by the Chinese.

The Chinese divide the 24 hours into periods or watches of 12 hours each, and these watches, being subdivided, further correspond with the Solar hour. Instead of 正子, 子正 is sometimes used for midnight. Instead of 正丑, 丑正 is also used for 2 A.M. &c. Instead of 交子, 子初 is also used for 11 P.M. Instead of 交丑, 丑初 is also for 1 P.M. &c. The following is the list of terms employed.

Midnight, 正子 ching tzü; 1 a.m. 交丑 chiao 'chou.  
 2 a.m. 正丑 ching 'chou; 3 a.m. 交寅 chiao yin.  
 4 a.m. 正寅 ching yin; 5 a.m. 交卯 chiao mao.  
 6 a.m. 正卯 ching mao; 7 a.m. 交辰 chiao 'chên.  
 8 a.m. 正辰 ching 'chên; 9 a.m. 交巳 chiao ssü.  
 10 a.m. 正巳 ching ssü; 11 a.m. 交午 chiao wu.  
 12 p.m. 正午 ching wu; 1 p.m. 交未 chiao wei.  
 2 p.m. 正未 ching wei; 3 p.m. 交申 chiao shên.  
 4 p.m. 正申 ching shên; 5 p.m. 交酉 chiao yu.  
 6 p.m. 正酉 ching yu; 7 p.m. 交戌 chiao shu.  
 8 p.m. 正戌 ching shu; 9 p.m. 交亥 chiao 'hai.  
 10 p.m. 正亥 ching 'hai; 11 p.m. 交子 chiao tzü.

III.—The Twenty four Solar Terms, 二十四節氣.  
 The Chinese year, besides being divided into 12 Calendar months, rectified periodically by an intercalary month called 閏月 yün yüeh, is further divided into 24 terms which respectively correspond to the period during which the sun passes through one of the zodiacal signs. These periods, with the date of their incidence, are as follows.

Feb. 5. 立春 li 'chun, Spring begins; Sun in Aquarius.  
 Feb. 19. 雨水 yü shui, Rain and Water; } in Pisces.  
 Mh. 5. 驚蟄 ching chih, Excited insects; }  
 Mh. 20. 春分 'chun fen, Vernal Equinox; } in Aries.  
 Ap. 5. 清明 'ching ming, Clear bright; }  
 Ap. 20. 穀雨 ku yü, Grain rain; } in Taurus.  
 May. 5. 立夏 li hsia, Summer begins; }  
 My. 21. 小滿 hsiao man, Grain filling; } in Gemini.  
 June. 6. 芒種 man chung, Grain in ear; }  
 Ju. 21. 夏至 hsia chih, Summer Solstice; } in Cancer.  
 July. 7. 小暑 hsiao shu, Little heat; }

Roaches, 鱗魚, shih yü, 鱧魚, lien yü.  
*Sciæna*, 花鱸, 'hua lu, 石首魚, shih shou yü,  
 鮠, tsung.  
*Scorpena*, 鰲魚 ao yü.  
*Shark*, Common, 鯊魚 sha yü; Flow headed, 犁  
 頭鯊 li 'tou sha.  
*Silure*, 塘虱 'tang shih.  
*Silver fish*, a variety, 珠鱗金魚 chu lin chin yü.  
*Sole fish*, 花撈沙 'hua 'ta sha, 細鱗撈沙 hsi  
 lin 'ta sha, 比目魚 pi mu yü.  
*Sparus*, 斑鱸 pan lu, 海鯽 'hai chi.  
*Sturgeon*, 鱈 chan.  
*Tenoides*, 紅鱮 'hung lai.  
*Trichiurus*, 白帶魚 pai tai yü.  
 xxx.—Names of colors, 顏色名 yen sê (shé) ming.  
*Ash color*, 灰色 'hui sê.  
*Bister or Pig's liver color*, 猪肝色 chu kan sê.  
*Black*, 黑 'hei; *Somber*, 玄 hsüan; *Dark*, 皂  
 tsao; *Raven*, 烏 wu.  
*Blue*, 藍 lan; *Azure*, 天青 'tien 'ching; *Deep*,  
 元青 yüan 'ching; *Prussian*, 洋靛 yang ting.  
*Brown*, or *Coir brown*, 櫻色 taung sê; *Rust*, 鐵櫻  
 'tieh 'tsung; *Reddish*, 紅櫻 'hung tsung;  
 Chestnut, 栗色 li sê.  
*Carmine*, 金魚紅 chin yü 'hung.  
*Carnation*, 赤色 'chih sê.  
*Cinnabar*, 硃砂 chu sha.  
*Cochineal color*, 呀囉色 ya lan sê.  
*Crimson*, (or rouge red), 胭脂 yen chih.  
*Gray*, *Yellowish*, 原色 yüan sê; *Reddish* 紫色 tzu  
 sê; *Bluish*, 淡灰色 tan 'hui sê.  
*Green*, 綠色 lu sê; *Plant*, 青色 'ching sê; *Sap*,  
 墨綠 mo lu; *Emerald*, 二綠 êrh lu; *Pea*,  
 豆青, tou 'ching; *Loek*, 葱綠 'tsung lu; *Olive*,  
 槐青 lan 'ching; *Verdigris*, 銅綠 'tung lu.  
*Indigo*, 洋藍, yang lan.  
*Orange*, 黃丹 'huang tan.  
*Purple*, 紫粉 tzu fên; *Iris*, 靛青 'pu 'ching.  
*Red*, 紅色 'hung sê; *Lake*, 番紅 fan 'hung; *Cop-*  
*per*, 古銅色 ku 'tung sê; *Rose*, 銀紅 yin  
 'hung; *Orange*, 紫丹 tzu tan; *Peach*, 桃紅  
 'tao 'hung; *Brick*, 青蓮 'ching lien; *Light*,  
 宮粉 kung fên; *Lightish*, 粉紅 fên 'hung;  
 Vermilion, 銀硃 yin chu.  
*Scarlet*, 花紅 'hua 'hung.  
*Sepia*, 雅灰 ya 'hui.  
*Snuff color*, 鼻烟色 pi yen sê.  
*White*, 白色 pai sê; *Grayish*, 淺灰 'chien 'hui;  
 Snow, 雪白 hsueh pai; *Ivory*, 牙黃 ya  
 'huang; *Pearl*, 珠色 chu sê.  
*Yellow*, 黃色 'huang sê; *Honey*, 樺黃 'huang

'huang; *Lemon*, 粉黃 fên 'huang; *Almond*,  
 杏黃 hsing 'huang; *Yolk*, 蛋黃 tan 'huang.  
*Various shades or degrees of colors*, 各種色 ko  
 yang sê; *light*, 淺 'chien; *dark*, 深 shên; *rich*,  
 濃 nung; *dull*, 淡 tan; *mellow*, 老 lao; *soft*, 嫩  
 lèn; *delicate*, 嬌 chiao; *changeable*, 閃 shan;  
 glistening, 靚 'ching; *cloudy*, 陰 ya; *plain*,  
 素 so; *mixed* 雜 tsa.

## xxiii.—Terms relating to Chinese Literature.

Derived chiefly from Wykie's Notes on Chinese  
 Literature and from Summer's Hand-Book of  
 the Chinese Language.

Classical writings, 經 ching.

Historical books, 史 li.

Moral, religious, philosophical and scientific books,  
 子 tsü.

Collections of works of the Imagination and Poems,  
 but not Novels, 集 chi.

Ancient literature, 古文 ku wên.

The ancient Classics and Books in a similar style,  
 經書 ching shu.

Ancient poetry and poetry after a similar style,  
 古詩 ku shih.

Modern literature, 時文 shih wên.

Elegant essays, 文章 wên chang.

Odes and epics, 詩賦 shih fu.

Edicts and official papers, 諭契 yü 'chi.

Epistles and letters, 書札 shu cha.

Stories and Romances (not novels), 傳志 chuan chih.

Miscellanies, plays, &c., 雜錄 tsa lu.

Individual collections, 別集 pieh chi.

General collections, 總集 tsung chi.

Critiques on poetry and literature, 詩文評 shih  
 wên 'ping.

Rhymes and songs, 詞曲 'tsü 'chü.

Official documents, 詔令奏議 chao ling tson i.

Biographies, 傳記 chuan chi.

Historical excerpts, 史鈔 shih 'chao.

Contemporary records, 載記 tsai chi.

Chronography, 時令 shih ling.

Geography and Topography, 地理 ti li.

Dynastic histories, 正史 ching shih.

Writers on military affairs, 兵家 ping chia.

Writers on legislation, 法家 fa chia.

Writers on agriculture, 農家 nung chia.

Miscellaneous writers, 雜家 tsa chia.

Essayists, 小說家 hsiao shuo chia.

Medical writers, 醫家 i chia.

Index expurgatorius, 禁書目錄 chin shu mu lu.

Historical critiques, 史評 shih 'ping.

Miscellaneous histories, 雜史 tsa shih.

Separate histories, 別史 pieh shih.  
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 Complete records, 紀事本末 chi shih pên mo.  
 Annals, 編年 pien nien.  
 Cyclopedias, 類書 lei shu.  
 Treatises on the Constitution, 政書 chêng shu.  
 Memoirs, 志 chih.  
 Rites and ceremonies, 禮 li.  
 Music, 樂 yo or yüeh.  
 Political economy, 食貨 shih 'huo.  
 State sacrifices, 郊祀 chiao ssü.  
 Astronomy, 天文 'tien wên.  
 Elemental influence, 五行 wu hsing.  
 Literature of the Arts, 藝文 i wên.  
 Narratives, 列傳 lieh chuan.  
 Imperial records, 帝紀 ti chi.  
 Mathematical chronology, 歷 li.  
 Jurisprudence, 形 hsing.  
 Official Repertories, 職官 chih kuan.  
 Arts, 藝術 i su.  
 Repertories of Science, 譜錄 'pu lu.

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 丙子 1816, 1876, 丁丑 1817, 1877, 戊寅 1818, 1878.  
 己卯 1819, 1879, 庚辰 1820, 1880, 辛巳 1821, 1881.  
 壬午 1822, 1882, 癸未 1823, 1883, 甲申 1824, 1884.  
 乙酉 1825, 1885, 丙戌 1826, 1886, 丁亥 1827, 1887.  
 戊子 1828, 1888, 己丑 1829, 1889, 庚寅 1830, 1890.  
 辛卯 1831, 1891, 壬辰 1832, 1892, 癸巳 1833, 1893.  
 甲午 1834, 1894, 乙未 1835, 1895, 丙申 1836, 1896.

丁酉 1837, 1897, 戊戌 1838, 1898, 己亥 1839, 1899.  
 庚子 1840, 1900, 辛丑 1841, 1901, 壬寅 1842, 1902.  
 癸卯 1843, 1903, 甲辰 1844, 1904, 乙巳 1845, 1905.  
 丙午 1846, 1906, 丁未 1847, 1907, 戊申 1848, 1908.  
 己酉 1849, 1909, 庚戌 1850, 1910, 辛亥 1851, 1911.  
 壬子 1852, 1912, 癸丑 1853, 1913, 甲寅 1854, 1914.  
 乙卯 1855, 1915, 丙辰 1856, 1916, 丁巳 1857, 1917.  
 戊午 1858, 1918, 己未 1859, 1919, 庚申 1860, 1920.  
 辛酉 1861, 1921, 壬戌 1862, 1922, 癸亥 1863, 1923.

II.—Horary Characters Employed by the Chinese.

The Chinese divide the 24 hours into periods or watches of 12 hours each, and these watches, being subdivided, further correspond with the Solar hour. Instead of 正子, 子正 is sometimes used for midnight. Instead of 正丑, 丑正 is also used for 2 A.M. &c. Instead of 交子, 子初 is also used for 11 P.M. Instead of 交丑, 丑初 is also for 1 P.M. &c. The following is the list of terms employed.

Midnight, 正子 chêng tzü; 1 a.m. 交丑 chiao 'chou.  
 2 a.m. 正丑 chêng 'chou; 3 a.m. 交寅 chiao yin.  
 4 a.m. 正寅 chêng yin; 5 a.m. 交卯 chiao mao.  
 6 a.m. 正卯 chêng mao; 7 a.m. 交辰 chiao 'chên.  
 8 a.m. 正辰 chêng 'chên; 9 a.m. 交巳 chiao ssü.  
 10 a.m. 正巳 chêng ssü; 11 a.m. 交午 chiao wu.  
 12 p.m. 正午 chêng wu; 1 p.m. 交未 chiao wei.  
 2 p.m. 正未 chêng wei; 3 p.m. 交申 chiao shên.  
 4 p.m. 正申 chêng shên; 5 p.m. 交酉 chiao yu.  
 6 p.m. 正酉 chêng yu; 7 p.m. 交戌 chiao shu.  
 8 p.m. 正戌 chêng shu; 9 p.m. 交亥 chiao 'hai.  
 10 p.m. 正亥 chêng 'hai; 11 p.m. 交子 chiao tzü.

III.—The Twenty four Solar Terms, 二十四節氣.  
 The Chinese year, besides being divided into 12 Calendar months, rectified periodically by an intercalary month called 閏月 yün yüeh, is further divided into 24 terms which respectively correspond to the period during which the sun passes through one of the zodiacal signs. These periods, with the date of their incidence, are as follows.

Feb. 5. 立春 li 'chun, Spring begins; Sun in Aquarius.  
 Feb. 19. 雨水 yü shui, Rain and Water; } in Pisces.  
 Mh. 5. 驚蟄 ching chih, Excited insects; }  
 Mh. 20. 春分 'chun fen, Vernal Equinox; } in Aries.  
 Ap. 5. 清明 'ching ming, Clear bright; }  
 Ap. 20. 穀雨 ku yü, Grain rain; } in Taurus.  
 May. 5. 立夏 li hsia, Summer begins; }  
 My. 21. 小滿 hsiao man, Grain filling; } in Gemini.  
 June. 6. 芒種 man chung, Grain in ear; }  
 Ju. 21. 夏至 hsia chih, Summer Solstice; } in Cancer.  
 July. 7. 小暑 hsiao shu, Little heat; }



Jy. 23. 大暑 ta shu, Great heat;	} in Leo.
Aug. 7. 立秋 li 'chiu, Autumn begins;	
Au. 23. 處暑 'chu shu, Limit of heat;	} in Virgo.
Sep. 8. 白露 pai lu, White dew;	
Sep. 23. 秋分 'chiu fēn, Autumnal Equinox;	} in Libra.
Oct. 8. 寒露 'han lu, Cold dew;	
Oct. 23. 霜降 shuang ch'ang, Frost descending;	} in Scorpio.
Nov. 7. 立冬 li tung, Winter begins;	
No. 22. 小雪 hsiao hsüeh, Little snow;	} in Sagittarius.
Dec. 7. 大雪 ta hsüeh, Great snow;	
De. 22. 冬至 tung chih, Winter Solstice;	} in Capricorn.
Jan. 6. 小寒 hsiao 'han, Little cold;	
Ja. 21. 大寒 ta 'han, Great cold; sun enters Aquarius.	

The three months of each quarter of the year are further distinguished by the characters 孟 mēng, 仲 chung, and 季 chi, denoting their order of precedence. Thus 仲夏 chung hsia is the second month of Summer quarter, or the fifth month of the year.

iv.—The Ten Heavenly Stems 十天干 shih tien kan as allied to the 5 Elements.

TEN STEMS.	ALLIED TO	REPRESENTED BY
甲 chia.	wood.	a growing tree.
乙 yi.	"	hewn timber.
丙 ping.	fire	lightning.
丁 ting.	"	burning incense.
戊 wu.	earth.	hills.
己 chi.	"	earthen ware.
庚 kang.	metal.	ore.
辛 hsin.	"	kettles.
壬 jēn.	water.	salt water.
癸 kuei.	"	spring water.

v.—The Twelve Terrestrial branches 十二地支 shih ér ti chih, as related to the animals in the Zodiacal signs. Chinese and English.

BRANCHES.	REPRESENTED BY THE ANIMALS	CORRESPONDS TO THE CONSTELLATION
子 tsü.	shu 鼠 a rat.	Aries.
丑 'chou.	niu 牛 an ox.	Taurus.
寅 yin.	'hu 虎 a tiger.	Gemini.
卯 mao.	tu 兔 a hare.	Cancer.
辰 'chēn.	lung 龍 a dragon.	Leo.
巳 ssü.	shé 蛇 a snake.	Virgo.
午 wu.	ma 馬 a horse.	Libra.
未 wei.	yang 羊 a ram.	Scorpio.
申 shēn.	'hou 猴 a monkey.	Sagittarius.
酉 yu.	chi 雞 a cock.	Capricorn.
戌 shu.	'chuan 犬 a dog.	Aquarius.
亥 hai.	chu 猪 a boar.	Pisces.

vi.—Names of Roman Catholic Priests at Peking.

EUROPEAN NAME.	CHINESE NAMES.	DATE OF ARRIVAL, etc.	DATE OF DEPARTURE.
Matteo Ricci. *	利瑪竇	1582	1610
Jacobus Pantoja.	龐迪我	1599?	
Nicolaus Longobardi.	龍華民	1597	
Jules Aloni.	艾儒略		
Sabbatin de Ursis.	熊三拔	1611 †	
Emmanuel Diaz.	陽瑪諾	1615	
Jean Terence.	鄧玉函	1630 ‡	
James Rho.	羅雅谷		
John Adam Schaal.	湯若望	1629 or 1622	1665
Ferdinand Verbiest.	南懷仁	1662	1686
Killiani Stump.	紀利安		
Ignatius Kegler.	戴進賢	1730-40 §	
Andre Pereyra.	徐懋德	1730-40 §	
Tachard.		1686	
Fontaney.		1686	
Gerbillion.	changeling	1686-88	
Bouvet.	Pe-tsin.	1686	
Le Comte.		1686	
Visdelou.		1686	
Premare.		1699	
Regis.		1699	
Parennin.	Pa-to-min.	1699	1741

\* Translated Euclid, 幾何原本 chi 'ho yüan pin.

† Appointed to correct the calendar in this year.

‡ Appointed to translate scientific works in this year.

§ One authority says 1730: another says 1740.

vii.—Military officials.

RANK.	TITLE.	BADGE, 補服.	* AD-DRESS.
Tartar General.	將軍	麒麟 Unicorn.	軍門
Commander in chief.	提督	麒麟 Unicorn.	統領
Lieutenant general.	總兵	獅子 Lion.	統領
Major general.	副將	獅子 Lion.	統領
Colonel.	參將	豹 Leopard.	統領
Lieutenant colonel.	遊擊	豹 Leopard.	統領
Major.	都司	虎 Tiger.	統領
Captain.	守備	熊 Bear.	統領
Lieutenant.	千總	彪 Panther.	統領
Ensign.	把總	彪 Panther.	統領

\* Sometimes thus officially styled in writings.

## VIII.—Concordance of Astronomical Terms employed in designating years with reference to the Cyclical periods.

The following terms are employed by the Chinese for designating years, in conformity with a system first introduced on the reform of Calendar in the year B.C. 140. The origin of these terms as also their actual meaning is involved in obscurity; but as they are, nevertheless, frequently employed in indicating dates, the following table will probably be found useful.

THE TWELVE BRANCHES. 十二支 also called sui yang. 歲陽	CORRESPONDING TERMS. N.B.—Those in the second column are the forms given in Sze-ma tsien's History.	THE TEN STEMS. 十干 also called sui yin. 歲陰	CORRESPONDING TERMS.
甲 Chia. 乙 Yi. 丙 Ping. 丁 Ting. 戊 Wu. 己 Chi. 庚 K'ng. 辛 Hsin. 壬 Jên. 癸 Kuei.	闕達 yen fêng, or 旗蒙 tan mêng, or 柔兆 jou chao, or 靈圉 chiang yü, 著雍 chu yung, 屠維 'tu wei, 上章 shang chang, 重光 chung kuang, 亥光 hsüan tai, 昭陽 chao yang	寅 yin. 卯 mao. 辰 'chên. 巳 ssü. 午 wu. 未 wei. 申 shên. 酉 yu. 戌 shu. 亥 'hai. 子 tsü. 丑 chou.	攝提格 shê 'ti ko. 單閼 tan yen. 執徐 chih hsü. 大荒落 ta 'huang lo. 敦牂 tun tsiang. 協洽 hsiê hsia. 涸灘 chün tan. 作羅 tso o. 閼茂 yen mou. 大淵獻 ta yüan hsien. 困敦 'kun tun. 赤奮若 'chih fên jo.

EXAMPLE.—The cyclical year Chia tsü 甲子 is also called Yên fêng 'Kun tun. The year Yi chou 乙丑 is termed Tan mêng Chih fên jo, and so on. The year 1869 being Chi ssü, according to the cycle, is denominated 'Tu wei Ta 'huang lo.

## IX.—Chinese appellations for the Months.

The following terms are frequently met with as alternate designations for the Months of the Chinese Calendar.

MOON.	NAMES USED IN ELEGANT COMPOSITION, EPISTOLARY STYLE, &c.	ANCIENT NAMES OF THE MONTHS 月名	CALENDARIC SIGNS FOR THE MONTHS 月陽.
First	三陽 san yang, 元月 yüan yüeh.	阪 tsou.	甲 chia = 畢 pi.
Second	杏月 hsing yüeh, 中和 chung 'ho.	如 ju.	乙 yi = 橘 chü.
Third	桃月 'tao yüeh, 上巳 shang ssü.	病 ping.	丙 ping = 修 hsiu.
Fourth	清和 'ching 'ho, 麥秋 mai 'chü, 梅月 mei yüeh.	余 yü.	丁 ting = 圉 yu.
Fifth	蒲月 'pu yüeh, 榴月 liu yüeh, 端月 tuan yüeh.	臯 kao.	戊 wu = 厲 li.
Sixth	荷月 'ho yüeh.	且 chü.	己 chi = 則 tsé.
Seventh	巧月 'chiao yüeh, 桐月 'tung yüeh.	相 hsiang.	庚 k'ng = 室 chih.
Eighth	桂月 kuei yüeh, 中秋 chung 'chü.	壯 chuang.	辛 hsin = 塞 sai.
Ninth	菊月 chü yüeh, 菊秋 chü 'chü.	立 hsian.	壬 jên = 終 chung.
Tenth	小陽 hsiao yang 'chun.	陽 yang.	癸 kuei = 極 chi.
Eleventh	冬月 tung yüeh, 葭月 tuan yüeh.	事 ku.	
Twelfth	嘉平 chia 'ping, 臘月 la yüeh.	涂 'tu.	

x.—Comparative Table of the Corresponding Powers and Functions of Nature according to the Chinese System of Philosophy.

Corresponding Cyclical combination.	五行 Five Hing or Primordial essences.	Qualities of the five Hing as enumerated in the "Great Plan".	五味 Five Tastes produced by the 5 Hing.	四時 The Four Seasons corresponding to the five Hing.	五方 The five points of the Compass.	Action of the five Hing as set forth in the Po Hu Tung.	五星 The five Planets.	五色 The five Colors.	五臟 The five Viscera.	五音 The five Notes of sound.	五帝 The five Ancient Emperors.	四象 The 4 Stellar influences. Quarters of the zodiac.	Corresponding Symbols of the Diagrams.	Corresponding Trigrams of the Symbols.
壬癸 jên kuei	水 water	潤下 To soak and descend.	鹹 salt	冬 winter	北 north	堅 fortifying	水星 mercury	黑 black	腎 kidney	羽 yu	顓頊 chuan hsi b.c.2513	玄武 The sable war-ior.	陰 yin	坎 kan
丙丁 ping ting	火 fire	炎上 To blaze and ascend.	苦 bitter	夏 summer	南 south	達 penetrating	火星 mars	赤 red	心 heart	徵 chih	炎帝 yen ti b.c.2737	朱雀 The vermilion bird.	陽 yang	離 li
甲乙 chia yi	木 wood	曲直 To be bent or straight.	酸 sour	春 spring	東 east	養 vivifying	木星 jupiter	青 green	肝 liver	角 chiao	太皞 tai hao b.c.2852	青龍 The green dragon.	少陽 shao yin	震 chen
庚辛 kêng bsing	金 metal	從革 To obey and to change.	辛 acid	秋 autumn	西 west	煞 destroying	金星 venus	白 white	肺 lungs	商 shang	少皞 shao hao b.c.2695	白虎 The white tiger.	少陰 shao yang	兌 tui
戊己 wu chi	土 earth	爰稼穡 To produce seed.	甘 sweet		中 centre	和 harmonizing	土星 saturn	黃 yel-low	脾 stomach	宮 kung	黃帝 huangti b.c.2697			

xi.—Ancient Capitals of China.

DYNASTY.	DATE.	NO.	NAME OF CAPITAL: MODERN NAME IN ITALICS.
'Chin.	B.C. 349	1	Hsien-yang, 咸陽, <i>Hsi-an-fu</i> .
Han.	201	2	'Chang-an, 長安, <i>Hsi-an-fu</i> .
Eastern Han.	A.D. 25	3	Lo-yang, 洛陽, <i>Ho-nan-fu</i> .
Three States. After-Han.	221	4	'Chêng-tu, 成都, <i>Chêng-tu-fu</i> .
Wu.	221	5	Wu-chang, 武昌, <i>Wu-chang-fu</i> .
do.	229	6	Chien-yeh, 建業, <i>Chiang-ning-fu</i> or <i>Nan-king</i> .
Wei.	circa 225	7	Pu-chou, 濮州, <i>Chang-té-fu</i> .
Western Chin.	280	8	Lo-yang, same as No. 3.
Eastern Chin	317	9	Chien-yeh, same as No. 6.
Sui.	582	10	Hsi-an-fu, same as No. 1.
	589	11	'Chang-an, same as No. 2.
'Tang.	618	12	'Chang-an, same as above.
		13	Lo-yang.
Sung.	960	14	Pien-liang, 汴梁, <i>'Kai-fung-fu</i> .
	1129	15	Lin-an, 臨安, <i>Hang-chou-fu</i> .
Yuan.	1262	16	Yen-ching, 燕京, <i>Shun-tien-fu</i> or <i>Peking</i> .
Ming.	1368	17	Chiang-ning-fu, or <i>Nanking</i> .
T.	1421	18	Peking.

XII.—Titles of Honor for Officials and their Wives.

HEREDITARY NOBILITY. 世爵 <i>shih chüeh.</i> RANKS.	封贈 FENG TSENG. 品 DEGREES. Title conferred on an officer or his progenitors.	命婦. Title conferrable on an officer's Wife.
公 kung.	1. Prin. 光祿大夫 kuang lu ta fu.	一品夫人
侯 hou.	1. Sec. ditto. ditto.	yí 'pin fu jên.
伯 pai.	II. Prin. 資政大夫 zü chêng ta fu.	二品夫人
子 tsü.	II. Sec. 通奉大夫 'tung fêng ta fu.	érh 'pin fu jên.
男 nan.	III. Prin. 通議大夫 'tung i ta fu.	淑人 shu jên.
輕車都尉 'ching 'chê tu wei.	III. Sec. 議大夫 chung i ta fu.	
騎都尉 'chi tu wei.	IV. Prin. 中憲大夫 chung hsien ta fu.	恭人 kung jên.
雲騎尉 yün 'chi woi.	IV. Sec. 朝議大夫 'chao i ta fu.	
恩騎尉 'n 'chi wei.	V. Prin. 奉政大夫 fêng chêng ta fu.	宜人 i jên.
	V. Sec. 奉直大夫 fêng chih ta fu.	
	VI. Prin. 承德郎 chêng tè lang.	安人 an jên.
	VI. Sec. 儒林郎 ju lin lang.	
	VII. Prin. 文林郎 wên lin lang.	孺人 ju jên.
	VII. Sec. 徵仕郎 'chêng shih lang.	
	VIII. Prin. 修職郎 hsiu chih lang.	八品孺人.
	VIII. Sec. 修職佐郎 hsiu chih tso lang.	pa 'pin ju jên
	IX. Prin. 登仕郎 têng shih lang.	九品孺人.
	IX. Sec. 登仕佐郎 têng shih tso lang.	chiu 'pin ju jên

Of each of the first 5 ranks there are three classes 三等 san têng.

XIII.—Civil officials.

RANK.	TITLE	BUTTON.	BADGE 補服.	† AD- DRESS.
Viceroy.	總督	Red coral.	錦鷄 Golden pheasant.	制軍
Governor.	撫台	Red coral.	錦鷄 " "	中丞
Treasurer.	藩台	Red coral.	錦鷄 " "	方伯
Criminal Judge.	臬台	Transpa- rent blue.	孔雀 Peacock	廉訪
Intendant of circuit	運司 道台	Opaque blue.	孔雀 雲雁 Wild goose.	都轉 觀察
Prefect.	知府	" "	雲雁 " "	太守
Subprefect.	知州	Crystal.	白鵬 S.pheas- ant.	司馬
	同知		白鵬 " "	司馬
	通判		鷺鷥 Cor- morant.	別駕
District magistrate.	州同	Gold or gilt	鷺鷥 " "	別駕
Assistant magistrate.	縣丞	Gold or gilt	鸛鵒 Quail.	明府 貳尹

† Sometimes thus officially styled in writings.

XIV.—Badges of Rank on Dresses of Wives of Chinese Officials.

Civil officers of the 8th rank usually wear the 7th rank badge; and those of the 10th rank that of the 9th.

FIRST, MILITARY AND NAVAL RANK.

1. Unicorn of Chinese fable, 麒麟 'chi ling.
2. Lion, (*Felis leo*), 獅子 ssü tzü.
3. Tiger, (*Felis tigris: variety*), 虎 'hu.
4. Leopard, (*Leopardus Japonicus*), 豹 pao.
5. Black Bear, (*Helanctos tibetanus*), 熊 hsiung.
6. and 7. *Leopardus Miroceloides*, 彪 piao.
8. Seal, (*Phoca equestris, Pattas*), 海馬 'hai ma.
9. Rhinoceros, (*Rhinoceros sondaicus*), 犀牛 hsi niu.

SECOND, CIVIL RANK.

1. Manchurian Crane, (*Grus montignesia*), 仙鶴 hsien 'ho.
2. Golden Pheasant, (*Thaumalea picta*), 錦鷄 chin chi.
3. Malay Peacock, (*Paro muticus*), 孔雀 kung 'chio.
4. Wild goose, (*Anser ferus*), 雲鴈 yün yen.
5. Silver Pheasant, (*Euplocamus nycthemerus*), 白鵬 pai hsien.
6. Lesser Egret, (*Egretta garzetta*), 鷺鷥 lu ssü.



7. Leaf-walker, (*Hydrophasianus chirurgus*), 鵲  
鵲 lsi chih.

8. Quail, (*Coturnix dactylisonans*), 鵲 yeh 'chun.

9. Blue Magpie, (*Cyanopica cyana*), 鵲 lien 'chio.

10. Oriole, (*Oriolus chinensis*), 黃鵲 'huang li.

xv.—Five Watches and 12 Points of Compass.

11 to 1 A.M. (三更 3d watch) is 子 or N.

1,, 3,, (四更 4th,,), 丑,, N.N.E. 4E.

3,, 5,, (五更 5th,,), 寅,, E.N.E. 4N.

5,, 7,, —,, 卯,, E.

7,, 9,, —,, 辰,, E.S.E. 4E.

9,, 11,, (上午 forenoon), 巳,, S.S.E. 4E.

11,, 1 P.M. (正午 noon), 午,, S.

1,, 3,, (下午 afternoon), 未,, S.S.W. 4W.

3,, 5,, —,, 申,, W.S.W. 4S.

5,, 7,, —,, 酉,, W.

7,, 9,, (初更 1st watch), 戌,, W.N.W. 4N.

9,, 11,, (二更 2d,,), 亥,, N.N.W. 4W.

xvi.—Titles of Literary Graduates.

I. Undergraduates, 童生 tung shéng; First on the list, 案首 an shou.

II. Graduates of lowest degree, 秀才 hsiu 'tsai:  
(2) 生員 shéng yüan, (a), First on the list, 案首 an shou; (2) 案元 an yüan. (b). (Various classes,) 附生 fu shéng. (c). 增生 tséng shéng. (d). 廩生 lín shéng. (2). 廩膳生 lín shan shéng. (3). 廩貢生 lín kung shéng. (e). 歲貢生 shui kung shéng. (f). 副貢生 fu kung shéng. (g). 優貢生 yü kung shéng. (h). 恩貢生 ün kung shéng. (i). 拔貢生 pa kung shéng.

III. Graduates who buy lowest degree, 監生 chien shéng.

IV. Graduates of 2d degree, 舉人 chü jén. (a). First on the list, 解元 chieh yüan. (b). Second to 5th or 6th, 經魁 ching kuei.

V. Graduates of 3rd degree, 進士 chin shih. (a). 會元 hui yüan. (b). Second to 5th or to 18th, (according to some), 會魁 hui kuei.

VI. Graduates of 4th degree, 殿試 tien shih. (a) optimus, 狀元 chuang yüan. (b), secundus, 榜眼 pang yen. (c), tertius, 探花 tan hua. (d), quartus, 傳臚 chuan lu.

xvii.—Arithmetical Tables in Chinese.

I.—MULTIPLICATION TABLE, 九九合數 chiu chiu 'ho su. (2.) 乘法, shéng fa.

FIRST IN CHINESE STYLE CALLED, 如法:—

一一如一.〇 一二如二, 二二如四.〇 一三如三, 二三如六, 三三如九.〇 一四如四, 二四如八, 三四如十二, 四四如十六.〇 一五如五, 二五得一五, 三五如十五, 四五得二十, 五五如二十五.〇 一

六如六, 二六一十二, 三六一十八, 四六二十四, 五六得三十, 六六三十六.〇 一七如七, 二七一十四, 三七二十一, 四七二十八, 五七三十五, 六七四十二, 七七四十九.〇 一八如八, 二八一十六, 三八二十四, 四八三十二, 五八四十, 六八四十八, 七八五十六, 八八六十四.〇 一九如九, 二九一十八, 三九二十七, 四九三十六, 五九四十五, 六九五十四, 七九六十三, 八九七十二, 九九八十一.

SECOND IN FOREIGN STYLE: (1) 一乘一是一, 一乘二是二, 一乘三是三, 一乘四是四, 一乘五是五, 一乘六是六, 一乘七是七, 一乘八是八, 一乘九是九. (2) 二乘一是一, 二乘二是二, 二乘三是三, 二乘四是四, 二乘五是五, 二乘六是六, 二乘七是七, 二乘八是八, 二乘九是九. (3) 三乘一是一, 三乘二是二, 三乘三是三, 三乘四是四, 三乘五是五, 三乘六是六, 三乘七是七, 三乘八是八, 三乘九是九. (4) 四乘一是一, 四乘二是二, 四乘三是三, 四乘四是四, 四乘五是五, 四乘六是六, 四乘七是七, 四乘八是八, 四乘九是九. (5) 五乘一是一, 五乘二是二, 五乘三是三, 五乘四是四, 五乘五是五, 五乘六是六, 五乘七是七, 五乘八是八, 五乘九是九. (6) 六乘一是一, 六乘二是二, 六乘三是三, 六乘四是四, 六乘五是五, 六乘六是六, 六乘七是七, 六乘八是八, 六乘九是九. (7) 七乘一是一, 七乘二是二, 七乘三是三, 七乘四是四, 七乘五是五, 七乘六是六, 七乘七是七, 七乘八是八, 七乘九是九. (8) 八乘一是一, 八乘二是二, 八乘三是三, 八乘四是四, 八乘五是五, 八乘六是六, 八乘七是七, 八乘八是八, 八乘九是九. (9) 九乘一是一, 九乘二是二, 九乘三是三, 九乘四是四, 九乘五是五, 九乘六是六, 九乘七是七, 九乘八是八, 九乘九是九.

II.—SUBTRACTION TABLE, 除退〇減法.

(1) 九除[退〇減]一是八, 九除[退〇減]二是七, 九除三是六, 九除四是五, 九除五是四, 九除六是三, 九除七是二, 九除八是一, 九除九是無. (2) 八除一是七, 八除二是六, 八除三是五, 八除四是四, 八除五是三, 八除六是二, 八除七是一, 八除八是無. (3) 七除一是六, 七除二是五, 七除三是四, 七除四是三, 七除五是二, 七除六是二, 七除七是無. (4) 六除一是五, 六除二是四, 六除三是三, 六除四是二, 六除五是一, 六除六是無. (5) 五除一是四, 五除二是三, 五除三是二, 五除四是一, 五除五是無. (6) 四除一是三, 四除二是二, 四除三是一, 四除四是無. (7) 三除一是二, 三除二是二, 三除三是無. (8) 二除一是二, 二除二是無. (9) 一除一是無.

余二是一, 三除三是無. (2) 二除一是一, 是無. (1) 一除一是無.

### III.—ADDITION TABLE, 加法.

加一是二, 一加二是三, 一加三是四, 一五, 一加五是六, 一加六是七, 一加七是八, 一加八是九, 一加九是十. (2.) 二加一是三, 二加二是四, 二加三是五, 二加四是六, 二加五是七, 二加六是八, 二加七是九, 二加八是十, 二加九是十一. (3.) 三加一是四, 三加二是五, 三加三是六, 三加四是七, 三加五是八, 三加六是九, 三加七是十, 三加八是十一, 三加九是十二. (4.) 四加一是五, 四加二是六, 四加三是七, 四加四是八, 四加五是九, 四加六是十, 四加七是十一, 四加八是十二, 四加九是十三. (5.) 五加一是六, 五加二是七, 五加三是八, 五加四是九, 五加五是十, 五加六是十一, 五加七是十二, 五加八是十三, 五加九是十四. (6.) 六加一是七, 六加二是八, 六加三是九, 六加四是十, 六加五是十一, 六加六是十二, 六加七是十三, 六加八是十四, 六加九是十五. (7.) 七加一是八, 七加二是九, 七加三是十, 七加四是十一, 七加五是十二, 七加六是十三, 七加七是十四, 七加八是十五, 七加九是十六. (8.) 八加一是九, 八加二是十, 八加三是十一, 八加四是十二, 八加五是十三, 八加六是十四, 八加七是十五, 八加八是十六, 八加九是十七. (9.) 九加一是十, 九加二是十一, 九加三是十二, 九加四是十三, 九加五是十四, 九加六是十五, 九加七是十六, 九加八是十七, 九加九是十八.

### XV—FOOCHOW, SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN PROVERBS.

*Selected from a large number of Proverbs found at Foochow and Tientsin by the Editor. It has made the translation here given. Perhaps a few exceptions, it is believed, are used at the places mentioned and also at other places in China. A number of new ones has been added to the original list by every man at Shanghai, who pronounces the proverbs as a whole to be in use at Shanghai and Nanking.*

【筍】to cut down the bamboo to cover the bamboo sprouts.

【求】it is difficult to find a (good) general.

【劍】honey-mouth but a sword-stomach.

【食】depending on heaven, I eat my rice.

【身】to attach grass upon the body indicates that the person is for sale.

舍己從人, to give up one's own opinion and follow that of another.

欠債還錢, he who owes a debt is the one to pay it.

一言難盡, it is difficult to tell all in one word.

言不二價, we do not have two prices. [Shop-keeper's tablet].

魚目混珠, fishes' eyes are false pearls.

血戰功勞, merit obtained in a bloody fight.

魚躍于淵, fish gambling in the deep.

白手成家, unaided (*lit.* with white hands) to establish or found a family.

鈍刀利手, dull knife and sharp hands. [Tool poor but workman skillful].

雙龍搶珠, two dragons struggling for a pearl.

九龍戲水, nine dragons playing in the water.

力不從心, my strength does not correspond with my heart.

小利莫爭, do not quarrel about a small profit.

小過必察, small errors should be examined into.

冰消瓦解, the ice melts and the tiles are revealed.

同心合意, united in heart and opinion.

梟首示衆, to expose the head of a criminal as a warning to the multitude.

棄文就武, to cast aside letters, and apply one's self to military employments.

作三個手, to act with three hands. [To pilfer.]

民情風土, (2) 人情風俗, the feelings of the populace and the customs of the place.

決不食言, assuredly I will not eat (*i.e.* retract) my words.

魚遊釜中, the fish wriggling in the frying pan.

人大膽大, the gall (or courage) of an adult is large (compared with that of a child).

得魚忘筌, having caught the fish, to forget the trap (or net). [Ingratitude].

水落石出, when the water is low, the stones appear.

冤家路窄, families at feud have a narrow path, (*i.e.* they constantly meet each other).

不分皂白, not to distinguish black from white.

水火無情, water and fire have no feelings.

平地一聲雷, on level ground, there is (only) one sound of thunder.

殺人須償命, If one man kills another, he must forfeit his own life. [Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed.]

財帛動人心, mammon (*lit.* wealth and silks) excites men to action.

在家千日好, a thousand days at home are all good.

歹(敗)子不如無, a bad son is not as good as none.

菜蟲菜裡死, the insects belonging to vegetables die in the vegetables.

心者身之主, the heart is the lord of the body.  
子孝父心寬, when a boy is dutiful, his father's heart is free from care.

羊死目不合, (2) 羊死不合眼, when a sheep dies, its eyes are not shut.

打犬欺主人, if you beat a dog, you insult his master.

臣事君以忠, a courtier should serve his sovereign with fidelity.

士是國之寶, a scholar is one of the nation's pearls.

言輕莫勸人, do not advise men with light words.

力微休負重, with strength (or ability) that is inadequate, do not undertake to carry a heavy burden.

牛面前讀契, to read a document before an ox!

對着牛彈琴, to play on a harp before an ox!

肉爛汁中討, (2) 肉爛在汁中, if the meat is done to tatters, look for it in the gravy.

萬事有一定, all affairs are fixed.

仁義值千金, philanthropy and justice are worth a thousand of gold.

桃園三結義, in the peach orchard, the three vowed faithful friendship.

國亂想忠臣, when the country is in anarchy, one thinks of faithful ministers.

無功不受祿, without merit (on your part) do not receive official salary.

世事多變更, (2) 世事多更變, there are many changes in worldly affairs.

父子不同席, father and son should not eat at same table.

欺老莫欺少, impose upon your seniors, not your juniors.

藝是隨身本, a handicraft (or trade) follows the person of its owner.

官清衙門瘦, if a magistrate receives no bribes, his yamen will be poor.

官清民自安, if a magistrate receives no bribes, the people will be contented.

萬般總在錢, (2) 萬事總要錢, every thing depends entirely on money. [Money makes the mare go].

知弟(徒)莫若師, no one knows a pupil as well as his tutor.

平地起風波, on level ground to raise the wind and waves. [To quarrel without any cause].

不可管閒事, do not interfere in matters not your own.

男女不同羣, men and women should not collect together.

逢橋須下馬, on coming to a bridge, alight from your horse.

過渡莫占先, in passing over a ferry, do not strive to be first.

田家自有樂, the farmer has his own peculiar enjoyments.

道家拜三清, the Taoist worships the three pure ones.

知子莫若父, no one knows a son better than his father.

有志總能成, (2) 有志事竟成, if you have the purpose, the affair will succeed. [Where there is a will there is a way].

高的高過天, the high are higher than heaven.

至高不過天, the highest, not higher than heaven.

瞞不過天去, you can not succeed in imposing upon heaven.

欺人莫欺天, impose on men: do not impose on heaven.

吃魚又嫌腥, to eat fish, and yet complain of the fishy taste.

嚴父出好子, a strict father will have good children. [Spare the rod and spoil the child].

家和萬事興, if the family be harmonious, every enterprise will prosper.

別當耳旁風, (2) 莫當耳邊風, pay no attention to reports, (lit. wind by the ears).

強佔別人物, The violent trespass on the rights (things) of others.

有人管正(教)好, if there is one to correct (govern) you, it is well.

讀書知禮義, the scholar understands decorum and justice.

空調不好聽, a discord in music is unpleasant to hear.

將軍不下馬, the general does not alight from his horse.

養子傳世事, to bring up children and hand down the affairs of the world.

教子忠和孝, children are to be taught fidelity to the emperor and obedience to parents.

酒醉不知天(愁), when drunk, one does not know heaven (sorrow).

有路莫登舟, if there is a road by land, do not go by boat.

虱不咬忙人, lice do not bite busy men.

打狗看主人(面), in beating a dog, you must consider who is the owner.

肉埋了飯了, (2) 肉埋在飯裏, meat hid in rice.

越窮越見鬼, the poorer one is, the more devils he sees.

虎毒不吃子, the tiger though fierce never eats its own young. [A cow licks its own calf].

白水煮豆腐, to boil beans in clear water.

求己莫求人, ask yourself: do not ask others.

犬不厭家貧, (2) 狗不嫌家窮, the dog does not feel discontented in a poor family.

禮多人不怪, if one is very polite, men are not offended. [A soft answer turneth away wrath].

順嘴不順身, guard the mouth; neglect the body.

心定自然涼, if your heart is fixed, you of course are cool.

十叫九不應, if you call 10 times, 9 times there will be no reply.

八九不離十, eight or nine is not far from ten.

功名財子祿, official rank, wealth, sons, and official income.

福祿壽財喜, happiness, official income, longevity, wealth, and joy.

女婿爲半子, the husband of one's daughter is half a son.

頭面無會着, (2) 初次未曾見, I have not formed his acquaintance.

當堂不讓父, in courts of justice, the son does not recognise the relation of father.

舉手不留情, when an affair has been undertaken, no favours are granted.

平(並)肩一字王, the character for king is level shouldered. [May your head be cut off even with your shoulders].

賊目分外真, the eye of the thief is truer than the eye of other people.

茅屋出高賢, the eminent and virtuous come from thatched cottages.

一會忘記了, I have forgotten it once.

頭一次見面, the first time I have seen you.

好人無好命, a good man has not a good fate.

好心有好報, a good heart will meet with a good recompense.

皮有七寸厚, skin seven inches thick. [A brazen-faced or hard-hearted man].

前世少他的, to owe one a debt contracted in a previous life.

罵人不起稿, in order to scold men, one need not first write out the case.

有口難分訴, though one has a mouth, it is (sometimes) difficult to explain matters.

苦心天不負, heaven never turns a deaf ear to the distressed heart.

人多好做活, many hands make quick work.

心肝脾肺腎, the heart, liver, spleen, lights and kidneys. [The five viscera].

心緒紛紛亂 (2) 心緒亂紛紛, the heart all in confusion and disorder.

一字值千金, one character is worth a thousand of gold.

換官不換吏, the mandarin is changed but not the writers (in a yamen).

萬般起頭難, in every thing the beginning is difficult.

理上過不去, you may not overstep the bounds of reason.

同姓不同宗, of the same surname but not of the same clan.

壞事行千里, a bad deed travels a thousand miles. [Seven leagued boots.]

二八亂穿衣, in the 2nd and 8th months the Chinese dress without fixed rule.

穿衣要隨時, one should clothe according to the season.

小少須勤學, a youth should study with diligence.

刁風不可長, bad customs should not become permanent or lasting.

嘴強奪正事, with the mouth (with overbearing language) to make the wrong seem right. [With forced phraseology to distort the truth].

存天理良心, preserve reason and conscience.

跳出鬼門關, to leap out of the demon's barriers. [To escape some eminent peril.]

能寫不能算, to be able to write but unable to reckon.

世事如春夢, the world's affairs are like a dream in the spring.

蛇無頭不行, a headless snake cannot proceed.

偷書不算賊, one who steals a book cannot be reckoned a thief.

買賣爭毫釐, in buying or in selling, one wrangles about trifles.

藥治不死病, medicine cures curable sickness.

雷擊三世事, the thunder strikes for three generations. [The lightning kills people for sins committed during three generations].

虎咬七世怨, the tiger bites for sins committed within seven generations.

命裏有救星, in one's fate there is a saving star.

雷響天下知, when the thunder resounds the empire knows it.

磚頭拌倒人, a brick can make a man stumble.

驢不過站頭, the donkey will not go past the halting station.

老天有報應, Providence (lit. old heaven) will recompense.

皇天不可欺, you must not impose upon the Imperial heavens.

嫌少不怕多, one dislikes there being too little, but does not fear there will be too much.

先下手爲強, the one who begins an undertaking is daring (or enterprising).

鴛鴦成雙對, the husband and wife (*lit.* the mandarin ducks) become a (happy) couple.

吃飯搶大碗, in eating rice, to seize a big bowl. [A greedy pig].

搗米揀小槌, in pounding out rice, select a small pounder.

當今現報多, many get their deserts now.

鸞鳳合和鳴, the phoenixes sing in concert. [Husband and wife living in harmony].

座上客常滿, the seats all occupied with guests. [Popularity].

杯中酒不空, in the cup the wine is never out.

貨高價出頭, if the goods are of superior quality, the price will be high.

價高招遠客, if the price of goods is high, it will call distant owners to come to sell.

有貨不愁賣, one who has goods does not grieve to sell them.

現錢買加一, discount of ten percent for ready pay.

上轎纔纏(裹)脚, having entered the bridal chair, then to bind the feet! [Preposterous delay].

天地君親師, heaven, earth, sovereign, oneself and teacher.

人不可貌相, do not judge men by their physiognomy.

忘八丐子賊, pimps, beggars, and thieves.

十事九不成, out of 10 affairs, 9 are not successful.

十討九不在, you may seek a person 10 times, and 9 times he will not be at home.

和尚吃十方, the Buddhist priest derives his food from ten directions.

出門不認貨, after you have taken them out of the door, we will not recognise the goods. [Said by shop-keepers].

人窮犬也欺, when a man is poor, even the dogs impose upon him.

認票不認人, we know (or acknowledge) the bank note, not its bearer. [Banker's phrase].

失禮莫見怪, if I fail in politeness, be not surprised.

姻緣天註定, matches are made in heaven.

人在人情在, while a man exists, his feelings or characteristics exist.

盤古分天地, Puan-ku separated the heaven and the earth.

官陞書吏在, when the mandarin is promoted, the clerks (in the yamen) remain.

瞞上不瞞下, deceive your superiors, not your inferiors.

嫂叔不通問, a wife must not converse with her husband's younger brother.

得罪無見怪, I beg you pardon. Or: excuse me for my blunder.

前世燒高香, in the former life to have burnt excellent incense.

人窮志不窮, a man may be poor but his will stubborn.

少管別人事, interfere less in other men's business.

現錢買現貨, with ready money to purchase ready goods.

泥馬渡康王, the mud horse carried 'Kang wang over the ferry. [Providence helps the needy. (2) God put a root in the little pig's way].

鳳非竹不棲, the phoenix does not roost except upon bamboo.

狼無狼不行, the wolf never goes without the *pei*.

水過地皮濕, if water overflows the ground, the surface (*lit.* skin) will be wet.

無風三尺浪, without wind, three feet billows.

欺軟怕硬的, (2) 欺善又怕惡, to impose upon the weak (gentle), but to fear the strong (violent).

橫財不久享, wealth attained by injustice is not long enjoyed.

心惑似狐疑, (2) 心裏多狐疑, heart as suspicious as a fox.

秋月分外明, in the autumn, the moon appears more than usually clear.

敢怒不敢言, daring to be angry but not daring to speak.

山(天)高皇帝遠, the mountain (Heaven) is high and the emperor distant.

害人無飯吃, to injure a man so that he can get no rice to eat.

財去人安樂, when one's wealth has disappeared, he has peace and delight.

歹人多怒氣, a bad man is frequently angry.

豺狼之心肝, the disposition (*lit.* the heart and liver) of the wolf.

砍柴看山勢, the wood-cutter observes the position of the hills. [To reflect on the circumstances of the case].

犯法心無主, the violator of the laws is not his own master.



針過線不過, the needle will pass through but the thread will not.  
 禮強失禮, a small present is better than none.  
 白屋出公卿, from a white house (i.e. a family of low rank) to become a noble of highest rank.  
 錢財不露眼, let not your money be seen.  
 福地福人來, a happy place will have (or cause) happy men come to it.  
 爲官莫爲小, (2) 作官莫作小, in being a mandarin do not be a low one.  
 唱戲莫學丑, in acting theatricals, do not learn to be a buffoon.  
 三冬靠一冬, three winters depend on one winter. [One is often out of employment].  
 日夜不歸家, neither day nor night to return home.  
 作錯此一回, I committed an error this once.  
 空作一世人, to spend one's life to no purpose.  
 讀書千萬卷, to con over 10 million of books.  
 養他一輩子, to support one for a generation.  
 伸手不見掌, if you stretch out your hand, you can not see its palm.  
 秀才怕歲考, the literary graduate of the 1st degree dreads the annual examination.  
 一報還一報, one requital after another; (as father and son, son and grandson &c).  
 子不揚父醜, a son never spreads abroad his father's shame. [Telling tales out of school].  
 妻賢夫禍少, if the wife is exemplary, the miseries of the husband will be few.  
 諸事欲便宜, in every thing, one always desires to get better terms than others get.  
 他人話莫聽, listen not to the words of others.  
 出價是買主, the one who offers (gives) the price is the buyer.  
 嘴巧像八哥, mouth glib as a parrot.  
 小人最難防, it is very difficult to guard against mean men.  
 良馬比君子, a good horse is like a good man.  
 男兒當自強, a man should be himself strong and vigorous.  
 庫小不算大, reckon less, do not reckon more (than the proper amount).  
 凍死不下驢, he froze to death, but did not alight from his donkey.  
 坐山看虎鬥, to sit upon a hill and see tiger's fight.  
 好人長命, good men are not long-lived.  
 自作還自受, one receives the results of his own actions. [As a man soweth, so shall he reap. (2) The recompense of a man's hands shall be rendered unto him].

越窮越吃虧, the poorer one is, the more troubles he has.  
 打勝不打敗, to conquer, not to be conquered.  
 所問非所答, the reply did not relate to the question.  
 能說不能行, he can talk but cannot perform. [An inefficient boaster].  
 閑錢補筴籬, to mend a bamboo splint dipper with one's spare money. [To be at expense and care for worthless objects].  
 肉眼不識賢人, fleshly eyes do not perceive men of worth.  
 湯雖熱原是水, 'tang (i.e. hot water) although hot is really nothing but water.  
 西瓜打開包紅, the water-melon on being opened encloses red.  
 豆腐以爲麥做, to take (consider) bean curd to be made out of wheat.  
 偷割稻佈施粥, to cut down rice in stealth out of which to make congee to bestow in charity.  
 火(飛)蛾自來投火, the candle moth throws itself into the flame.  
 兄讓弟弟讓兄, the elder brother yields to the younger brother: and the younger brother yields to the elder brother. [Mutual respect].  
 富則貴貧則賤, If you are rich you are honorable: if poor ignoble. [Wealth maketh many friends].  
 人總當受人勸, one should by all means receive advice from others.  
 一口都是謊話, all he says is a lie.  
 讀書人知禮義, the man of books understands the rules of etiquette.  
 日夜不得安生, day and night without tranquillity.  
 今日有明日無, to day a plenty: to-morrow nothing. [Fickleness of fortune].  
 水大漫不過橋, the tide when at its height does not pass over the bridge.  
 早晚時價不同, forenoon and afternoon prices are not the same. [Shop-keeper's phrase].  
 打死人不償命, to kill a man and not to forfeit one's life!  
 你莫望風撲影, do not expect that the wind will catch its shadow.  
 父傳子子傳孫, the father hands down to the son and the son transmits to the grandson.  
 大樹下好歇涼, beneath a large tree, there is a cool resting place.  
 既死不能復生, having died, one cannot come to life again. [Time once past never returns].

鳳爲百鳥之長, the phoenix is the chief of the hundred birds.  
 虎爲百獸之長, the tiger is the chief of the hundred beasts.  
 麟爲衆獸之君, (2) 麟乃獸中之王, The unicorn is the prince of all the beasts.  
 梅乃百花之魁, the prunus is the head of the hundred flowers.  
 月下老註姻緣, Yüeh-hsia-lo records marriages.  
 一更窮二更富, the first watch poor, the second watch rich. [Sudden change of fortune].  
 說人長道人短, to speak of the merits and the demerits of others.  
 日無思夜無夢, in the day-time without thought, and in the night-time without dreams.  
 衙門錢不過年, the money earned in a yamen does not suffice to pass over new-years.  
 財乃養命之源, wealth is the fountain which nourishes life.  
 來無影去無踪, coming, it has no shadow: going, it leaves no trace.  
 馬無夜草不肥, if a horse has no food (*lit.* grass) at night it will not become fat.  
 東南之地多水, in the south east, much water.  
 西北之地多山, in the north west, many hills.  
 活人作死人事, a live man performs a dead man's work.  
 海水不可斗量, the waters of the ocean can not be measured by a peck measure.  
 人無幸財不富, (2) 人無橫財不發, if a man have no luck, he will not become wealthy.  
 弄的七顛八倒, deceived and imposed upon on every side. Or: in utter confusion.  
 伶俐莫如光棍, a clever man is not equal to a sharper.  
 念完經打和尚, after reciting prayers, to beat the priest.  
 餓得頭昏眼花, when one is starved, his head becomes dizzy and his sight obscured.  
 天不怕地不怕, neither to fear Heaven nor Earth.  
 千學不如一見, a thousand learnings are not as good as once seeing.  
 做到老學到老, working and learning till old.  
 食到老學到老, eating and learning till old.  
 不會走就要跑, one who cannot walk wishing to run!  
 未學行先學走, never having learned to walk, first learning to run!  
 三月三九月九, the 3rd of the 3rd month and the 9th of the 9th month.

半天打個霹靂, in half the heavens, there was a clap of thunder.  
 一代不如一代, each generation is worse than the preceeding.  
 沒酒兒三分醉, without wine to be three parts drunk.  
 杜鵑鳴必向北, (2) 杜鵑鳥向北啼, the cuckoo sings (with its head) towards the north.  
 如今都是現報, the present is a time of rewards and punishment.  
 一拳難抵四手, with one fist it is impossible to oppose four hands. [One unequal to many].  
 冷鍋裏冒熱氣, in a cold kettle to assume (pretend) there is hot vapor.  
 乾打雷不下雨, a dry thunder clap gives no rain.  
 君子不羞當面, a good man is not ashamed before others.  
 明人不做暗事, a man of intelligence will not commit deeds of darkness.  
 此一時彼一時, this time and that time.  
 人情如水一般, man's feelings are like water.  
 一文錢六個字, every cash has six characters. [Nothing secret and underhanded].  
 莫貪意外之財, do not seek for unusual and extraordinary riches.  
 茄子越大越嫩, the larger the egg-plant, the tenderer it is.  
 燈花爆財來到, if the flower on the candle-wick snaps or flashes up, wealth approaches.  
 半夜回家心邪, he who returns home at midnight has a viscious heart.  
 愛戴個高帽子, to love to wear a tall cap. [To love popular applause].  
 人敬我我敬人, men reverence me and I reverence men. [Mutual regard].  
 前言不答(對)後語, the former and latter words do not correspond. [Inconsistency].  
 魚幫水水幫魚, the fish helps the water and the water helps the fish.  
 進不進退不退, neither advancing nor retiring.  
 狗改不了吃屎, (2) 狗吃屎改不了, a dog cannot change from eating dung.  
 拿得起放得下, to pick it up and to put it down.  
 日頭已經平西, the sun is already level with the western horizon. [Sunset].  
 有眼不識泰山, you have eyes and yet do not recognize the great mountain! [Language used in reproaching one who does not perceive the superiority of another].  
 七不出八不歸, on a seventh day, (as 7th, 17th,

27th) not to go abroad: on an eighth day, (as 8th, 18th, 28th) not to return home.  
 三重門四重戶, three doors and 4 thresholds. [A house with many doors between front and back is regarded as safer than others].  
 媒人嘴狗放屁, a go-between's mouth is like a dog breaking wind.  
 引誘良家子弟, to delude the children of honorable families.  
 無好生無好死, caring neither to live nor to die. Or: it is good neither to live nor to die.  
 說的天花亂墜, so eloquent as to cause the flowers of heavens to fall in disorder.  
 神不知鬼不覺, the gods do not know nor the spirits perceive. [One in utter ignorance].  
 爲官心存君國, mandarins preserve in their hearts their sovereign and country.  
 一誤莫容再誤, you have made one mistake; make no more.  
 千金難買一笑, a thousand of gold will not buy one laugh.  
 所入不敷所出, what comes in does not equal what goes out. [Expenses greater than income].  
 一分貨一分錢, a candareen of goods: a candareen of money.  
 時時翻刻刻變, constantly changing.  
 慣騎馬慣跌脚, accustomed to horse-back riding, and accustomed to stumbling down. [Habit or familiarity in doing any thing].  
 青不青藍不藍, black, not black: blue, not blue. [Neither one thing nor another].  
 耳聞不如眼見, "I heard it" is not as good as "I saw it".  
 挖東牆補西牆, to take from the east wall to mend the west wall. [Rob Peter to pay Paul].  
 驢唇不對馬嘴, a donkey's lips are not the opposite of a horse's mouth.  
 說大話使小錢, speaking great words and using but few cash. [Promising much but doing little].  
 你不是好東西, you are a good-for-nothing.  
 身上縫萬人嫌, if you have your clothes mended while on your body, a myriad of people will hate you.  
 跟人走變個狗, if you follow a man, you are like a dog.  
 先小人後君子, first a mean man, afterwards an honorable man.  
 出家人行方便, the Buddhist priest performs good deeds.  
 死後不得超生, after death may you (I) not be born again!

千刀斬萬刀剮, hacked by a thousand knives and slashed by ten thousand swords.  
 有命生無命養, doomed to give birth to children but fated not to bring them up.  
 一世爲官七世愆, a mandarin for one generation commits sins which last for seven.  
 兩耳隨肩大貴人, the man whose two ears hang down to his shoulder will become an honorable. [The Chinese attach great importance to long ears].  
 觀棋不語真君子, he is truly a superior man who looks on in silence at a game of chess.  
 冤家可(宜)解不可(宜)結, an animosity you should dissolve, but not create.  
 平安二字值千金, peace and repose, those two characters are worth a thousand of gold.  
 救苦救難觀世音, savior from misery and savior from calamity is the goddess of mercy.  
 好狗不在當道臥, a good dog will not lie down in the road.  
 下有十八重地獄, beneath there are the 18 stories or sections of hell.  
 公門中好行方便, (2) 公門裏面好修行, in a public office there are good opportunities for deeds of kindness and love.  
 發財受窮總由天, (2) 萬般窮富總由天, to become rich or to be poor is entirely from heaven. [The lot is cast into the lap, but the whole disposing thereof is of the Lord].  
 一絲一毫都沒有, without the least jot or tittle.  
 大清早起別湏說, in the morning do not tell lies.  
 人無笑臉休開店, if one has not a pleasant face, let him not open a shop.  
 一身不能當二役, one person cannot perform two services. [Ye cannot serve two masters].  
 耗子抬鎗窩裏戰, Rats taking spears into their holes to fight with!  
 皇帝也有窮親戚, the emperor also has poor relations.  
 看破不值一文錢, to look upon (regard) a thing as not worth a cash.  
 明處捨去暗中來, openly to dispose of (or give away): secretly to attain.  
 千日養兵一日用, the soldier is fed a thousand days for one day's service.  
 無事不踏三寶殿, without business one should not tread the temple of the 3 precious ones.  
 錦上添花的人多, there are many men who add flowers to embroidery. [To gild gold].  
 打起精神去作事, if you wish to excite your spirits, go and perform some work.

嚴霜單打獨根草, frost only strikes the solitary blades of grass. [Two are better than one].  
 貧不賣書留子讀, though poor, he would not sell his books but kept them for his sons.  
 天將雨而商羊舞, when it is about to rain the Shang-yang hops about.  
 又要好吃又怕費, fond of good food and yet afraid of the expense!  
 戒酒除花莫賭錢, refrain from wine and from lust, and do not gamble.  
 不受磨難不成佛, if one will not undergo hardship, he cannot become a Budah.  
 有計不在年紀多, (2) 有志不在年紀高, whether one has the ability to plan, does not depend upon his being aged.  
 上轎纔穿(釘)耳朵眼, on entering the (bridal) sedan, to pierce the ear for ornaments!  
 牆上畫魚一隻眼, on the wall to paint a fish with one eye. [To do a thing by halves].  
 知其一不知其二, to understand the first but not understand the second. [To be only partially informed].  
 一人難如千人意, the opinion of one man is not as good as that of a thousand.  
 放水容易收水難, to pour out water easy; to gather it up difficult.  
 又要吃又怕燙着, eager to eat but afraid of being scalded!  
 兄弟和順家必昌, when brothers are harmonious and complaisant, the family will prosper.  
 善使長工惡使牛, the good employ men to serve them; the bad employ cattle.  
 出了門兒不管(退)換, if carried outside our doors, we will not exchange. [A shopman's phrase].  
 一個巴掌打不响, one palm (of the hand) if struck will not resound.  
 坐錢眼子摸錢邊, sitting in the hole of a copper coin and feeling of its edge. [Covetousness or ambition].  
 黃河之水天上來, the water of the Yellow river comes from heaven.  
 滿心滿意作好人, with one's whole heart and intention to be a good man.  
 三十六着走爲上, of the 36 ways or methods (of acting), that of retreating is the best.  
 一個落十個無利, one in every 10 is without profit.  
 早霞暮雨晚霞晴, the sky if red in the morning, denotes rain in the afternoon: the sky if red in the evening, denotes fair weather. [Evening gray and morning red, sign it will wet

the fair maiden's head: evening red and morning gray, sends the traveller on his way].  
 東虹雲彩西虹雨, a rainbow in the east betokens fine weather; a rainbow in the west betokens rain. [Rainbow in the morning, sailors take warning: rainbow at night, sailor's delight].  
 千金難買心頭願, a thousand pieces of gold can not purchase a wish from the heart.  
 合來合去合不着, I have reckoned it over and over, but the reckonings do not agree.  
 強龍難壓地頭蛇, the powerful dragon cannot subdue the serpent on the earth.  
 田中好糶別人糧, in the fields, the excellent grain is another man's food.  
 路上好女別人妻, in the road, the pretty woman is another man's wife. [Do not covet].  
 人來求我三春雨, for others to come and ask favors of me is like showers in the third month of spring.  
 我去求人六月霜, for me to go and ask favors of others is like frost in the sixth month.  
 桃紅又見一年春, when the peach tree blossoms, one sees again another spring.  
 龍遊淺水遭蝦戲, the dragon sauntering about in shallow water on meeting with shrimps is sported with by them. [The small take liberties with the great].  
 自天子至於庶人, from emperor to people.  
 十年窓下無人問, for 10 years no one made enquiries beneath the window. [A state of great privacy and seclusion].  
 山猪遇着人家泔, the wild boar meeting with domestic swill.  
 好鐵不經三爐火, good iron does not pass through three furnace fires.  
 蝦蟆想食天鵝肉, the toad plans to eat the flesh of the wild goose. [Lofty ambition].  
 無目看見自己面, without eyes to see one's own face  
 瓶中無酒難留客, without wine in the bottle, one cannot have guests.  
 世上無銀難作人, without money in the world, one cannot act the man.  
 黃連樹下彈琵琶, under the gentian shrub, to play on the guitar.  
 銀是白眼睛是黑, silver is white, but the (pupil of the) eye is black.  
 一鷄死了一鷄鳴, one fowl dies and another fowl cackles. (Succession of events).  
 食魚須記金絲網, when eating fish, one should call to mind the golden threaded net.



食笋宜念栽竹人, when eating bamboo shoots, one should remember the man that planted the bamboo.

老鹰不吃窠下食, the hawk will not eat beneath its nest.

灣腰蝦米一個樣, like the crooked waist of shrimps.

老虎還打個盹兒, (2) 老虎也有睡困時, even the tiger takes a nap!

糞坑石又臭又硬, the stones of a manure pit are both stinking and hard.

人是衣裳馬是鞍, man has clothing: the horse has a saddle.

賣主不知買主人, the seller does not know the buyer. [A shop-man's phrase].

活人不欠死人債, a living man should not owe a dead man any debts.

井底蝦蟆未見天, the toad in the bottom of a well does not see the heavens.

大人不見(記)小人過, a great man will not see (remember) the faults of little men.

像貓見老鼠一樣, like a cat looking at a rat.

好漢不吃(難受)眼前虧, it is difficult for a robust man to endure temporary trouble, (how much more the weak and tender).

三山六水一分田, (in the world) there are 3 parts mountains and hills, 6 parts water, and 1 part arable land.

猴兒戴帽混充人, a monkey wearing a cap resembles a man.

瞎貓碰見死老鼠, a blind cat meeting with a dead rat.

挽起眉毛去爲人, wind up (or raise) your eye-brows and go and act the man. [Take courage and go boldly forward].

行船走馬三分命, to travel by boat or by horse endangers 3 tenth of one's life.

沒有過不去的河, there is no river which is impassable.

有福之人不用忙, the happy (i.e. prosperous) man need not be in haste.

子不孝順孫不賢, if one's child is not dutiful, his grand-child will not be virtuous.

一日清閑一日仙, if one has a day of leisure, he is for one day a genii.

雷聲大雨點兒小, (2) 雷聲大來雨聲小, if the thunder clap be loud, the rain drops will be small. [Great cry and little wool].

醉翁之意不在酒, the ideas of a drunken man are not derived from the wine.

那知書內有黃金, he who understands the contents of a book has yellow gold.

世人結交須黃金, for men of this world to form acquaintances, they must have gold.

雪水烹茶天上味, tea made of snow water has the flavor of heaven.

懶驢上磨不行的, it won't do to have a lazy donkey to turn the mill.

我橫豎不告訴人, my adversities and embarrassments I do not tell to others.

又好吃魚又嫌腥, to love to eat fish and yet complain of the fishy smell!

嘴巧像八哥似的, to have a mouth as cunning as a parrot's.

富人無病活神仙, if rich men are not sick, they are living genii.

創業容易守業難, to obtain possession of property is easy: the difficulty is to keep it.

死狗扶不上牆去, do not put a dead dog on the top of a wall.

說話東拉西扯的, (2) 說話拉東又扯西, to speak with great confusion and indistinctness, (lit. pulling east and dragging west).

一人作事一人當, one man performs a deed and the same man bears (its consequences).

時運未來君且守, if your fate is not propitious, you should nevertheless cultivate patience.

困龍有日上天時, the sleeping dragon will some day ascend to heaven.

久病床前無孝子, there are no dutious children before the bed of one a long while sick.

紙裏焉能包住火, in paper, how can you wrap up fire?

有恩不報枉爲人, if one has received favors and does not requite them, he is a man in vain.

黃泉路上無老少, beneath the clods (or after death), there is no distinction as old and young.

野雞鑽頭不顧尾, the pheasant (lit. wild fowl) hides its head but does not care for its tail.

有警不報非君子, if one has a grudge and does not requite it, he is not a superior man.

父在子不得自專, while the father is alive, his sons may not act independently of him.

百姓莫察官府事, the populace should not interfere in the affairs of mandarins.

螞蟻盜窩要下雨, when ants plunder and rob the nests of others, there will soon be rain.

凡事存三分天理, in every business, there is preserved three tenths of reason.

有其父必有其子, if there is a father, there must be a child.

無錢的辦有錢事, without money, to transact a business which requires money!



撥開雲霧見青天, if one scatters the clouds and fogs, he can see the azure skies.

男人膝下有黃金, beneath the knees of a man, there is yellow gold.

有錢使的鬼推磨, if one has money, he can make the demons turn his mill.

野雞戴帽混充鷹, a pheasant with a cap on resembles a hawk (or falcon).

後生不信老人言, young people do not believe the words of the aged.

一日不見如三秋, not to have seen<sup>1</sup>(you) for one day seems like three autumns.

天高地厚恩難報, although the heavens be high and the earth broad, the favor is difficult to requite.

鼠眼雞睛是一個樣, rat's eyes and chicken's eyes are alike.

身屍又臭棺材又空, the corpse is stinking and the coffin is empty. [Two things intended for each other are left apart].

買者不明賣者抵當, the seller will bear the (responsibility of explaining, &c. in regard to) matters not plain to the buyer. [A phrase used is leases.]

未出天子先出臣子, before there is an emperor there must be courtiers.

木匠無桌祀神主牌, a carpenter without a table on which to sacrifice to his ancestral tablet.

生不認魂死不認尸, while living, not to acknowledge or recognize the soul: after death not to acknowledge or recognize the carcass.

瓜田李下各避嫌疑, in melon fields and under plum trees, avoid suspicious actions.

醜媳婦怕見公婆面, an ugly looking daughter-in-law dreads seeing the face of her husband's parents.

拿賊要贓拿姦要雙, in arresting a thief, you must have what was stolen: in making arrests for adultery, you must seize both parties.

有錢錢當無錢人當, if you have money, give money as the pledge: if without money, let a man be the pledge.

老虎掛素珠假慈悲, for a tiger to wear a string of praying beads is hypocritical goodness.

井底蝦蟆不知天日, the toad in the bottom of a well does not know when it is day light.

君子不奪人之所好, the superior man will not deprive another of what he loves.

一方水土養一方人, the native products (*lit.* its water and soil) of a place will support the people of that place.

來貓去狗不爭自有, if the cat goes, when the dog comes, there will be no fighting. [It takes two to make a quarrel].

先留人情後好相見, if one first cherish friendly feelings for another, it will be pleasant for both parties to see each other.

一家圍(砌)牆兩家方便, for one to make a dividing wall between his own and another's premises is a convenience to both parties.

箕星主風畢星主雨, the 'chi star rules the wind: the pi star rules the rain.

前人栽樹後人歇涼, a former man planted the tree and a later man rests in its shade.

狗拿耗子多管閒事, for a dog to catch mice is attending to other people's business.

天下惟理可以服人, reason is the only thing under the heavens that can subdue man.

二人抬不過理字去, two men cannot carry it past the character reason. [Reason must be obeyed].

重賞之下必有勇夫, if one repeatedly (or largely) bestows presents upon his inferiors, they will surely be valorous (and faithful).

不可說無天良的話, speak nothing which is not dictated by conscience.

總而言之不能辦的, the upshot of the whole is, I cannot do it.

見鐘不打,反去煉銅, not to beat a bell which you see, but to go and melt up brass to make one.

偷吃不肥做賊不富, one will not grow fat on food eaten stealthily, nor will one become rich by thieving.

前賬未清免開尊口, if your old score is not settled, you need not open your mouth, (in regard to buying on credit).

劊子手那有償命的, as for the executioner, does he forfeit his life?

黃鼠狼單咬病鴨子, the weasel only bites the diseased ducklings.

背後作揖瞎送人情, to make an obeisance behind one's back is like a blind man's presenting a gift.

食君之祿行君之事, receiving an income from the sovereign and doing the duties prescribed by the sovereign.

來者不怕怕者不來, those that came were not afraid: those that were afraid did not come.

聰明人反被聰明誤, an intelligent man, contrary to the usual course, (sometimes) errs through his intelligence.

**臨凶不凶臨險不險**, on coming to what was (thought to be) unpropitious, it was not unpropitious: on coming to what was (thought to be) dangerous, it was not dangerous. [Appearances often deceive].

**虎頭照鏡子二虎頭**, when the tiger looks into a mirror, there are two tiger-heads.

**吃水別忘掘井的人**, when you drink water do not forget the man who dug the well.

**滿嘴裏胡說八道的**, mouth full of sheer nonsense.  
**凡事要存天理良心**, in every affair one ought to keep a good conscience.

**世情看淡如水一般**, look upon the affairs of the world as insipid as water.

**人有衣穿馬要鞍粧**, men should have clothing to put on: a horse should have a saddle.

**人有貴賤貨有高低**, men are noble and ignoble, goods are dear and cheap.

**癆瘵隔神仙醫不得**, consumption, dropsy and inability to eat are (diseases which) even the genii can not cure.

**上不愁衣下不愁食**, on the one hand not to murmur at one's clothing, nor on the other hand at one's food.

**上天開價落地還錢**, in heaven to set a price: on earth to make an offer. [Phrase used in trading, implying that the price asked is high, and the buyer makes a lower offer].

**官憑文書民憑信約**, the mandarin acts according to his official correspondence; the people according to their agreements.

**不入虎穴焉得虎子**, if you will not enter the tiger's lair, how will you get the cubs? [Nothing venture, nothing have].

**公平交易言不二價**, our trading is honest and just, and we have not two prices.

**呂洞賓顧嘴不顧身**, Lü-tung-pin (one of the eight genii), cares for his mouth, not his body.

**日無雞米夜無鼠糧**, no rice for fowls in the day time, no food for rats at night. [Excessive poverty].

**家有千口主事一人**, though a family should have a thousand mouths, one man rules it.

**人非聖賢孰能無過**, if one be not a sage or a worthy, who is without error?

**窮漢吃藥富漢還錢**, the poor man takes the medicine; the rich man pays for it. [The rich pay more than the poor for medicine].

**長脚穿鞋短脚出錢**, the man with a long foot puts on the shoes, and the man with the short foot pays the money. [Shoes are of the

same price, short ones being charged more and long ones less than a due proportion].

**貨真價實現錢不賒**, our goods are true and our prices fixed; we sell for ready money and give no credit. [Shop-keeper's maxim].

**蒼蠅不鑽無縫鴨蛋**, a fly cannot enter a duck's egg which has no hole in it.

**勤謹勤謹衣食有準**, be diligent, be diligent, and you will have food and clothing. [The hand of the diligent maketh rich].

**懶惰懶惰必至凍餓**, be lazy, be lazy and you will surely come to cold and hunger. [He becometh poor that dealeth with a slack hand].

**疑人莫託託人莫疑**, if you suspect a man, do not confide a thing to him: if you confide a thing to a man, do not suspect him.

**比上不足比下有餘**, compared with those above, not a sufficiency: compared with those below, a redundancy.

**人窮志短馬瘦毛長**, if a man is poor, his ambition is deficient; if a horse is lean, his hair is long.

**但憑天理不信地理**, only act according to heavenly principles; do not believe in earthly.

**存忠孝心行仁義事**, preserve a faithful and filial heart and perform philanthropic and righteous deeds.

**知命不立巖墻之下**, if you are thoughtful about your life, do not stand under a precipitous wall. [Look before you leap].

**不可不去不可常去**, it will not do not to go: it will not do to go constantly.

**君子愛財取之有道**, if a good man loves wealth, he will employ reasonable means to get it.

**是非曲直判個明白**, whether it is or is not, whether crooked or straight, decide clearly.

**爲人須要三分和氣**, it is important for a man to have a disposition 3 tenths harmonious.

**不可講論人的好歹**, do not speak about the virtues and vices of men.

**一世爲官七世打磚**, for one generation to be an official: for seven to be a brick-maker.

**兒女情長英雄氣短**, (a father's) love for his children is of lasting duration, but his heroism (or his ambition) may be of short duration.

**有恩報恩有仇報仇**, recompensate favor with favor, and enmity with enmity.

**幹事情顛三倒四的**, to do business in a very confused and irregular manner.

**一文錢壓倒英雄漢**, a single cash can floor

a hero. [Great minds are often distracted by little things].

餓死事小失節事大, to starve to death is a trivial affair: to lose one's virtue is an important one.

守分安命順時聽天, do your duty and repose in your fate: suit yourself to the times and listen to heaven.

惜衣得衣惜食得食, he who is economical of clothing and of food will obtain them.

只有錯買沒有錯賣, one only buys by mistake: one never sells by mistake.

羊羣裏跳出駱駝來, from a flock of sheep there leaps forth a camel! [Wonderful!].

圍腰子裁袍子錢短, from a girdle for the waist to cut out a coat: a scant pattern, (*lit.* the money is deficient).

三年河西三年河東, for three years west of the river and for three years east of the river. [Changeableness. Uncertainty].

有錢買馬無錢買鞍, 有錢買馬沒有錢置鞍, I have money enough to buy a horse, but not enough money besides to buy a saddle. [Incompleteness. Crippled by need of funds].

管山吃山管水吃水, he who rules over the land derives his living from the land; he who rules over the water derives his living from the water

出入無路進退無門, to go out or come in, there is no road; to advance or retire, there is no door. [Excessive poverty].

上不著村下不着店, unable either to reach the village in front or the inn behind, (by a certain time). [In a straight betwixt two].

衙門大小法度一樣, the programme is the same whether the yamen be great or small.

前人撒土迷後人眼, the forward man raises dust and blinds the eyes of the man behind.

一條鐵難打兩條釘, one iron rod will not make two nails.

胭脂馬好看不好騎, a bay horse is good to look at but not good to ride.

你死我活我活你死, if you ~~live~~ I will ~~die~~, if I live you may die.

不是你死便是我活, if it is not you that dies, then it is I that live.

天子有罪與庶民同, the emperor has errors as well as the common people.

一家富難濟九家貧, one wealthy family can not assist 9 poor families.

不可不飲不可太飲, it will not do not to drink, and it will not do to drink too much.

三句話未講總是錢, before he has uttered three sentences, he is certain to speak of money.

成人者少敗人者多, those who succeed are few; those who fail are many.

貨有貴賤價有高低, commodities are good and poor; prices are high and low.

一日爲師千日(終身)爲父, the relation of tutor is temporary: that of parent, permanent. (*Lit.* one day, a tutor; a thousand days, a father).

有藝到處皆可得食, everywhere there is employment by which one can obtain a living.

老實人有老實飯吃, honest men have honest rice to eat.

十層樓梯上九層九, on a ladder of ten steps to ascend 9 steps and 9 tenths. [Almost].

爾作爾事我作我事, you mind your business, and I will mind mine.

殺人償命欠債還錢, if one kills another, he must forfeit his life: if one owes a debt he must pay the money.

一之爲甚豈可再乎, one (or a definite number) is a great sufficiency (for my purpose), why should I employ more? [Enough is sufficient. Enough is as good as a feast].

有心燒香不論早晚, to have a heart to burn incense, no matter whether early or late.

不可倚着籬笆靠着牆, do not lean against a fence of bamboo sticks: lean against a wall.

婦人無命看他的夫星, as to a woman's fortune, she has none: observe her husband's star. [Fortune-tellers in regard to married women].

君子說話一句是一句, if a good man speaks, every sentence is a sentence.

別看娶媳婦單看出殯, look not at the new bride: but observe a funeral. [It is better to go to the house of mourning than to go to the house of feasting].

大丈夫身貧而志不貧, a high or noble spirited man may be poor, but his will (or resolution) will not be poor.

借是情面不借是本分, to lend is a friendly act, but not to lend is a duty.

在孔夫子門前賣孝經, before the door of Confucius to sell the Filial Piety Classic! [To carry coals to Newcastle].

賊人咬一口入肉三分, the bite of a thief enters the flesh 3 tenths of an inch.

天下者非一人之天下, what is beneath the heavens does not belong to one person.

三姑六婆寔淫盜之媒, the three Ku and the

six 'Po are in fact but the go-betweens of lewdness and theft.  
 尔一肚子的男盜女娼, may your children if boys, be thieves; if girls, become prostitutes.  
 想會王母娘娘下盤棋, to think of being able to play chess with Lady Wang mu. [Unpardonable presumption, Wang mu being one of the female divinities among the stars].  
 鳳凰不落那無實之地, the Fêng and 'Huang (two fabulous female and male birds) alight not on worthless ground, (i.e. at poor men's doors).  
 井觀天所見甚有限, if one looks at the heavens from the bottom of a well, his vision will be very limited.  
 子成精比老虎利害, a hare having become an elf, is more destructive than an tiger.  
 天爺總不肯虧負人, providence never treats men undeservedly.  
 食人之食者忠人之事, be faithful to the interests of the man whose rice you eat.  
 事瞞不了老街舊隣, in nothing can you delude an old neighbor.  
 屈能伸大丈夫所爲, he who can contract and expand, (i.e. who can suit himself to circumstances,) is a hero.  
 今世界都是眼前花, the present world is like a flower before one's eyes.  
 丈母娘誇女婿可以的, for a mother-in-law to boast of her son-in-law is allowable.  
 生身的父母深恩難報, the favors of one's own parents can not be requited.  
 三人同心黃土變成金, if three men can agree, then yellow dirt can become gold. [Many men, many minds].  
 猴的瞞不了敲鑼的, it is impossible for the manager of the monkey in plays to delude the gong beater. [The one who beats the gong to arrest attention is not taken in by the tricks of the one who performs with the monkey. Both belong to the game gang].  
 臣孝子到處有人敬, men everywhere respect the faithful courtier and the dutiful son.  
 殺人可恕情理最難容, murder may be apologized for or excused, but it is impossible for reason to approve it.  
 天師問鬼無法可治, Chang-tien-shih asks the spirits, but has no means by which to control them!  
 借我一尺將來還一丈, lend me an inch and I will repay ten feet.  
 狗咬呂洞賓好人不識, a dog biting Lü-tung-

ping does not recognise him as a good man.  
 竟看人家看不見自己, constantly looking at other people, never looking at one's self.  
 娶不盡媳婦辦不盡年, of marrying wives and of celebrating new-years, there is no end. [Constant succession of events].  
 男大當說親女大當聘, when a boy is large, speak of his engagement: when a girl is large, talk of her betrothal.  
 雙橋好走獨木最難行, a double (or wide) bridge is easy to travel upon; but it is very difficult to walk upon a single log.  
 胳膊肘掙不過大腿去, one cannot with his arm twist his thigh off. (?) Or: one cannot put his arm-pit under his thigh. (?)  
 老實人到處有人欺負, honest men are every where imposed upon. [Riding a free horse to death].  
 巧媳婦熬(煮)不出沒米粥, a skillful daughter-in-law can not cook congee without rice. [Skill does not forego the use of material].  
 有能幹做無能幹成當, ability to work at a thing, but without ability to perfect it.  
 雪裏埋孩將來化出來, if one buries a child in the snow, when the snow has melted away, it will be seen. [Secrets will be revealed].  
 姜太公釣魚愿者上鉤, when *Chiang-tai-kung* was fishing, the willing fish took his hook. [When this ancient worthy fished, it is said, he used a hook without a barb, and those fish which were willing to be caught took it].  
 像韋馱爺似的沒有坐, Like Wei-to-yeh, not sitting. [The god called Wei-to-yeh, is always represented as standing].  
 三鼻子眼兒多出氣兒, three nostrils emit a great deal of breath. [Applied to a pestilent fellow, called one who has three nostrils].  
 藤杆子打狼兩下害怕, if one beats a wolf with a hemp stalk, both parties will be afraid. [The man is afraid because it is not a club, and the wolf because he thinks it is].  
 虱子多不咬債多不愁, if the lice are numerous, they do not bite, (i.e. one does not perceive their biting); if one's debts are many, he is not troubled by them. [Familiarity breeds contempt].  
 靛缸裏拉不出白布去, you cannot drag a white piece of cloth out of a blue dye tub. [Evil communications corrupt good manners].  
 大處兒不算小處兒算, to fail in economizing about large sums, but to be very niggardly



about small ones. [Penny wise, pound foolish].  
窮不離命館富不離藥罐, the poor never leave the fortune teller's shop: the rich are never distant from the medicine cup.

好子不用多一個頂十個, a man need not have many good children: one is equal to ten.

豬八戒玩鴨子各愛毛皮, the hog and the duck played together: each admired the other's exterior.

船破有底底破有三千釘, the ship-wrecked vessel has a bottom: if the bottom is broken, there will be 3000 nails in it.

靠山的燒柴靠火的先熱, those who live near the hills burn wood: those nearest the fire are first warm.

貪得一斗米失去半年糧, to covet a measure of rice and lose half a year's provisions.

銀錢如糞土臉面(仁義)(朋友)值千金, silver is dung: respectability (philanthropy and justice) (friendship) is worth gold.

苦辣酸甜鹹我都嘗過了, bitter, acrid, sour, sweet, salt; I have tasted of them all. [Experienced in the changes of life].

不受苦中苦難得人上人, if one is not experienced in misery and suffering, how can he be a first class man.

山中有直木世上無直人, amid the hills there are straight trees; in the world there are no straight men.

人多好做活人少好吃飯, if the men are numerous, a given amount of work can be done with speed; but in eating a given amount of rice the fewer the eaters the more each will get.

叫天天無應叫地地無門, if you call to heaven, heaven will not reply: if you call upon earth, earth has no door. [Extreme poverty; or friendliness].

量小非君子無毒不丈夫, if one's liberality of mind is small, he is not a superior man; without daring (*lit.* without poison) one cannot be a hero.

在家靠父母出外靠主人(朋友), while at home depend on your parents; but abroad rely upon your master (friends).

順情說好話耿直惹人嫌, be courteous and speak kind words; resoluteness and straightforwardness excite the dislike of men.

少年不努力老大徒傷悲, if one when young does not exert himself, when old he will grieve and lament in vain.

無四兩猪肉思想開屠戶, to think of opening a butcher's shop without even 4 ounces of meat.

凡事只要耐得煩不怕難, in everything it is only needful to be patient; if annoyed or troubled, never fear difficulties.

我家無別業經史是良田, my family has no other profession than that of cultivating the good field of the classics and history.

有口說別人無口道自己, to have a mouth with which to criticise other people, but no mouth with which to criticise one's self.

莫道君行早更有早行人, do not say you travel early: there are men who travel still earlier.

家有萬金不如藏書萬卷, ten thousand ounces of gold in a house are not equal to a thousand books. [Wisdom is better than rubies].

斬草不除根逢春又生芽(要發), in cutting down grass, unless you dig up the roots, the next spring it will sprout again.

天下本無事人人自惹之, naturally (or originally) in all the world, there is no trouble or confusion but what men excite (or create).

人在矮簷下安(怎)敢不低頭, why should a man beneath the low eaves of a roof not bow his head?

子孫雖愚經書不可不讀, though one's sons and grand-sons be stupid, they ought to study the classical books.

藥醫不死病佛度有緣人, medicine cannot cure a mortal sickness: Buddha saves or ferries over the happy (or fortunate) man.

頭頂別人天腳踏別人地, (my) head carries another man's heaven: (my) feet tread on another man's earth.

白閃照人心紅閃照妖精, white lightning enlightens men's heart: red lightning enlightens fairies and elves.

善比青松惡比花, 眼見青松不如花, 有日天降霜和雪, 只見青松不見花. The good are compared to fir trees, the wicked to flowers: men regard fir trees as inferior to flowers: but when heaven sends down frost and snow, then you only see the fir trees, not the flowers.



# ERRATA AND EMENDATIONS.

## PART II.

ity, 14th line 1st character for 城 read 域.  
 happiness, 7th line 1st character for 幼 read 幻.  
 liot, for 字 讀 read 讀 字.  
 Jerusalem, for 撒 read 撒.  
 ist now, 1st line for 纔 剛 use 剛 纔.  
 occasion, 2nd line after, has supply no.  
 relatives, 2nd line 1st character for 曾 read 葬.  
 al, 4th line 1st character for 頌 read 頌.

## PART III.

Proofs for most of the Articles contributed for this Part were sent to their Authors with the request for *important* Errata for end of volume. Some of the Proofs were returned with very extensive changes from the original Copy indicated, which of course could not be regarded as Errata; and the types having been already distributed, the changes indicated, however desirable, could not be inserted in the body of the articles. Some of the more important Emendations are cheerfully inserted here, with the Errata proper.

The Authors of several of the Articles having left China, proofs could not be sent to them in time for Errata.

Page 178, 1st col. 3rd line 1st character change to 漏.

Page 178, for *Side case* read *Slide case*.

Page 194, 2nd col. under Names of the &c. 3rd line for 意 read 義.

Page 195, 2nd col. Board of Justice &c., and Board of Public &c., should have been printed under "THE SIX BOARDS."

Page 195, 2nd col. 3rd line from bottom for li read shih.

Page 201-210, Art. IV. The words Lay, Were, Was, Are, and Lived, following a period and romanized Chinese, should have been printed lay, were, was, are, and lived, without a period preceding.

Page 211, 1st col. 1st line for Paralled read Parallel.

Page 211, 2nd col. 10th line for honor read house.

Page 212, 2nd col. 34th line for ngaou's read Ngaou's.

Page 213, 1st col. 8th line for leuk read luck.

Page 213, 1st col. 20th line for like read or.

Page 213, 1st col. 23rd line for conferred read conferred.

Page 213, 1st col. 24th line for to read i.e. of.

Page 214, 1st col. 13th line for is read shows.

Page 214, 2nd col. 6th line for then read their.

Page 214, 2nd col. 27th line for constant read learned.

Page 214, 2nd col. 34th line the eight characters, translate thus: In following the ancestral steps, the family reputation will be like the divine stag and phoenix:

Page 215, 1st col. 17th line for at peace read pleased.

Page 215, 1st col. 41st line for minds read mind, and transpose Kwan and Paou.

Page 215, 2nd col. 21st line for Taou read T'aou.

Page 215, 2nd col. 31st line for connects read extends like.

Page 215, 2nd col. 39th line for from read for.

Page 216, 1st col. 9th line for Taou read T'aou.

Page 216, 1st col. 24th line for before in insert the same.

Page 216, 2nd col. 34th line for heaps read heap.

Page 217, 1st col. 34th line for proceeds read proceed.

Page 217, 2nd col. 24th line after seek insert them.

Page 218, 1st col. 17th line and in several other places in this article for oo in end of proper names read u.

Page 218, 1st col. 31st line for Guest read Reception.

Page 218, 1st col. 39th line for hell read hall.

Page 218, 2nd col. 8th line for was read row's.

Page 218, 2nd col. 28th line for artemesia read artemisia.

Page 219, 1st col. 15th line for painted read plaited.

Page 219, 2nd col. 4th line for examination read examinations.

Page 219, 2nd col. 9th line for Pu-tu read P'u-tu.

Page 219, 2nd col. 14th line for Poo-too read P'u-tu.

Page 219, 2nd col. 26th line before is insert flag and after call insert for.

Page 219, 2nd col. 29th line transpose children and sage-like.  
 Page 220, 1st col. 17th line erase seem to.  
 Page 220, 2nd col. 3rd line for on read in.  
 Page 220, 2nd col. 7th line for vermillion read vermilion,  
 Page 220, 2nd col. 36th line for ropes read robes.  
 Page 220, 2nd col. 39th line for plants read plant.  
 Page 221, 1st col. 1st line for months read month.  
 Page 221, 1st col. 27th line for prepared read of blessing.  
 Page 223, 2nd col. 33rd line for wind read mind.  
 Page 224, 2nd col. 22nd and 26th lines for Káhu read Ráhu.  
 Page 225, 1st col. 7th line for Kishi read Rishi.  
 Page 225, 1st col. 29th line for dant read dent.  
 Page 226, 1st col. 13th line for Tuspita read Tushita.  
 Page 226, 2nd col. 6th line for Shakra read Shakva.  
 Page 227, 1st col. 39th line for *wei* read *mei*.  
 Page 227, 2nd col. 17th line for hsiao read chio and for Is read is and dele full stop.  
 Page 227, 2nd col. 43rd line for chi read 'chi.  
 Page 229, 1st col. 33rd line after Heaven insert and Earth.  
 Page 230, 1st col. 12th line for belongs read belong.  
 Page 230, 1st col. 23rd line transpose e.g. to end of line.  
 Page 233, 1st col. 33rd line *et. Seq.* Let the sentence in parenthesis read thus: The 1st word, 2nd word, 3rd word &c., in each of the following phrases of five words are closely connected with the corresponding words in the others.  
 Page 234, 1st col. 22nd line dele period and read (by some previous authors).  
 Page 235, 1st col. 8th line for Tau read Lau.  
 Page 235, 1st col. 33rd line for This read His.  
 Page 235, 1st col. 37th line dele period.  
 Page 236, 1st col. 16th line for A.D. read B.C.  
 Page 242, 1st col. 15th line for 侯 read 侯.  
 Page 257, 1st col. 22nd line for Crystal read Crystals.  
 Page 257, 1st col. 24th line for 集 read 灘 and for chi read 'tan.  
 Page 257, 1st col. 34th line dele all after 面 and insert 漂木 'hai mien 'piao mu.  
 Page 257, 1st col. 35th line dele all after sand and read 飄沙 'piao sha.

Page 257, 1st col. 42nd line dele 跡 and chi.  
 Page 257, 2nd col. 3rd line read Glaciers, 山邊冰雪, shan pien ping hsüeh.  
 Page 257, 2nd col. 4th line enticular read lenticular.  
 Page 257, 2nd col. 9th line for 'tien read 'tieh.  
 Page 257, 2nd col. 13th line for *dolonite* read *domomite*.  
 Page 257, 2nd col. 17th line after 山 insert 土.  
 Page 257, 2nd col. 18th line after shan insert 'tu.  
 Page 257, 2nd col. 26th line for lei read lun.  
 Page 257, 2nd col. 30th and 31st lines dele 迹 and chi.  
 Page 257, 2nd col. 35th line for orthocratic read orthoceratic.  
 Page 257, 2nd col. 36th line for elephant read dragon's.  
 Page 258, 1st col. 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th lines dele 磐 and 'pan.  
 Page 258, 1st col. 11th line for 蓄 read 鎔; and 13th line for fên read yung.  
 Page 258, 1st col. 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th lines after 石 insert 累; and 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th lines after shih insert lei.  
 Page 258, 1st col. 15th line dele 吐 and 'tu.  
 Page 258, 1st col. 17th and 18th lines after *basaltic* read 柱形石 chu hsing shih; *trappean* 梯形石 'ti hsing shih.  
 Page 258, 1st col. 31st line read thus: Stalagmite 石狀 shih chuang, 石花 shih 'hua.  
 Page 258, 2nd col. 8th line for hsüay 'hing, read hsüan ming.  
 What belongs to Art. XII. refers chiefly to the Translation of the Chinese characters which are not repeated.  
 Page 258, 2nd col. 24th line read: The monastery of the Taouist mountain.  
 Page 258, 2nd col. 28th line read: Sincerity leads to intelligibility.  
 Page 259, 1st col. 3rd line read: (Buddhist) laws when manifest are summed up in one particular.  
 Page 259, 1st col. 5th line read: Reason (Logos) pervades heaven and earth or is omnipresent.  
 Page 259, 1st col. 6th line read: The brightness of the god is clear and brilliant.  
 Page 259, 1st col. 8th line read: (Reason or Logos) fills and unites all things.  
 Page 259, 1st col. 23rd line read: (The Idol is attired in) a sun like robe.  
 Page 259, 1st col. 26th line read: For 仰 read 印.

- Page 259, 1st col. 35th line read: (My) anxiety is relieved.
- Page 259, 1st col. 37th line read: Mysteries are understood by the God, but are not divulged by him.
- Page 259, 2nd col. 5th line read: His protection comes from heaven.
- Page 260, 1st col. 23rd line read: India (used for Buddhist temples and idols) has bestowed a unicorn, i. e. has given me an heir.
- Page 260, 2nd col. 24th line read: (The God) rests in the highest good.
- Page 260, 2nd col. 30th line Teas change to Seas.
- Page 260, 2nd col. 34th line for 實 read 寶.
- Page 260, 2nd col. 40th line before Buddha insert as.
- Page 261, 1st col. 6th line read: (The God's) treatment of all is alike benevolent.
- Page 261, 1st col. 11th line read: Philanthropy is perfected by equity.
- Page 261, 1st col. 20th line read: Reverence for the idol should be sincere.
- Page 261, 1st col. 33rd line for 弱 read 溺.
- Page 261, 1st col. 43rd line read: Everywhere I shall have the same grateful heart.
- Page 261, 2nd col. 5th line read: My protection was from the light of the Gods.
- Page 261, 2nd col. 14th line read: 祈求必應 Prayer is sure of an answer.
- Page 262, 1st col. 6th line read: The light of the Gods blesses and protects.
- Page 262, 1st col. 38th line read: The God's heart is altogether motherly, i. e. tender and kind.
- Page 262, 2nd col. 10th line read: Your (the Idol's) motherly kindness has preserved the little ones.
- Page 263, 1st col. 17th line dele 的 and ti.
- Page 263, 2nd col. under Parts of speech, everywhere dele 類 and lei.
- Page 264, 1st col. 26th line before; insert Parable.
- Page 271, 2nd col. 15th line before register insert a comma.
- Page 272, 1st col. 19th line for read 請 read 清.
- Page 272, 1st col. 24th line after order insert or release permit.
- Page 272, 2nd col. 31st line for 戈 read 丈.
- Page 272, 2nd col. 37th line for 三 read 二寸九分二厘.
- Page 272, 2nd col. 38th line for last 2 read 3.
- Page 274, 1st col. 9th line for articles read articles.
- Page 275, 2nd col. 36th line for market read marked.
- Page 286, 2nd col. 7th line for 薄 read 薄.
- Page 289, 1st col. 3rd line dele demand and read what follows it with preceding line.
- Page 289, 1st col. 21st line for 昌 read 副.
- Page 292, 1st col. 23rd line for 緒 read 硝.
- Page 297, 1st col. 2nd line for 皇 read 礦.
- Page 300, 1st col. 25th line for last character use 膏.
- Page 300, 2nd col. near bottom for eight, twelve, five, and six pairs, read 8th, 12th, 5th, and 6th pair.
- Page 307, 2nd col. 21st line before Pressure put a comma.
- Page 307, 2nd col. 25th line after Dimunendo put a comma.
- Page 307, 2nd col. 26th line for sang read jou.
- Page 307, 2nd col. 27th line for chu read su.
- Page 308, 1st col. 4th for tsêng read 'tsêng.
- Page 308, 1st col. 12th line for 重 read 重.
- Under REST insert the line ROUND, 廻環曲 'hui 'huan 'chü.
- Page 308, 1st col. 14th line before 回 dele the 8 and use 8 in its place.
- Page 308, 1st col. 35th line for chan read 'chan.
- Page 309, 1st col. 38th line for pump read wheel.
- Page 309, 2nd col. 34th line for 出 use 處.
- Page 311, 1st col. under FUEL insert the line, FULCRUM, 倚所 i so.
- Page 312, 1st col. 19th line for 'chêng read kan.
- Page 312, 2nd col. 38th line for shan read hsi.
- Page 314, 2nd col. 31st line for *Barne's* read *Home's*.
- Page 315, 1st col. 43rd line and 2nd col. 1st line dele 匠 chiang jên.
- Page 318, 2nd col. 5th line dele all after of and insert (採藥對) (採藥別錄).
- Page 323, 2nd col. 17th line for 天 read 見.
- Page 323, 2nd col. 24th line for 過 read 裏.
- Page 328, 2nd col. 3rd line for of read cf.
- Page 328, 2nd col. 11th line for 美 read 枚.
- Page 335, 2nd col. 2nd line for 2nd character read 姬.
- Page 335, 2nd col. 20th line for wife read life.
- Page 340, 1st col. 14th line for becomes read becomes.
- Page 341, 1st col. 10th line dele (h'a, cha, (cha), and read the characters which follow them along with the 3 preceding lines.
- Page 341, 1st col. 11th line— or ch'a read Ch'a.

- Page 341, 2nd col. 23rd line for Chi read Ch'.
- Page 341, 2nd col. 30th line for Ch'i, 'ch'i, read 'Ch' ch'i.
- Page 342, 2nd col. 1st line for *erh* or '*rh* read '*rh*.
- Page 343, 2nd col. 11th for H'ie read H'üe.
- Page 343, 2nd col. 33rd line, commencing with 4th character (霍) let 33rd and 34th lines be read as under the 35th line.
- Page 344, 1st col. 25th line for Zho read Zhö.
- Page 344, 1st col. 26th line for *ju* read *jü*.
- Page 344, 1st col. 27th line dele Zh'u, *ju*, (*ju*) and read the 4 characters as belonging to preceding line.
- Page 345, 1st col. 11th line for ch'ie read ch'üe.
- Page 347, 1st col. 10th line for Lü read Lu.
- Page 347, 1st col. 14th line for lui read léi.
- Page 349, 1st col. 31st line for Shi read Sh'.
- Page 351, 2nd col. 38th line for *Tsán* read Tsän.
- Page 373, 2nd col. 9th line for Mollendorff read Möllendorff.
- Page 379, 1st col. 1st line for also read further.
- Page 391, 2nd col. 25th and 26th lines before 子 insert 及 and dele one 平.
- Page 391, 2nd col. 30th and 31st lines remove the parenthesis.
- Page 391, 2nd col. 32nd line for 待 read 讓.
- Page 392, 1st col. 31st line for kindly read kind.
- Page 392, 2nd col. 3rd line for 問 read 聞.
- Page 394, 1st col. 7th line for 上 read 值.
- Page 394, 2nd col. 44th line strike out to in two places.
- Page 395, 2nd col. 12th line change constantly-thinks to always let-your-thoughts-be.
- Page 399, 2nd col. 26th line after them put a period and change a to A.
- Page 400, 2nd col. 28th line for on read out at.
- ARTICLE XLIV, beginning with page 408:—
- Bel, 跑. Beth, 比爹. Cnæ, 妮. Diz, 底私. Dnie, 底彌. El, 侯. Fax, 弗仕. Fil, 斐利. Ger, 礪. Gis, 芝士. Har, 哈爾. Hil, 梟. Ju, 諸. Jus, 諸士. Ker, 嘉. Ko, 寄. Kof, 寄付. Kos, 寄士. Led, 裂. Leel, 裂'. Liu, 遼. Llk, 釐. Mion, 眉接. Nab, 納. Nez, 尼私. Nim, 拈. Sah, 撒. Stol, 士舛. Tru, 油. Ty, 帶. Van, 范. Zion, 摠.
- Page 413, 1st col. 17th line, for 對 use 機.
- Page 413, 2nd col. 5th line for as read so.
- Page 414, 1st col. 39th line for 淮 read 准.
- Page 416, 1st col. 34th line for 提 read 足.
- Page 419, 1st col. 16th line for Idex read Index.
- Page 420, 1st col. 38th line for (Rose,) read Rose.
- Page 420, 2nd col. 15th line for Sinapsis read Sinapis.
- Page 421, 1st col. 2nd line for tsui read tsu.
- Page 421, 1st col. 3rd line for ts'uan read ts'uan.
- Page 421, 1st col. 21st line for & read et.
- Page 421, 1st col. 25th and 28th lines and elsewhere put a period after last character.
- Page 421, 1st col. 32nd and 33rd lines for polygamum read polygamum.
- Page 421, 1st col. 36th line put a comma before S.
- Page 421, 1st col. 39th line for Ipomoae read Ipomoea.
- Page 421, 2nd col. 3rd line for Link read Linn.
- Page 421, 2nd col. 28th line put a comma before Linn.
- Page 421, 32nd line for Ipomoca read Ipomoea.
- Page 423, 2nd col. 11th line for hung read 'hung.
- Page 423, 2nd col. 21st line for volubillis read volubiis.
- Page 423, 2nd col. 24th line put a period before Lour.
- Page 424, 2nd col. the Heading of Page change to Index Plantarum : Sinico et Latino
- Page 424, 1st col. 2nd line for spectabillis read spectabilis.
- Page 424, 2nd col. 8th line for 'kuan read k'uan.
- Page 424, 2nd col. 19th line last word read Cucurbitaceæ.
- Page 426, 1st col. 21st line dele comma before Chinese.
- Page 426, 1st col. 32nd line for Hsueh read Hsüeh.
- Page 426, 1st col. 41st line for mo read mu.
- Page 426, 2nd col. 39th line put a period after S.
- Page 427, 2nd col. 12th line for Linn, f. read Linn.
- Page 428, 2nd col. 23rd line for oxypetalæ read oxypetalæ).
- Page 430, 2nd col. 5th line put a period after Thunb.
- Page 430, 1st col. dele 26th and 31st lines.
- Page 431, 1st col. 9th line for kwo read kuo.
- Page 431, 1st col. 17th line for nobilitet read nobilis et.
- Page 431, 2nd col. dele 32nd line.
- Page 431, 2nd col. 36th line for 子 read 花.
- Page 432, 1st col. 8th line for Cyrus read Pirus.
- Page 434, 2nd col. 5th line for Euonymus read Euonymus.
- Page 434, 2nd col. 6th line before Aralia put a comma, and for edulia read edulis.
- Page 435, 1st col. 11th line dele (ch'an).



- Page 435, 1st col. 15th line for *acerifolius* read *acerifolius*.
- Page 435, 2nd col. 1st line for tze read tzu.
- Page 435, 2nd col. 13th line for Wân read Wan.
- Page 436, 1st col. 5th line dele comma before *tomentosa*.
- Page 436, 1st col. 13th line for Z. et D. read et Z.D.
- Page 436, 2nd col. 37th line for *odoratissima* read *odoratissima*.
- Page 437, 1st col. 2nd line for yu read yü.
- Page 443, 1st col. 15th line for 晏 read 宴.
- Page 443, 2nd col. 12th line before 寶 insert 八.
- Page 444, 2nd col. 3rd line for 燈會彩俱全 read 燈彩會景俱全.
- Page 447, 1st col. 2nd line for 晏 read 宴.
- Page 460, 2nd col. 21st line dele one 姬.
- Page 460, 2nd col. 29th line for 律 read 律 and dele 筆.
- Page 466, 1st col. 17th line for 娼 read 娼.
- Page 474, 1st col. 15th line for 鐵 read 鐵.
- Page 479, 1st col. 11th line for 昭 read 照.
- Page 483, 1st col. 43rd line for 善積 read 積善 and 惡積 for 積惡.
- Page 483, 2nd col. Title of LIV. Art. change to Miscellaneous Proverbs in French, Chinese, and English.
- Page 483, 2nd col. 25th line dele comma after 驢.
- Page 484, 1st col. 8th line before 當 insert (終).
- Page 485, 2nd col. 5th line for 談 read (談).
- Page 488, 1st col. 36th line for 鳥 read 鳥.
- Page 488, 2nd col. 18th line for 長 read 長.
- Page 489, 2nd col. 21st line for (高) read 高(蒿).
- Page 490, 2nd col. 5th line for 姜 read 美.
- Page 491, 2nd col. 33rd line for 的 read 白.
- Page 501, 2nd col. 32nd line for 模 read 摸.
- Page 504, 1st col. last line for ber read bers.
- Page 504, 2nd col. 35th line for 弟 read 第.
- Page 505, 1st col. 1st line for yan read yang.
- Page 505, 1st col. 29th line for friend read fiend.
- Page 507, 2nd col. 22nd line for 'Huang read Hsiang.
- Page 508, 2nd col. 16th line for jung read yung.
- Page 509, 1st col. 23rd line for General read Generals.
- Page 510, 2nd col. 36th line after gain insert?
- Page 512, 1st col. 9th line for 千 read 干.
- Page 512, 2nd col. 7th and 8th lines for stationed in read the protection of.
- Page 513, 1st col. 17th line for an read a Character.
- Page 513, 1st col. 22nd line for 佑 read 估 dele and helped.
- Page 513, 1st col. 39th line for 面 read 麵.
- Page 513, 2nd col. 1st line before affluent insert and.
- Page 516, 2nd col. 26th line after *Fokien* insert and *Chekiang*.
- Page 516, 2nd col. 28th line after *Governor* add of *Fokien*.
- Page 517, 1st col. 13th line magic is change to children possessed by demons are.
- Page 518, 1st col. 19th line for 粉 read 扮.
- Page 518, 1st col. 42nd line dele in temples.
- Page 520, 2nd col. 15th line after 活 add ○實體○.
- Page 521, 2nd col. 19th line for 片 read 版.
- Page 523, 1st col. 29th line for Hyksor, read Hyksos.
- Page 524, 1st col. 47th line for 牙 read 雅.
- Page 525, 1st col. 4th line for Thincous read Thincos.
- Page 526, 2nd col. 44th line for 領 read 令.
- Page 527, 1st col. 25th line for 秋 read 秩.
- Page 527, 1st col. 27th, 28th, and 29th lines: take 仇家所弑 from 28th line and put after 被 on 27th line, and let the Chinese on 28th and 29th lines read 的喇尼士王牙米尼亞.
- Page 527, 1st col. 35th, 37th, and 40th lines, for 吉 read 古: in several places in next 2 columns ditto.
- Page 527, 2nd col. 27th line for Lao read Kao.
- Page 527, 2nd col. 28th line for 老 read 考.
- Page 528, 1st col. 31st line for 道 read 首.
- Page 528, 1st col. last line. dele under Alexander, and for he 2nd col. 2nd line read Alexander.
- Page 528, 2nd col. from 1st and 2nd lines take 亞力仕安蚨 and place them before 又 on 3d line.
- Page 528, 2nd col. 4th line for Alexandra read Alexandria.
- Page 529, 1st col. 35th line for 泰 read 秦.
- Page 529, 1st col. last line for 却 read 劫.
- Page 529, 2nd col. 7th line dele 漢文.
- Page 530, 1st col. 13th line for 亞 read 呀.
- Page 530, 1st col. 15th and 16th lines place 羅馬 after 王.
- Page 530, 1st col. 34th line for 却 read 劫.
- Page 530, 2nd col. 18th line for with read which.
- Page 531, 2nd col. 3rd line from bottom for 100 read 180.
- Page 532, 1st col. 7th line for Wiger read Niger.
- Page 532, 1st col. 13th line for 311 read 211.
- Page 532, 2nd col. 10th line change 王羅馬 to 爲羅馬王.
- Page 534, 2nd col. 31st line for 令 read

- Page 535, 1st col. 12th line for 糝 read 揼.  
 Page 535, 2nd col. remove 又滅 from 22nd line and put them after territory on 23rd line.  
 Page 536, 1st col. 6th line before 第 insert 際.  
 Page 536, 1st col. 25th line before Stephen insert Endes King of France,  
 Page 537, 1st col. 18th line for 2nd read 3rd.  
 Page 537, 2nd col. 20th line for 撤 read 撒.  
 Page 538, 1st col. 16th line dele 京城.  
 Page 538, 2nd col. 41st line for 祁 read 嘅.  
 Page 539, 1st col. 44th line for 置 read 置.  
 Page 540, 1st col. 34th line for Joan read Ivan.  
 Page 540, 2nd col. 9th line place 爲 before 國.  
 Page 540, 2nd col. 9th line for 爲泚喇國主 read 泚喇爲國主.  
 Page 542, 1st col. 32nd line before 不 put 爲.  
 Page 542, 2nd col. 1st line insert 爲 before 不.  
 Page 542, 1st col. 38th line change 喇 to 莉.  
 Page 542, 2nd col. 28th line dele first character.  
 Page 542, 2nd col. 34th line dele last character.  
 Page 543, 2nd col. 10th line change Chinese to 輕<sub>二</sub> 礦<sub>養</sub> (輕<sub>二</sub> 養)<sub>二</sub>.  
 Page 544, 1st col. 9th line change Chinese to 輕<sub>二</sub> 堡<sub>養</sub><sub>三</sub>.  
 Page 544, 1st col. 44th line change Chinese to 鈹 (淡<sub>養</sub><sub>三</sub>)<sub>二</sub> (輕<sub>二</sub> 養)<sub>五</sub>.  
 Page 544, 2nd col. 38th and 39th lines change Chinese to (鈹<sub>二</sub> 炭<sub>養</sub><sub>三</sub>)<sub>二</sub> 輕<sub>二</sub> 炭<sub>養</sub><sub>三</sub>.  
 Page 546, 1st col. 18th line change Chinese to 鈹 炭<sub>二</sub> 養<sub>四</sub> (輕<sub>二</sub> 養)<sub>二</sub>.  
 Page 546, 1st col. 46th and 47th lines after hsing change to 鋳 (炭<sub>二</sub> 輕<sub>三</sub> 養<sub>二</sub>)<sub>二</sub> (輕<sub>二</sub> 養)<sub>三</sub>.  
 Page 546, 2nd col. 14th change the Chinese to 鈹 礦<sub>三</sub>.  
 Page 546, 2nd col. 22nd line for sulphate read sulphide.  
 Page 546, 2nd col. 23rd line after fan change to 輕<sub>四</sub> 淡<sub>鈹</sub> (礦<sub>養</sub><sub>四</sub>)<sub>二</sub> (輕<sub>二</sub> 養)<sub>三</sub>.  
 Page 549, 2nd col. 15th and 17th lines for 受 better read 沒.  
 Page 550, 1st col. 3rd line for 長 read 辰.  
 Page 550, 1st col. 4th line for stared read starred.  
 Page 550, 1st col. 29th line for Hsiutsai read Siutsai.  
 Page 550, 1st col. 30th line for 東 better read 刺.  
 Page 550, 2nd col. 22nd line for necessary read necessarily,  
 Page 551, 1st col. 22nd line for develling read dwelling.  
 Page 551, 2nd col. 16th line for 添 read 添.
- Page 562, 2nd col. 28th line before and insert Stent's Vocabulary.  
 Page 567, 1st col. 16th line for 陵 read 凌.  
 Page 567, 1st col. 33rd line for 項 read 頂.  
 Page 567, 2nd col. 8th line for 洒 read 酒.  
 Page 583, 2nd col. 9th and 11th lines for 板 and 斑 read 班.  
 Page 585, 2nd col. 31st line for 毯 read 毯.  
 Page 586, 1st col. 40th line for 士 read 士.  
 Page 586, 1st col. 49th line for 浦 read 浦.  
 Page 589, 2nd col. 48th line for 死 read 屍.  
 Page 591, col. 16th line for 挑 read 桃.  
 Page 593, 1st col. 46th line 同 read 替.  
 Page 593, 2nd col. 5th line for 見 read 正.  
 Page 597, 2nd col. 33rd line for lasciviousness read lasciviousness.  
 Page 597, 2nd col. 41st line for 緣 read 緣.  
 Page 597, 2nd col. 49th line for 福五 read 五福.  
 Page 599, 2nd col. 12th for 梁 read 梁.  
 Page 602, 2nd col. 16th line for 宮 read 宿.  
 Page 602, 2nd col. 24th line for 公 read 宮.  
 Page 616, 1st col. 31st line for 昌 read 昌.  
 Page 634, 1st col. 35th line for on read of.  
 Page 634, 2nd col. 8th line for Aiguillers read Anguillers.  
 Ardoise encadré change to Ardoise encadrée.  
 Aronde (queue à) change to Aronde (queue d').  
 Bayounette change to Bayonnette.  
 Page 635, 2nd col. 31st line dele 帆.  
 Bêtan change to Béton.  
 Page 635, 2nd col. 46th and 47th lines after 索 add 胚.  
 Page 636, 1st col. 15th line for rubber read ribbon.  
 Page 636, 1st col. 34th line for 先鋒 read 翼.  
 Brique répacktaire change to Brique réfractaire.  
 Briqueteric change to Briqueterie.  
 The first Carbonic change to Carbonique.  
 Page 637, 1st col. 39th line dele 頭.  
 Compeur change to Compteur.  
 Page 638, 1st col. 1st line change par to pour.  
 Conronne change to Couronne.  
 Crôchet in 4 places change to Crochet.  
 Cuirve in 6 places change to Cuivre.  
 Emponiture change to Empointure.  
 Escabilles change to Escarbilles.  
 Etoupe goudronné change to Etoupe goudronnée.  
 Filin eu change to Filin en.  
 Fixe machine change to Fixe (machine).  
 Page 640, 1st col. last line Cylender change to Cylinder.  
 Fondery change to Fonderie.  
 Galvanoplastic change to Galvanoplastie and Pla.

tina to Plating.  
 gousseière change to Gargoussière.  
 oper change to Genoper.  
 ch in two places change to Hache.  
 e sonde change to Ligne de sonde.  
 éreau change to Mâtereau.  
 he à cuillere change to Mèche à cuiller.  
 e change to Metre.  
 ture in 5 places change to Peinture.  
 e 646, 1st col. 32nd line for 首 read 上.  
 isphière change to Planisphère.  
 e grande change to Poche (grande).  
 de bateau change to Pont de bateaux.  
 e acier change to Poule (acier).  
 oter change to Raboter.  
 uer change to Raguer.  
 ourvement change to Recouvrement.  
 nue palan de change to Retenue (palan de).  
 t à tête bambée change to Rivet (à tête bombée).  
 otte déclie change to Sonnette déclie.

Suifer change to Suiver.  
 Terre répactaire change to Terre réfractaire.  
 Page 651, 2nd col. 39th line Saw-pile change to  
 Saw-file.  
 Sucrière change to Sucrier.  
 Page 653, 2nd col. 12th line strike out the first 釘.  
 Tiroir boîte à change to Tiroir (boîte à).  
 Tour à 4 points change to Tour à quatre points.  
 Tranche de cordonniers may also be read Tranchet  
 de cordonniers.  
 Page 653, 1st col. 12th line Man of Wan change  
 to Man of War.  
 Page 653, 1st col. 17th line Tack screw change to  
 Jack screw.  
 Vergue grande change to Vergue (grande).  
 Vierge cire change to Vierge (cire).  
 Vilebrequin mèche de change to Vilebrequin  
 (mèche de).  
 Page 668, 1st col. 1st line for XXII read XXIII.  
 Page 668, 2nd col. 9th line for XXIII read XXIV.











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